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THE Legislative Manual

COMPILED FOR

statute
OF
1901.

PRINTED BY

THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY

ST. PAUL, MINN.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Chas. C. Whitney,

Supt. State Printing

INTRODUCTORY.

TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF MINNESOTA
THIS MANUAL IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED.

The Legislative Manual of nineteen hundred and one is divided as to contents into three parts. Part I. contains the state organic act, act authorizing a state government, act of admission, declaration of independence, articles of confederation, constitutions of the State of Minnesota and the United States, territorial and state government, legislative statistics and Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Part II. contains history and growth of state, and review of state departments and institutions. Part III. contains roster of officers of state departments and institutions, county officers and federal officers appointed from Minnesota, election, population and financial statistics of the state, and such miscellaneous matter as has usually been published in the Manual and that has been considered of general interest.

The publication of this Manual is authorized under chapter 122, General Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 64, General Laws of 1895. A synopsis of the same herewith follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to cause to be prepared and published, for the use of the senate and house of representatives, a book to be denominated "Legislative Manual," which shall contain the constitution of the United States, and the organic act and the constitution of this state, Jefferson's Manual, rules of order of the senate and house of representatives of this state, joint rules of the senate and house, lists of senators and members of the house and employes of each house, statistical and other information of the same description with that heretofore published in the Legislative Manual.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. The secretary of state shall, under the contract of the state printer, and upon as favorable terms as he can secure for the State, cause ten thousand (10,000) copies of the Legislative Manual to be published biennially, to be distributed as follows:

- Fifty copies to each member of the Legislature.
- Fifty copies to the State Historical Society for exchange with other states.
- Five copies to the State University.
- Three copies to the State Library.
- Two copies to the Congressional Library at Washington.
- Two copies to the Soldiers' Home.
- Two copies to each free public library in this State.
- Two copies to each public college, seminary or academy in this State.
- Two copies to each state normal school.
- Two copies to each state high school.
- One copy to each state institution not herein provided for.
- One copy to each elective state officer.
- One copy to each appointed state officer who is the head of any department.
- One copy to each officer and employe of the house and senate.
- One copy to each supreme and district court judge.
- One copy to each United States senator and member of congress from this State.
- Two hundred and seventy-five copies to remain in the office of the secretary of state for distribution among the members of the next succeeding legislature.
- The remaining copies shall be held in the office of the secretary of state for distribution as he may deem best.

The distribution of this edition of the Manual to the general public remains as heretofore with the individual members of the legislature.

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State, 1895 to 1901.

PART I.

FROM AN OIL PAINTING BY HELEN S. CASTLE, OF ST. PAUL.

CYPRIPEDIUM.—THE MOCCASIN FLOWER.

STATE FLOWER OF MINNESOTA.

THE STATE FLOWER

OF

MINNESOTA.

The name *Cypripedium* (from Greek words meaning the shoe of Venus), published for this genus in 1737 by Linnæus, and its common English and American popular names, as Lady's Slipper, Moccasin Flower, and Indian Shoe, refer to the saccate and somewhat shoe-like form of the most conspicuous petal (in this Orchis family called the lip) of the flower.

About twenty-five species of *Cypripedium* are known, belonging to the north temperate zone and reaching south into Mexico and northern India. Six species occur in the northern United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, all of these being found in Minnesota; and about a dozen species in total occur on this continent. They are perennial herbs with perfect, irregular flowers, which are solitary or few, large and showy.

The Minnesota species are as follows: *C. arietinum* R. Br., the Ram's-head Moccasin Flower, with red and whitish veiny lip, as shown in the accompanying plate; *C. candidum* Muhl., the small White Moccasin Flower; *C. parviflorum* Salisb., the small Yellow Moccasin Flower, also shown in this plate; *C. pubescens* Willd., with much larger yellow flowers; *C. spectabile* Sw., with most showy, large flowers, of mingled white and pink purple color; and *C. acaule* Ait., the Stemless Moccasin Flower, with leaves on the ground and a large rose-purple flower on an erect scape nearly a foot high. These plants grow preferably in cold and moist woods and in bogs, flowering from May to July. The first and second are rare or infrequent; but the other four are frequent or common, especially northward.

NOTE.—Minnesota has fourteen genera, including forty-one species, of the Orchis family, to which the *Cypripediums* belong. In total, 1,582 species of flowering plants, and sixty-eight ferns and their allies, making together 1,650 species, were tabulated, as known to grow without cultivation in this state, by Warren Upham in the Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, published in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey for the year 1883 (193 pages, with a map showing the areas of forest and prairie). Within the basin of the Minnesota river, according to the report in 1892 by Prof. Conway MacMillan, the state botanist, 1,174 species and varieties of flowering plants, including all our *Cypripediums*, are known and have been collected for the Herbarium of the State University. The State Flower is thus chosen from among more than a thousand others which bloom on our prairies, in the northern woods, in their cool bogs, and in our streams and lakes.

THE STATE FLAG OF MINNESOTA.

The state legislature of 1893, by chapter sixteen, provided for the adoption of a state flag.

Mrs. Franklyn L. Greenleaf, Mrs. A. A. White, Mrs. Edward Durant, Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Mrs. H. F. Brower and Mrs. A. T. Stebbbins were by this act named and designated a commission to select and adopt an appropriate design for a state flag.

Conformably to the provision of this act, this commission called for designs, and on Tuesday, February 28, 1893, met, selected and adopted the design presented by Mrs. Edward H. Center, of Minneapolis.

Following is a description of the flag: "The ground is of white silk, and the reverse side of blue silk, bordered with bullion fringe. In the center is the state seal, wreathed with white Moccasin flowers, on a blue ground. The red ribbon of the seal bearing the motto is continued through the wreath, entwining the blossoms and floating carelessly over the lower portion of the flag. It bears, in gold, the dates 1819, the time of the settlement of Minnesota, and 1893. Above, also in gold, is the date 1858, the time of the admission of Minnesota to the Union. Below the design, in gold letters, is wrought 'Minnesota.' Grouped around the seal are nineteen stars in the design of star points, with the North Star, significant of the North Star State, in a group of three at the top."

The choice of the number nineteen is a peculiarly happy one, as Minnesota was the nineteenth state, after the original thirteen, to be admitted to the Union. The standard to the flag was surmounted by a golden gopher, and tied with a gold cord and tassel. The execution of the design is entirely in needle work.

THE STATE SEAL

OF

MINNESOTA.

The first official record of a state seal is in the message of Gov. Ramsey to the first territorial legislature, Sept. 9, 1849, in which he says: "A temporary great seal of the Territory of Minnesota has been adopted, an impression of which will be submitted. I preferred consulting the legislative assembly upon the adoption of a permanent great seal, and I herewith lay before you the design of one, to which I ask your attention, and if you approve it, or suggest its modification, it will be placed in the hands of an artist and engraved, and thenceforward supersede the seal now in use." On October 31st Mr. James M. Boal, from the committee appointed to draft a device for the territorial seal, reported having adopted for "a device, an every-day scene, consisting of an Indian family with their lodge, canoe, etc., and a single white man visiting them, with no other protection than the feeling of hospitality and friendship existing between the two people. The white man is receiving from the Indian the pipe of peace," etc. This report was adopted, and an act providing for the use of the seal was duly passed and became a law. But, for some reason, the seal so authorized was never used.

In place of it one was adopted, just how or by whom there is no record now, and which was used as "the great seal of Minnesota" until 1858. It bears the date at the bottom, "1849." The device is much the same as the present state seal. A farmer is plowing in the foreground, but facing to the west. His rifle, powderhorn, etc., are leaning on a stump near him. In the distance, to the left, is the Falls of St. Anthony, and an Indian on horseback riding rapidly *eastward*, towards what appears to be a rising sun. Over the device is the motto, "*Quo sursum velo videre*," the third word a misprint for *volo*, the whole meaning, "I wish to see what lies beyond." This motto was selected by Hon. H. H. Sibley, while delegate in congress, and the engraving of the seal was procured in Washington, by Gov. Ramsey, of D. O. Hare, an engraver of that city, at a cost of \$157.

This seal was ridiculed more or less by journalists, who said it represented "a man plowing one way and looking another," or "an astonished Indian and a scared white man," etc. But it was used until 1858.

At the first session of the state legislature the question of a state seal was taken up. Hon. Chas. F. Dowe, a member of the constitutional con-

vention in 1857, had drafted (by Mr. Buechner, an artist of St. Paul) a design for a state seal, which he had hoped that the first state legislature would adopt. It was generally considered very suitable (an engraving is **given** of it on page 658 of W. H. C. Folsom's History of the Northwest). Article fifteen of the state constitution, adopted on October 13, 1857, provided that "The legislature shall provide for an appropriate device and motto for said seal." The first legislative session (which assembled Dec. 2, 1857), however, does not seem to have done so, and when the state government came into operation in May, 1858, there was still no "state seal" for use on documents. Gov. Sibley authorized the secretary of state to continue the use of the old territorial seal for the present. At the adjourned session of the legislature, in June, Gov. Sibley referred to the subject, and a special committee was appointed to report the design for a seal, of which W. H. C. Folsom was chairman. This was done on June 30. Mr Folsom had secured an elaborate design from an artist of St. Paul, Dr. R. O. Sweeny, fully described in his report. A joint resolution adopting the design was passed, and duly signed, on July 16.

Several months appear to have elapsed before the new seal was engraved and put into use, and when it was, it was found that the elaborate design proposed in Mr. Folsom's report had not been adopted, but that the device of the old territorial seal had been used, with a little change. The equestrian Indian was represented as riding *westward* and the farmer plowing eastward. No other change was made except the use of the word "state" instead of "territory," and adding the date of its admission, "1858." The motto was "L'ETOILE DU NORD" (the North Star). The "Minnesotian" newspaper ridiculed this latter in a series of vituperative articles, declaring that Gov. Sibley had used a French motto simply because he spoke that tongue. But the seal soon came into general use, and has been the only one used officially for thirty years.

ORGANIC ACT OF MINNESOTA.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the president of the United States, and at the same time two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and the duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councilors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population; *provided*, that the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councilors and thirty-nine representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties and districts shall be entitled under this act.

The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes, in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall also be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives; *provided*, that in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such

place on such day as the governor shall appoint, but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning of the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular session of the legislative assembly; *provided*, that no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; *provided*, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and void and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and, in the first instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually;

and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of probate courts and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; *provided*, that the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judges thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice, or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified; which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500 as governor, and \$1,000 as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justice shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,800. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of \$1,000, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses, and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the secretary of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the State of Wisconsin shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of the said Territory of Minnesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session in St. Paul; and at said first session the governor and legislative assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; and shall at such time as they shall see proper prescribe by law the manner of locating the permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Minnesota, to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said house of representatives. The first election shall be held at such times and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law or in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said Territory of Minnesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws, in force within said limits, may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action may be recovered under this act the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory when this act shall take effect, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Minnesota, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places, in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of \$5,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise

appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorneys of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the state and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall or may pass the council and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it; in which case it shall not become a law.

ACT

AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT.

[*Passed Feb. 26, 1857.*]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois de Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence along the northern boundary of said state to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects with the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Figeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning, be and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, according to the Federal Constitution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any state or states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river or waters leading into the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district then existing within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district shall be entitled according to the appor-

tionment for representatives to the territorial legislature; which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives, and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capital of said Territory on the second Monday in June next, and first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And said State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Minnesota, to-wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the commissioner at the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe, for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—Ten entire sections of land to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; and the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct; *provided*, that no salt spring or land

the right whereof is now vested in any individual or in individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the legislature shall direct; *provided*, the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil in *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted October 13, 1857. Ayes, 30,055; Noes, 571.

Preamble. We, the people of the State of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution:

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform such government, whenever the public good may require it.

Object of government.

SEC. 2. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Rights and privileges.

SEC. 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

Liberty of the press.

SEC. 4. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law; [and the legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths of any jury in any civil action or proceeding, after not less than six (6) hours' deliberation, shall be a sufficient verdict therein.]*

Right of trial by jury.

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 4, 1890.

No excessive
bail or un-
usual pun-
ishments.

SEC. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted.

Rights of
accused in
criminal
prosecutions.

SEC. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense. (a)

Further
rights of
accused.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

Redress of
injuries or
wrongs.

SEC. 8. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase; completely and without denial; promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

Treason
defined.

SEC. 9. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Right
against un-
reasonable
searches.

SEC. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

Prohibits *ex post facto*
laws, or laws
impairing
contracts.

SEC. 11. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and

(a) The jury contemplated by article 1, section 6, securing the right to jury trial in criminal cases, is a body of twelve men, and it is error to try a party charged with crime in a justice court, against his objection, with a jury of six. The fact that he may appeal to the district court, on entering into recognizance with sureties, does not change the rule. 14 Minn. 330.

no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this State, (a) but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. [*Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same; and, provided further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt incurred to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.*]*

Imprisonment for debt

Property exemption.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.†

Private property for public use.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace.

Military power subordinate.

SEC. 15. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than twenty-one years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be void.

Lands declared allodial. Leases, when void.

SEC. 16. The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Freedom of conscience.

No preference to be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

SEC. 17. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be

No religious test or property qualification to be required.

(a) 23 Minn. 1; 23 Minn. 411.

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

†The words "destroyed or damaged" inserted by amendment adopted Nov. 3, 1890.

required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

ARTICLE II.

ON NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

Name and
boundaries.

SECTION 1. This State shall be called and known by the name of the State of Minnesota, and shall consist of and have jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin until the same intersects the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and British Possessions; thence up Pigeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning.*

*The northern boundary of the state at the Lake of the Woods is projected beyond the 49th parallel a distance of about twenty miles, making a wedge-shaped jog through the lake until it strikes firm ground on the west bank of the lake; thence in a due south line to the 49th parallel. The explanation of this jog is found in the subjoined paragraphs: In the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent, section 19 reads as follows: Sec. 19. Resolved that the following described (also represented on said map as before mentioned), is, in the opinion of the commissioners, so far as the same extends, the true boundary intended by the before mentioned treaties, namely: * * * thence through the middle of the waters of this bay to the northwest extremity of the same, being the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and from a monument in this bay, on the nearest firm ground to the above northwest extremity of said bay, the courses and distances are as follows: 56° W. 1,565½ feet; 2d, N. 6° W. 861½ feet; 3d, N. 28° W. 615.4 feet; 4th, N. 27° 10' W. 495.4 feet; 5th, N. 5° 10' E. 1,322½ feet; 6th, N. 7° 45' W. 493 feet, the variation being 12° east. The termination of this 6th and last course and distance being the above said most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, as designated by the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent, and being in latitude 49° 23' 55" north of the equator, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from Greenwich. The second article of the convention of 1818 is

SEC. 2. The State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and on all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed by the same; and said rivers and waters, and navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Jurisdiction
on bordering
rivers.

SEC. 3. The propositions contained in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Acceptance
of proposi-
tions in en-
abling act.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution. (a)

Division of
powers.

as follows: Article 2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods along the 49th parallel of north latitude, or, if the said point shall not be in the 49th parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west, along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarkation between the territories of the United States and His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains. This boundary was re-established and determined by a commission authorized by congress, and the surveys embracing four years were made and reported to congress in 1877.

(a) Courts cannot control or interfere with an executive officer of the state in his official acts, even though they are such that the duty to perform them might have been entrusted to some other officer. 28 Minn. 50.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislature
meets
biennially.

Length of
session.

Apportion-
ment of
members.

Eligibility of
members.

Quorum.

Rules of
government.

Officers.

Journal of
proceedings.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days; (a) and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of such sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor.*

SEC. 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law.

SEC. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members; (b) a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide.

SEC. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, sit upon its own adjournment, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled the second time for the same offense.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall elect its presiding officer and the Senate and House of Representatives shall elect such other officers as may be provided by law; they shall keep journals of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays, when taken on any question, shall be entered on such journals.

(a) Feb. 5, 1889, the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives unanimously reported, "that it was clearly the purpose of the legislature which proposed this amendment of the Constitution to the people, and plainly the intention of the people themselves, when voting for its adoption, to limit the sessions of the legislature to ninety days, excluding only Sundays and legal holidays." Also that twenty days' limitation of introduction of bills before adjournment only applied to the period of ninety days, and proportionately for a shorter session.

*Amendment adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

(b) The election of a state senator or representative to congress does not necessarily create a vacancy. Senate Journal, 1889, page 062. See opinion of Att'y Gen. Clapp.

SEC. 6. Neither house shall, during a session of the legislature, adjourn for more than three days (Sundays excepted), nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be assembled, without the consent of the other house.

Length of
adjourn-
ments.

SEC. 7. The compensation of senators and representatives shall be three dollars per diem during the first session, but may afterwards be prescribed by law (a). But no increase of compensation shall be prescribed which shall take effect during the period for which the members of the existing House of Representatives may have been elected.

Compensa-
tion.

SEC. 8. The members of each house shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Privileged
from arrest.

SEC. 9. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, except that of post-master, and no senator or representative shall hold an office under the state which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the session of the legislature of which he was a member, until one year after the expiration of his term of office in the legislature. (b)

Restriction
as to holding
office.

SEC. 10. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose and concur with amendments as on other bills.

Bills of rev-
enue to orig-
inate in
House.

SEC. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the State. If he approve, he shall sign and deposit it in the office of secretary of state for preservation, and notify the house where it originated of the fact. But if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; when such objections shall be entered at large on the journal of the same, and the house shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if it be approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he

Approval of
bills by
Governor.

Action on
non-approval.

(a) Made \$5.00 per day, G. L. 1873, ch. 113.
(b) 27 Minn. 406.

had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment within that time, prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the secretary of state, within three days after the adjournment of the legislature, any act passed during the last three days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

Governor may cut out items of appropriation bills and otherwise approve.

[If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on consideration, one or more such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.]*

Money appropriations, how made.

SEC. 12. No money shall be appropriated except by bill. Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses (except such as relate to the business or adjournment of the same) shall be presented to the governor for his signature, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being returned by him with his objections, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the members of the two houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Majority vote of all members-elect to pass a law.

SEC. 13. The style of all laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota." No law shall be passed unless voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the vote entered upon the journal of each house.

Impeachment powers.

SEC. 14. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, through a concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to seats therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Exclusion from civil rights.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing or being elected any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

Protest and dissent of members.

SEC. 16. Two or more members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which

*This paragraph in brackets was adopted Nov. 7, 1876.

they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature. The legislature shall prescribe by law the manner in which evidence in cases of contested seats in either house shall be taken.

Vacancies in legislature.

SEC. 18. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence, but no such imprisonment shall at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

Punish for disorderly conduct.

SEC. 19. Each house shall be open to the public during the sessions thereof, except in such cases as in their opinion may require secrecy.

Open sessions.

SEC. 20. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each separate house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where such bill is depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been previously read twice at length. (a)

Reading of bills.

SEC. 21. Every bill having passed both houses shall be carefully enrolled, and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house. Any presiding officer refusing to sign a bill which shall have previously passed both houses shall thereafter be incapable of holding a seat in either branch of the legislature, or hold any other office of honor or profit in the State, and in case of such refusal, each house shall, by rule, provide the manner in which such bill shall be properly certified for presentation to the governor.

Enrollment of bills.

SEC. 22. No bill shall be passed by either house of the legislature upon the day prescribed for the adjournment of the two houses. But this section shall not be so construed as to preclude the enrollment of a bill, or the signature and passage from one house to the other, or the reports thereon from committees, or its transmission to the executive for his signature.

Passage of bills on last day of session prohibited.

SEC. 23. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial and representative districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts according to the provisions of section second of this article.

Census enumeration.

SEC. 24. The senators shall also be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time that members of the house of representatives are required to be chosen,

Apportionment.

Senatorial districts—term of office of senators and representatives.

(a) Provision as to manner of passing bills imperative and not directory. 2 Minn. 330.

and in the same manner; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series. The terms of office of senators and representatives shall be the same as now prescribed by law until the general election of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), at which time there shall be an entire new election of all the senators and representatives. Representatives chosen at such election, or at any election thereafter, shall hold their office for the term of two years, except it be to fill a vacancy; and the senators chosen at such election by districts designated as odd numbers, shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and senators chosen by districts designated by even numbers shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year; and thereafter senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of all the senators at the election of representatives next succeeding each new apportionment provided for in this article.*

Qualifica-
tion of
legislators.

SEC. 25. Senators and representatives shall be qualified voters of the State, and shall have resided one year in the State and six months immediately preceding the election in the district from which they are elected.

St. Paul, Aug. 11, 1892.

*Hon. F. P. Brown, Secretary of State,

Dear Sir: You inquire whether it will be necessary to give notice of election of state senators for odd numbered districts, at the coming general election.

Your inquiry is evidently based upon the language of section 24 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Minnesota. (See sec. 24 above.)

The above is as section 24 reads since its amendment in 1877. It will be seen that by the terms of this section that representatives chosen at *such election* (being the general election of 1878), or at any election thereafter, shall hold their office for the term of two years; and the senators chosen at such election (being the general election of 1878), by districts designated as odd numbers, were to hold their office for two years; and those chosen by even numbered districts, for the term of four years. And thereafter, that is, after *such election* (the election of 1878) senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of senators at the election of representatives next succeeding each new apportionment.

It is difficult to see how but one construction can be placed upon this language. There are but two limitations placed upon a four years' term of state senators; one is that those chosen by odd numbered districts, at the election of 1878, shall hold for two years; another is, that a new election after an apportionment may result in shortening by two years the terms of all senators; if the apportionment is made at the first session after the election of senators. The first is a positive limitation. The other is a possible limitation which may apply after the election; as to the election itself and the term for which they are to be elected, the language is too plain to admit of any question. After providing for the election of 1878, it is provided: "And thereafter senators shall be chosen for four years," except * * *

SEC. 26. Members of the Senate of the United States from this State shall be elected by the two houses of the legislature in joint convention, at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law. (a)

Senators
to Congress.

SEC. 27. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. (b)

Laws to embrace only
one subject.

SEC. 28. Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature.

Divorces.

SEC. 29. All members and officers of both branches of the legislature shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective trusts, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties devolving upon him as such member or officer.

Oath of
office.

SEC. 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Elections
viva voce.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or the sale of lottery tickets.

Prohibition
of lotteries.

SEC. 32 [a] Any law providing for the repeal or amendment of any law or laws heretofore or hereafter enacted, which provides that any railroad company now existing in this State or operating its road therein, or which may be hereafter organized, shall, in lieu of all other taxes and assessments upon their real estate, roads, rolling stock, and other personal property, at and during the time and periods therein specified, pay into the treasury of this State a certain percentage therein mentioned of the gross earnings of such railroad companies now existing or hereafter organized, shall, before the same shall take effect or be in force, be submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and be adopted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting at the election at which the same shall be submitted to them.*

Change of
form of taxation of
railroads to
be voted
upon.

It may be urged that this section provided that as to the election of 1878, one-half should hold office for four years and one-half for two years; thus providing for one-half the Senate going out of office every two years, and that it was desirable that this order should be maintained. Whatever may be said as to the wisdom of such policy, we are obliged to interpret the law as we find it; for, where a law is plain and unambiguous, we must assume that that was intended which the words used clearly import.

I have the honor therefore to advise you that in my opinion all the senators elected in 1800 were elected for the term of four years. Very truly yours,

MOSES E. CLAPP,
Attorney General.

(a) G. L. 1869, ch. 93.

(b) Chap. 46, General Laws of 1889, "An act to establish a probate code," is not obnoxious to the constitution. 47 Minn., 575.

*This fiction was adopted Nov. 8, 1871.

Internal
Improve-
ment Lands.

SEC. 32. [b] All lands donated to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of internal improvement, under the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, being "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," shall be appraised and sold, in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands, under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight, of the General Statutes, except the modifications hereinafter mentioned. All moneys derived from the sales of said lands shall be invested in the bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota issued since 1860; and the moneys so invested shall constitute the Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State. All moneys received by the county treasurer under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight (38), aforesaid, derived from the sale of internal improvement lands, shall be held at all times subject to the order and direction of the state treasurer, for the benefit of the fund to which it belongs; and on the fifteenth day of June in each year, and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the state treasurer, he shall pay over to the said state treasurer all moneys received on account of such fund.

Investment
of proceeds
in bonds.

The bonds purchased in accordance with this amendment shall be transferable only upon the order of the governor, and on each bond shall be written "Minnesota Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State, transferable only on the order of the governor."

Principal
not to be
reduced.

The principal sum from all sales of internal improvement lands shall not be reduced by any charges or costs of officers, by fees, or by any other means whatever; and section fifty (50), of title one (1), of chapter thirty-eight (38), of the General Statutes, shall not be applicable to the provisions of this amendment, and wherever the words "school lands" are used in said title, it shall read as applicable to this amendment, "Internal Improvement Lands."

Appropriations
therefrom to
be voted
upon before
valid.

The moneys belonging to the Internal Improvement Land Fund shall not be appropriated for any purpose whatever until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a majority of the electors of the State, voting at the annual general election following the passage of the act. (a)

The force of this amendment shall be to authorize the sale of the internal improvement lands, without further legislative enactment.*

(a) By chapter 71, G. L. of 1881, extra session, the proceeds of this fund were pledged to the payment of Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds, and the law was voted upon and approved at the general election of 1884, by 31,011 votes in favor and 13,589 votes against.

*This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1872.

SEC. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of, any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto, authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors; declaring any named person of age; giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. *Provided, however,* That the inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

Against
special
legislation.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same.*

Repeal of
existing
special laws.

SEC. 34. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section one (1) of this amendment, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.† (b)

Refers to
amendment
of 1881, su-
perseded as
above.

SEC. 35. Any combinations of persons, either as individuals or as members or officers of any corporation, to monopolize the

Against
combina-
tions or
pools to
affect
markets.

*Adopted Nov. 8, 1892.

†Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

(b) This section having been a part of the amendment, regulating special legislation, adopted in 1881, should properly have been included in the substitution of the amendment of 1892; but as it was not referred to by section, in the law submitted to the people, it must perforce remain in the constitution, however inapplicable its reading.

markets for food products in this State, or to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of such markets, is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy, and shall be punished in such manner as the legislature may provide.*

City or village may frame its own charter.

Charter to be submitted to voters.

Legislature to prescribe general limits of charter.

Amendment of charter.

Upon application of 5 per cent of legal voters.

SEC. 36. Any city or village in this State may frame a charter for its own government as a city consistent with and subject to the laws of this State, as follows: The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, as the legislature may determine, for a term in no event to exceed six years, which board shall, within six months after its appointment, return to the chief magistrate of said city or village a draft of said charter, signed by the members of said board, or a majority thereof. Such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election thereafter, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify the same it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city or village as a city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof; *provided*, that in cities having patrol limits now established, such charter shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the qualified voters voting at such election to change the patrol limits now established.

Before any city shall incorporate under this act the legislature shall prescribe by law the general limits within which such charter shall be framed. Duplicate certificates shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of said city or village and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of said certificates shall be deposited in the office of secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which such city or village lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city or village, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter so deposited may be amended by proposal therefor made by a board of fifteen commissioners aforesaid, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of general circulation in such city or village, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city or village voting at the next election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota. The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments of charter to the vote of the people, and shall provide that upon application of five per cent of the legal voters

*Adopted Nov. 6, 1888.

of any such city or village, by written petition, such commission shall submit to the vote of the people proposed amendments to such charter set forth in said petition. The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits, or expiration of term of office, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members.

It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the electors.

Mayor and legislative body.

In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village, any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendments thereto.

Articles of amendment may be submitted separately.

The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of twenty and not less than ten thousand inhabitants, or to cities of ten thousand inhabitants or less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for. But no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall supersede any general law of the State defining or punishing crimes or misdemeanors.*

General laws for cities by divisions of population.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. (a)

Officers in executive department.

SEC. 2. § The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be made to the secretary of state,

Election returns to be sent to secretary of state.

*Section 36 adopted Nov. 8, 1898.

(a) An executive officer of the state is not subject to the control or interference of the judiciary in the performance of duties belonging to him as an executive officer, and no act done, or threatened to be done by him in his official capacity can be brought under judicial control or interference by mandamus or injunction, even when the act is purely ministerial. 29 Minn. 555.

§ As amended Nov. 6, 1877.

who shall call to his assistance two or more of the judges of the supreme court, and two disinterested judges of the district courts of the State, who shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall open and canvass said returns and declare the result within three days after such canvass.

Official term.
of governor
and lieutenant
governor
—qualifica-
tions.

SEC. 3. The term of office for the governor and lieutenant governor shall be two years, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Each shall have attained the age of twenty-five (25) years, and shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the State for one year next preceding his election. Both shall be citizens of the United States.

Powers and
duties of
governor.

SEC. 4. The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices;† and he shall have power, in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be *ex-officio* a member, and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the State of Minnesota and the chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, and whose powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by law, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a state librarian and notaries public, and such other officers as may be provided by law. He shall have power to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments in writing, to be used in the State. He shall have a negative upon all laws passed by the legislature, under such rules and limitations as are in this Constitution prescribed. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and such other state and district offices as may be hereafter created by law, until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Official term
of other
executive
officers.

SEC. 5. The official term of the secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general shall be two (2) years. The official term of the state auditor shall be four (4) years, and each shall continue in office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The further duties and salaries of said executive officers shall each be prescribed by law.*

†Adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

*Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

SEC. 6. The lieutenant governor shall be *ex-officio* president of the Senate; and in case a vacancy shall occur, from any cause whatever, in the office of governor, he shall be governor during such vacancy. The compensation of lieutenant governor shall be double the compensation of a state senator. Before the close of each session of the Senate they shall elect a president *pro tempore*, who shall be lieutenant governor in case a vacancy should occur in that office.

Duties of lieutenant governor.

SEC. 7. The term of each of the executive officers named in this article shall commence on taking the oath of office on or after the first day of May, 1858, and continue until the first Monday of January, 1860, except the auditor, who shall continue in office till the first Monday of January, 1861, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the same above mentioned time for qualification and entry upon the duties of their respective offices shall extend and apply to all other officers elected under the State Constitution, who have not already taken the oath of office, and commenced the performance of their official duties.*

Official terms of first State officers.

[Obsolete.]

SEC. 8. Each officer created by this article shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

Oath of Office to be taken by State Officers.

SEC. 9. Laws shall be passed at the first session of the legislature after the State is admitted into the Union to carry out the provisions of this article.

[Obsolete.]

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the legislature may from time to time establish by a two-thirds vote. (a)

Judicial powers.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed neces-

Supreme court.

*This section was adopted April 15, 1858.

(a) Article 6, Section 1. The provision of article 6, section 1, vesting the judicial powers of the state in the courts specified therein, is not infringed by the statute authorizing the appointment of and trial of cases before referees, who are merely subordinate officers of the courts, acting only in an intermediate capacity. 5 Minn. 78.

Jurisdiction and powers.

sary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had. (a)

Reporter of decisions.**Clerk of supreme court.****Election and term of office for judges.**

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their term of office shall be six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

District judges may act where supreme judges are disqualified.

[Whenever all or a majority of the judges of the supreme court shall, from any cause, be disqualified from sitting in any case in said court, the governor, or, if he shall be interested in the result of such case, then the lieutenant governor, shall assign judges of the district court of the State, who shall sit in such case in place of such disqualified judges, with all the powers and duties of judges of the supreme court.]*

Judicial districts for district courts.**Election of judges.**

SEC. 4. The State shall be divided by the legislature into judicial districts, which shall be composed of contiguous territory, be bounded by county lines, and contain a population as nearly equal as may be practicable. In each judicial district, one or more judges, as the legislature may prescribe, shall be elected by the electors thereof, whose term of office shall be six years, and each of said judges shall severally have and exercise the powers of the court, under such limitations as may be prescribed by law. Every district judge shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the district for which he shall be elected, and shall reside therein during his continuance in office. In case any court of common pleas heretofore established shall be abolished, the judge of said court may be constituted by the legislature one of the judges of the district court of the district wherein such court has been so established, for a period not exceeding the unexpired term for which he was elected.†

Term of office and residence.**Jurisdiction of district courts.**

SEC. 5. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases

(a) The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices. G. L. 1881, ch. 141.

*Paragraph in brackets added Nov. 7, 1876.

†This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1876.

where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of more than one hundred dollars, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. The legislature may provide by law that the judge of one district may discharge the duties of judge of any other district not his own, when convenience or the public interest may require it.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be men learned in the law, and shall receive such compensation at stated times as may be prescribed by the legislature; which compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward for their services.

Qualifications.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution.

Probate court.

Judges to be elected.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall provide for the election of a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any civil cause where the amount in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars, nor in a criminal cause where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine over one hundred dollars, nor in any cause involving the title to real estate.

Justices of the peace to be elected.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. All judges other than those provided for in this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district, county, or city, for which they shall be created, not for a longer term than seven years.

Judges for other courts to be elected.

SEC. 10. In case the office of any judge become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified. And such successor shall be elected at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Vacancies—appointment by governor.

Prohibition
supreme or
district
judges to
hold other
offices, or to
be voted for
office while
in office.

Change of
judicial
districts.

Clerk of
court.

Legal
pleadings.

Court com-
missioner—
powers and
jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. The justices of the supreme court and the district courts shall hold no office under the United States, nor any other office under this State. And all votes for either of them for any elective office under this Constitution, except a judicial office given by the legislature or the people, during their continuance in office, shall be void.

SEC. 12. The legislature may at any time change the number of judicial districts or their boundaries, when it shall be deemed expedient; but no such change shall vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 13. There shall be elected in each county where a district court shall be held, one clerk of said court, whose qualifications, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law, and whose term of office shall be four years.

SEC. 14. Legal pleadings and proceedings in the courts of this State shall be under the direction of the legislature. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Minnesota," and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Minnesota."

SEC. 15. The legislature may provide for the election of one person in each organized county in this State, to be called a court commissioner, with judicial power and jurisdiction not exceeding the power and jurisdiction of a judge of the district court at chambers; or the legislature may, instead of such election, confer such power and jurisdiction upon the judges of probate in the State.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Elective
franchise.

Residence
required.

Citizens of
the United
States.

Mixed
Indians.

Pure Indians
having
adopted
habits of
civilization.

*SECTION 1. What persons are entitled to vote:

Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this State six (6) months next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

Second—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Third—Persons of Indian blood residing in this State, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the State, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the State.

*Section 1, adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

SEC. 2. No person not belonging to one of the classes specified in the preceding section; no person who has been convicted of treason or any felony, unless restored to civil rights; and no person under guardianship, or who may be *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this State.

Non-eligible.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this State or of the United States; nor while a student in any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

Residence not lost in certain cases.

SEC. 4. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Soldiers and sailors—restriction.

SEC. 5. During the day on which any election shall be held, no person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

Civil process suspended on election day.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen.

Elections by ballots.

SEC. 7. Every person who by the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at any election shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States. (a)

Right to hold office.

SEC. 8.* Women may vote for school officers and members of library boards, and shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of schools or libraries.

Women may vote and be eligible.

Any woman of the age of twenty-one (21) years and upward and possessing the qualifications requisite to a male voter may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers of schools or any members of library boards, or upon any measure relating to schools or libraries, and shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of schools and libraries. (b)

SEC. 9. The official year for the State of Minnesota shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and all terms of office shall terminate at that time; and the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The first general election for State and county of-

Official year of the State.

(a) Held restrictive and to disqualify a person from holding an elective office who was not eligible at the date of his election, though eligible at the beginning of the term. 45 Minn. 309.

*Adopted Nov. 8, 1898.

(b) The right to vote on district school matters was granted by chapter 71, General Laws of 1878; and the right to vote for county school superintendents was granted by chapter 204, General Laws of 1885.

ficers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be held in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (1884), and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at any general election, whose terms of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), shall hold and continue in such offices, respectively, until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887).†

ARTICLE VIII.

SCHOOL FUNDS, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Uniform
system of
public
schools.

SECTION 1. The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools. (a)

Proceeds of
school lands
to be a
perpetual
fund.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in five (5) years, and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in ten (10) years; but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first; *provided*, that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this State in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school land shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

Investment
of funds.

[Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest-

†Adopted Nov. 6, 1883.

(a) Article 8, section 1, which directs the establishment of a general and uniform system of public schools, does not prohibit the legislature from providing public schools other than those included in the general system, or creating exceptional districts, to meet particular and exceptional cases; and the exception from the operation of a general law relating to public schools of independent school districts, and schools specially provided for, does not violate the constitutional provision. 25 Minn. 1.

bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.]* (b)

All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the State, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same less one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), as is provided by law for the appraisal and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands, as aforesaid, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the State. The remaining one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions.†

Swamp
lands.

Division of
proceeds.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the State.

Public
schools in
each town-
ship to be
established.

[But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property, be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught.]‡

Prohibition
as to aiding
sectarian
schools.

SEC. 4. The location of the University of Minnesota, as established by existing laws, is hereby confirmed, and said institution is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Minnesota. All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred are hereby perpetuated unto the said university; and all lands which may be granted hereafter by Congress, or other donations for said university purposes, shall vest in the institution referred to in this section.

University
of Minnesota
—location
confirmed.

SEC. 5.|| The permanent school funds of the State may be loaned upon interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum to the several counties or school districts of the State, to be used in the erection of county or school buildings. No such loan shall be made until approved by a board consisting of the governor, the state auditor and the state treasurer, who are hereby constituted an investment board for the purpose of the loans hereby authorized; nor shall any such loan be for an amount ex-

Permanent
school funds
may be
loaned to
districts or
counties for
school
purposes.

*Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 5, 1873.

(b) Ch. 102, G. L. of 1885.

†Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

‡Paragraph in brackets adopted Nov. 6, 1877.

||Adopted Nov. 2, 1886.

ceeding three (3) per cent of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real estate of the county or school district receiving the same. The state auditor shall annually, at the time of certifying the state tax to the several county auditors, also certify to each auditor to whose county, or to any of the school districts of whose county, any such loan shall have been made, the tax necessary to be levied to meet the accruing interest or principal of any such loan, and it shall be the duty of every such county auditor forthwith to levy and extend such tax upon all the taxable property in his county, or of the several school districts, respectively, liable for such loans—as the case may be—and in all such cases the tax so assessed shall be fifty (50) per cent in excess of the amount actually necessary to be raised on account of such accruing principal or interest. It shall be levied, collected and paid into the county and state treasuries in the same manner as state taxes, and any excess collected over the amount of such principal or interest accruing in any given year shall be credited to the general funds of the respective counties or school districts. No change of the boundaries of any school district after the making of any such loan shall operate to withdraw any property from the taxation herein provided for; nor shall any law be passed extending the time of payment of any such principal or interest, or reducing the rate of such interest, or in any manner waiving or impairing any rights of the State in connection with any such loan. Suitable laws, not inconsistent with this amendment, may be passed by the legislature for the purpose of carrying the same into effect. (a)

Investment
of permanent school
and university funds in
municipal
bonds.

SEC. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this State may be invested in the purchase of bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this State, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this State; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the issue of which the same in part would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed seven per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years; and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this State at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.*

(a) Chapter 103, G. L. of 1887, made the necessary provision for giving effect to this section.

*Adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCES OF THE STATE, AND BANKS AND BANKING.

SECTION 1. All taxes to be raised in this State shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform throughout the State; *provided*, that the legislature may, by general law or special act, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And, *provided further*, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of laying water pipes and supplying any city or municipality with water, the legislature may, by general or special law, authorize any such city or municipality, having a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, to levy an annual tax or assessment upon the lineal foot of all lands fronting on any water main or water pipe laid by such city or municipality within corporate limits of said city for supplying water to the citizens thereof without regard to the cash value of such property, and to empower such city to collect any such tax, assessments or fines, or penalties for failure to pay the same, or any fine or penalty for any violation of the rules of such city or municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any water rate due for the same.* And, *provided further*, that there may be by law levied and collected a tax upon all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts of every kind and description above a fixed and specified sum, of any and all natural persons and corporations. Such a tax above such exempted sum may be uniform, or it may be graded or progressive, but shall not exceed a maximum tax of five per cent.†

Taxation to be equal.

Municipal taxation.

Municipal tax for water pipes, etc.

Tax on inheritances, etc.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. [But no law levying a tax, or making other provisions for the payment of interest or principal of the bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and adopted

State tax levy.

*Adopted Nov. 2, 1869, and Nov. 8, 1881.

†Adopted Nov. 6, 1894.

by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same.]† (a)

Property
subject to
taxation.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws, be exempt from taxation. (b)

Taxation of
banking
institutions.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be passed for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

State debt
limited—how
contracted.

SEC. 5.* For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed \$250,000; every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein; and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the legislature, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each house respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and also a tax sufficient to pay the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation and taxes shall not be repealed, postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid. The State shall never contract any debts for works of internal improvements, or be a party in carrying on such works, except in cases where grants of land or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to specific purposes, and in such cases the State shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

†These amendments were adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

(a) By chapter 71, G. L. of 1881 (extra session), the question of paying the state railroad bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, and the law was duly ratified by a vote, 82,435 in favor, and 24,526 against.

(b) G. L. of 1878, Ch. 1, makes this exemption \$100.

*Amended April 14, 1858.

SEC. 6. All debts authorized by the preceding section shall be contracted by loan on State bonds of amounts not less than five hundred dollars each on interest, payable within ten years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt; and such bonds shall not be sold by the State under par. A correct registry of all such bonds shall be kept by the treasurer, in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amount unpaid, and to whom severally made payable.

Issue of bonds for created debt.

SEC. 7. The State shall never contract any public debt, unless in time of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, except in the cases and in the manner provided in the fifth and sixth sections of this article.

Limitation as to when debt may be contracted.

SEC. 8. The money arising from any loan made, or debt or liability contracted, shall be applied to the object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and to no other purpose whatever.

Disposition of funds received for bonds.

SEC. 9. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Money drawn from the State treasury.

SEC. 10. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," under what purports to be an amendment to section ten (10) of article nine (9) of the Constitution, adopted April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, which is hereby expunged from the Constitution, saving, excepting and reserving to the State, nevertheless, all rights, remedies, and forfeitures accruing under said amendment.]*

Credit of the State prohibited.

SEC. 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week of January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom.

Publication of receipts and expenditures by treasurer.

SEC. 12.† Suitable laws shall be passed by the legislature for the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of the state and school funds; and all officers and other persons charged with the same or any part of the same, or the safe keeping thereof, shall be required to give ample security for all moneys and funds of any kind received by them; to make forthwith and keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment and transfer; and if any of said officers or other persons shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise

State school funds—investment—safe keeping.

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

†Adopted Nov. 4, 1873.

All state
funds to be
deposited in
name of
State.

than in the name of the State of Minnesota; or shall deposit in banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property, any portion of the funds of the State or of the school funds aforesaid, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall be and constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid State and school funds, or either of the same, as shall thus be taken, or loaned, or deposited or exchanged, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for the State school funds, or any part of the same entrusted to such officer or persons as by law required on demand, shall be held and be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

General
banking law
—provisions
and restric-
tions.

SEC. 13. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with the following restrictions and requirements, viz:

First—The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Second—The legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security in United States stock or State stocks for the redemption of the same in specie; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks, or any part thereof, to the amount of ten per cent or more on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by additional stocks.

Third—The stockholders in any corporation and joint association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, shall be individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them for all the debts of such corporation or association; and such individual liability shall continue for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders.

Fourth—In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Fifth—Any general banking law which may be passed in accordance with this article shall provide for recording the names of all stockholders in such corporation, the amount of stock held by each, the time of transfer, and to whom transferred.

Special
provision for
a loan for
hospital
building for
insane.

SEC. 14. (a)* For the purpose of erecting and completing buildings for a hospital for the insane, a deaf, dumb and blind asylum, the state prison, the legislature may by law increase the

*Section 14a and 14b were adopted Nov. 5, 1872.

public debt of the State to an amount not exceeding \$250,000, in addition to the public debt already heretofore authorized by the Constitution; and for that purpose may provide by law for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the State, and appropriate the money only for the purpose aforesaid; which bonds shall be payable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of the same, at the option of the State.

SEC. 14. (b) The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds or to become indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed ten per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city, or other municipal corporation; the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made for the purpose of state and county taxation previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, Nov. 5, 1872.

Superseded
by section 15
but not
repealed in
express
terms.

SEC. 15* The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds, or to become indebted in any manner, to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed five (5) per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city, or other municipal corporation. The amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made, for the purpose of state and county taxation, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

County, city
or township
aid to
railroads
limited.

SEC. 16** For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and improvement of public highways and bridges, there is hereby created a fund to be known as the "State Road and Bridge Fund." Said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all funds accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided.

State road
and bridge
fund.

The legislature is authorized to add to such fund for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges of this State, by providing, in its discretion, for an annual tax levy upon the property of this State of not to exceed in any year one-twentieth (1-20) of one (1) mill on all the taxable property within the State.

Legislature
may levy tax
to aid road
and bridge
fund.

The legislature is also authorized to provide for the appointment, by the governor of the State, of a board to be known as the "State Highway Commission," consisting of three (3) members, who shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by

Providing
for state
highway
commission.

*Sec. 15 was adopted Nov. 4, 1879.

**Sec. 16 was adopted Nov. 8, 1898.

law without salary or compensation other than personal expenses.

Duties of
Commission.

Such commission shall have general superintendence of the construction of State roads and bridges and shall use such fund in the construction thereof and distribute the same in the several counties in the State upon an equitable basis. *Provided further*, that no county shall receive in any year more than three (3) per cent or less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent of the total fund thus provided and expended during such year; and, *provided further*, that no more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of such fund accruing in any year shall be expended for bridges, and in no case shall more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the State from such fund.

Legislature
may provide
special
methods of
taxation in
certain cases

SEC. 17† The legislature may impose, or provide for the imposition of, upon the property within this State of any and all owners or operators, whether corporate or individual, or otherwise, of any and all sleeping, parlor and drawing room cars, or any or either of the same, which run in, into or through this State; also upon the property within this state of any and all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in, or extend in, into or through this State; also upon the property within this State of all express companies, or owners, or any or either of the same, doing business in this State; also upon the property within this State of all domestic insurance companies of this State of any kind; also upon the property within this State of all owners or operators of any and all mines or of mineral ores situated in this State; also upon the property within this State of all boom companies or owners, and of all ship builders or owners doing business in this State or having a port therein; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies, their lands and other property; and upon the property of either or any of such companies or owners a tax, as uniform as reasonably may be with the taxes imposed upon similar property in said State, or upon the earnings thereof within this State, but may be graded or progressive, or both, and in providing for such tax, or in providing for ascertaining the just and true value of such property, it shall be competent for the legislature, in either or all of such cases, to impose such tax, upon any or all property thereof within this State, and in either case by taking as the basis of such imposition the proportionate business, earnings, mileage or quantity of production or property now or hereafter existing of any such companies, persons or owners, transacted or existing in this State, in relation to the entire business, mileage or quantity of production or property of such companies, persons or owners as aforesaid; or

†Sec. 17 was adopted Nov. 3, 1896.

in such other manner, or by such other method, as the legislature may determine; but the proceeds of such taxes upon mining property shall be distributed between the State and the various political subdivisions thereof wherein the same is situated in the same proportion as the proceeds of taxes upon real property are distributed; *provided further*, that nothing in this act contained shall operate to authorize the assessment or taxation of land or ordinary business blocks or property owned by any such corporation, person, firm or company, except in the manner provided by the ordinary methods of taxation.

ARTICLE X.

OF CORPORATIONS HAVING NO BANKING PRIVILEGES.

SECTION 1. The term "Corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships, except such as embrace banking privileges, and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be liable to be sued in all courts, in like manner as natural persons.

Corporations
for general
purposes.

SEC. 2. No corporations shall be formed under special acts, except for municipal purposes.

Not to be
created by
special act.

SEC. 3. Each stockholder in any corporation [(a) excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him.]† (b)

Liability of
stockholders.

SEC. 4. Lands may be taken for public way, for the purpose of granting to any corporation the franchise of way for public use. In all cases, however, a fair and equitable compensation shall be paid for such land, and the damages arising from the

Lands may
be taken for
public use.

(a) The exception in favor of manufacturing corporations, in article 10, section 3, imposing individual liability upon stockholders for the debts of a corporation, embraces only those corporations which are organized for the purpose, as stated in their articles of association, of carrying on an exclusively manufacturing business; and if the purposes, as stated in the articles, are to carry on both a manufacturing business and also other kinds of business, not properly incidental to or necessarily connected with the manufacturing business, the fact that the corporation never actually engaged in such other kinds of business, will not bring it within the exception referred to. 44 Minn. 409.

†The clause in brackets adopted Nov. 5, 1872.

(b) Article 10, section 3, providing that each stockholder in any corporation, excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, "shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him," does not merely make a stockholder liable to pay for his stock at its face value, but imposes a liability to the amount of stock held, in addition to the liability for the stock. 50 N. W. 1110.

taking of the same; but all corporations being common carriers, enjoying the right of way in pursuance of the provisions of this section, shall be bound to carry the mineral, agricultural and other productions of manufacturers on equal and reasonable terms.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

County or-
ganization.

SECTION 1. The legislature may from time to time establish and organize (a) new counties; but no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws changing county lines in counties already organized, or for removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of such electors. Counties now established may be enlarged, but not reduced below four hundred (400) square miles.

Cities of
20,000
population
may be
organized
into separate
counties.

SEC. 2. The legislature may organize any city into a separate county, when it has attained a population of 20,000 inhabitants, without reference to geographical extent, when a majority of the electors of the county in which such city may be situated, voting thereon, shall be in favor of a separate organization.

Township
organization.

SEC. 3. Laws may be passed providing for the organization for municipal and other town purposes, of any congressional or fractional townships in the several counties in the State, *provided* that when a township is divided by county lines or does not contain one hundred inhabitants, it may be attached to one or more adjoining townships or parts of townships for the purposes aforesaid.

Election of
county and
town officers.

SEC. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the election of such county or township officers as may be necessary.

Local
taxation
may be
authorized.

SEC. 5. Any county and township organization shall have such powers of local taxation as may be prescribed by law.

Money
drawn
from county
or town
treasuries.
County of
Manomin
abolished.

SEC. 6. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 7.* That the county of Manomin is hereby abolished, and that the territory heretofore comprising the same shall constitute and be a part of the county of Anoka.

(a) Article 11, section 1. The establishing of a county is the setting apart of the territory to be in future organized as a political community or quasi corporation for political purposes, while the organizing is the vesting the people of such territory with such corporate rights and powers; and, until authorized by the legislature, the people of a county established but not organized have no right to act as an organized county. 25 Minn. 215.

*Adopted Nov. 2, 1869.

ARTICLE XII.

OF THE MILITIA.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the legislature to pass such laws for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the State as may be deemed necessary.

Militia
organization

ARTICLE XIII.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and the judges of the supreme and district courts, may be impeached for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this State. The party convicted thereof shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Impeach-
ment and
removal
from office.

SEC. 2. The legislature of this State may provide for the removal of inferior officers from office, for malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 4. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 5. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1.* Whenever a majority of both houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments, which proposed amendments shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and said amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at any general election, and if it shall appear, in a man-

Amend-
ments to
constitution

*Adopted Nov. 8, 1898.

Majority
vote of
electors vot-
ing makes
amendment
valid.

ner to be provided by law, that a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for and ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution. If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately.

Revision of
constitution.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Seat of
government.

SECTION 1. The seat of government of the State shall be at the city of St. Paul, but the legislature, at their first or any future session, may provide by law for a change of the seat of government by a vote of the people, or may locate the same upon the land granted by Congress for a seat of government to the State; and in the event of the seat of government being removed from the city of St. Paul to any other place in the State, the capitol building and grounds shall be dedicated to an institution for the promotion of science, literature and the arts, to be organized by the legislature of the State, and of which institution the Minnesota Historical Society shall always be a department.

Residents on
Indian lands.

SEC. 2. Persons residing on Indian lands within the State shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, as though they lived in any other portion of the State, and shall be subject to taxation.

Uniform
oath at
elections.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide for a uniform oath or affirmation to be administered at elections, and no person shall be compelled to take any other or different form of oath to entitle him to vote.

State seal

SEC. 4. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and be used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of Minnesota, and shall be attached to all the official acts of the governor (his signature to acts and resolves of the legislature excepted) requiring au-

thentication. The legislature shall provide for an appropriate device and motto for said seal.

SEC. 5. The territorial prison, as located under existing laws, shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, be and remain one of the state prisons of the State of Minnesota.

State prison location.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state of government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Minnesota previous to its admission into the Union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

Territorial laws valid in change to State organization.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Minnesota not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial laws not repugnant to constitution to be in force.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Minnesota shall inure to the State.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate of property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims and debts, of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Minnesota, shall inure to and vest in the State of Minnesota, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the State of Minnesota as the same could have been by the Territory of Minnesota. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Minnesota, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Minnesota with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution

Civil rights under territorial government secured in the change to State government.

had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Minnesota, at the time of a change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Territorial
officers
continued
until
superseded.

SEC. 5. All territorial officers, civil or military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the Territory of Minnesota shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

First session
of State
legislature.

SEC. 6. The first session of the legislature of the State of Minnesota shall commence on the first Wednesday of December next, and shall be held at the capitol, in the city of St. Paul.

SEC. 7. The laws regulating the election and qualification of all district, county and precinct officers shall continue and be in force until the legislature shall otherwise provide by law.

Constitution
submitted to
a vote of the
people.

SEC. 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after the adjournment thereof, cause this Constitution to be deposited in the office of the governor of the Territory; and if, after the submission of the same to a vote of the people, as hereinafter provided, it shall appear that it has been adopted by a vote of the people of the State, then the governor shall forward a certified copy of the same, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the said Constitution, to the president of the United States, to be by him laid before the Congress of the United States.

Representa-
tion to
congress.

SEC. 9. For the purposes of the first election, the State shall constitute one district, and shall elect three members to the House of Representatives of the United States.

First appor-
tionment
into
legislative
districts.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of the first election for members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, the State shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, as follows, viz: First district, Washington county; Second district, Ramsey county; Third district, Dakota county; Fourth district, so much of Hennepin county as lies west of the Mississippi; Fifth district, Rice county; Sixth district, Goodhue county; Seventh district, Scott county; Eighth district, Olmsted county; Ninth district, Fillmore county; Tenth district, Houston county; Eleventh district, Winona county; Twelfth district, Wabasha county; Thirteenth district, Mower and Dodge counties; Fourteenth district, Freeborn and Faribault counties; Fifteenth district, Steele and Waseca counties; Sixteenth district, Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties; Seventeenth district, Nicollet and Brown counties; Eighteenth district, Sibley, Renville and McLeod counties; Nineteenth district, Carver and Wright counties; Twentieth district, Benton, Stearns and Meeker counties; Twenty-first district, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties; Twenty-

second district, Cass, Pembina and Todd counties; Twenty-third district, so much of Hennepin county as lies east of the Mississippi; Twenty-fourth district, Sherburne, Anoka and Manomin counties; Twenty-fifth district, Chisago, Pine and Isanti counties; Twenty-sixth district, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Itasca counties.

SEC. 11. The counties of Brown, Stearns, Todd, Cass, Pembina and Renville, as applied in the preceding section, shall not be deemed to include any territory west of the State line, but shall be deemed to include all counties and parts of counties east of said line as were created out of the territory of either, at the last session of the legislature.

SEC. 12. The senators and representatives at the first election shall be apportioned among the several senatorial and representative districts as follows, to wit:

Apportionment of members.

1st district.....		2	Senators.....		3	Representatives.	
2d	"	.....3	"	.....	6	"	
3d	"	.....2	"	.....	5	"	
4th	"	.....2	"	.....	4	"	
5th	"	.....2	"	.....	3	"	
6th	"	.....1	"	.....	4	"	
7th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
8th	"	.....2	"	.....	4	"	
9th	"	.....2	"	.....	6	"	
10th	"	.....2	"	.....	3	"	
11th	"	.....2	"	.....	4	"	
12th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
13th	"	.....2	"	.....	3	"	
14th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
15th	"	.....1	"	.....	4	"	
16th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
17th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
18th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
19th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
20th	"	.....1	"	.....	3	"	
21st	"	.....1	"	.....	1	"	
22d	"	.....1	"	.....	1	"	
23d	"	.....1	"	.....	2	"	
24th	"	.....1	"	.....	1	"	
25th	"	.....1	"	.....	1	"	
26th	"	.....1	"	.....	1	"	
		—			—		
		37			80		

SEC. 13. The returns from the Twenty-second district shall be made to and canvassed by the judges of election at the precinct of Otter Tail City.

Judicial districts.

SEC. 14. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the State shall be divided into judicial districts as follows, viz:

The counties of Washington, Chisago, Manomin, Anoka, Isanti, Pine, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake shall constitute the First judicial district.

The county of Ramsey shall constitute the Second judicial district.

The counties of Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted and Wabasha shall constitute the Third judicial district.

The counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd and Cass shall constitute the Fourth judicial district.

The counties of Dakota, Goodhue, Scott, Rice, Steele, Waseca, Dodge, Mower and Freeborn shall constitute the Fifth judicial district.

The counties of Le Sueur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, McLeod, Renville, Brown, and all other counties in the State not included within the other districts, shall constitute the Sixth judicial district.

SEC. 15. Each of the foregoing enumerated judicial districts may, at the first election, elect one prosecuting attorney for the district.

First State election.

SEC. 16. Upon the second Tuesday, the thirteenth day of October, 1857, an election shall be held for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, governor, lieutenant governor, supreme and district judges, members of the legislature, and all other officers designated in this Constitution, and also for the submission of this Constitution to the people, for their adoption or rejection.

Voters at the first election.

SEC. 17. Upon the day so designated as aforesaid every free male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the limits of the State for ten days previous to the day of said election, may vote for all officers to be elected under this Constitution at such election, and also for or against the adoption of this Constitution.

Vote on the constitution.

SEC. 18. In voting for or against the adoption of this Constitution, the words, "For Constitution," or "Against Constitution," may be written or printed on the ticket of each voter, but no voter shall vote for or against this Constitution, on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this Constitution; and if upon the canvass of the vote so polled it shall appear that there was a greater number of votes polled for than against said Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be adopted as the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and all the provisions and obligations of this Constitution, and of the schedule thereunto attached, shall thereafter be valid to all intents and purposes as the Constitution of said State.

SEC. 19. At said election the polls shall be opened, the election held, returns made, and certificates issued, in all respects as provided by law for opening, closing and conducting elections and making returns of the same, except as hereinbefore specified, and excepting also that polls may be opened and elections held at any point or points in any of the counties where precincts may be established as provided by law, ten days previous to the day of election, not less than ten miles from the place of voting in any established precinct.

Election—
how
conducted.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of election, in addition to the returns required by law for each precinct, to forward to the secretary of the Territory, by mail, immediately after the close of the election, a certified copy of the poll book containing the name of each person who has voted in the precinct, and the number of votes polled for and against the adoption of this Constitution.

Returns of
election.

SEC. 21. The returns of said election for and against this Constitution, and for all state officers and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be made, and certificates issued in the manner now prescribed by law for returning votes given for delegates to Congress; and the returns for all district officers, judicial, legislative or otherwise, shall be made to the register of deeds of the senior county in each district, in the manner prescribed by law, except as otherwise provided. The returns for all officers elected at large shall be canvassed by the governor of the Territory, assisted by Joseph R. Brown and Thomas J. Galbraith, at the time designated by law for canvassing the vote for delegates to Congress.

Canvassing
returns.

SEC. 22. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this Constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificate of election shall be issued for any State or district officer provided for in this Constitution, and no State organization shall have validity within the limits of the Territory, until otherwise provided for and until a Constitution for a State government shall have been adopted by the people.

ACT OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

An Act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

[Passed May 11, 1858.]

WHEREAS, an act of Congress was passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states;" and, whereas, the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representatives among the several states.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other states of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States of the said district of Minnesota shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, or to the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.
Massachusetts Bay.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thos. McKean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jr., Thos. Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 9, 1778.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. § 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these states (paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states, and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; *provided*, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state, of which the owner is an inhabitant; *provided, also*, that no imposition, duties, or restriction shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

§ 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

§ 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. § 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, of every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

§ 2. No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

§ 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

§ 4. In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

§ 5. Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on, congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. § 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with, any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

§ 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

§ 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

§ 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disci-

plined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

§ 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. § 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances; *provided*, that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; *provided*, that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

§ 2. The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that may hereafter arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they can not agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; *provided*, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" *provided, also*, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

§ 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

§ 4. The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; *provided*, that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "*A Committee of the States*," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; *provided*, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

§ 6. The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor

ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

§ 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; *provided*, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of

the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

Ratified by the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

CONSTITUTION
OF
THE UNITED STATES.

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CONSTITUTION

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

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SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Dela-

ware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their own officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and

may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and, be-

fore the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitu-

tion in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit and trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and repre-

sentatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates; and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice president.]*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

*The portion in brackets has been superseded by the 12th amendment.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall

be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.*

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the

*Sec the 11th amendment.

United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES.

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the

crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court in the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall

be the president; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in

the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE.—The Constitution was adopted Sept. 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the confederation, of the twenty-first of February, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the First Congress of the United States, Sept. 25, 1789; and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the Third Congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the president of the United States to both houses of Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, Dec. 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated Sept. 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, Feb. 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated Dec. 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

**TERRITORIAL AND STATE
GOVERNMENTS.**

MINNESOTA TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF MINNESOTA AS A TERRITORY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS.

Alexander Ramsey: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Willis A. Gorman: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Samuel Medary: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

SECRETARIES.

Charles K. Smith: June 1, 1849, to October 23, 1851.
Alexander Wilkin: October 23, 1851, to May 15, 1853.
Joseph Travis Rosser: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Charles L. Chase: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

TREASURERS.

Calvin A. Tuttle: November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853.
George W. Prescott: July 2, 1853, to February 24, 1854.
Charles E. Leonard: February 24, 1854, to May 7, 1857.
George W. Armstrong: May 7, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

AUDITORS.

J. E. McKusick: November 3, 1849, to November 30, 1852.
A. Van Vorhees: November 30, 1852, to May 15, 1853.
Socrates Nelson: May 15, 1853, to January 17, 1854.
Julius Georgii: January 17, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Lorenzo A. Babcock: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Lafayette Emmett: May 15, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Aaron Goodrich: June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851.
Jerome Fuller: November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852.
Henry Z. Hayner: December 16, 1852, to April 7, 1853.
[Never presided at a term.]
William H. Welch: April 7, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

David Cooper: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.
Bradley B. Meeker: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.
Andrew G. Chatfield: April 7, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Moses G. Sherburne: April 7, 1853, to April 13, 1857.
R. R. Nelson: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.
Charles E. Flandrau: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

James K. Humphrey: January 14, 1850, to ———, 1853.
Andrew J. Whitney: ———, 1853, to ———, 1854.
George W. Prescott: ———, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

William Hollinshead: Appointed July 7, 1851.
Isaac Atwater: Appointed March 6, 1852.
John B. Bisbin: Appointed February 28, 1854.
M. E. Ames: Appointed March 20, 1856.
Harvey Officer: Appointed November 27, 1857.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Henry H. Sibley: January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853.
Henry M. Rice: December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857.
W. W. Kingsbury: December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST APPORTIONMENT.

On July 7, 1849, Gov. Alex. Ramsey, by proclamation, fixed the following council districts for the Territory, which had not then been divided into counties;

No. 1. The St. Croix precinct of St. Croix county, and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi south of Crow village to the Iowa line. 2. The Stillwater precinct of the county of St. Croix. 3. The St. Paul precinct (except Little Canada settlement). 4. Marine Mills, Falls of St. Croix, Rush Lake, Rice River and Snake River precincts, of St. Croix county and La Pointe county. 5. The Falls of St. Anthony precinct and the Little Canada settlement. 6. The Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing precincts, of St. Croix county, and all settlements west of the Mississippi and north of the Osakis river, and a line thence west to the British line. 7. The country and settlements west of the Mississippi not included in districts 1 and 6.

Total: Council, 9 members; house, 18 members.

FIRST LEGISLATURE.—1849. Assembled September 3; adjourned November 1.

COUNCIL.—David Olmsted, of Long Prairie, President.

1. James S. Norris. 2. Samuel Burkleo. 3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal. 4. David B. Loomis. 5. John Rollins. 6. David Olmsted, William R. Sturges. 7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.—Joseph W. Furber, of Washington County, Speaker.

1. Joseph W. Furber, James Wells. 2. M. S. Wilkinson, Sylvanus Trask, Mahlon Black. 3. Benj. W. Brunson, Henry Jackson, John J. Dewey, Parsons K. Johnson. 4. Henry F. Setzer. 5. William R. Marshall, William Dugas. 6. Jeremiah Russell, Allen Morrison, Lorenzo A. Babcock, Thomas A. Holmes. 7. Alexis Bailly, Gideon H. Pond.

SECOND LEGISLATURE.—1851. Assembled January 1; adjourned March 31.

COUNCIL.—David B. Loomis, of Washington county, President.

1. James S. Norris. 2. Samuel Burkleo. 3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal. 4. David B. Loomis. 5. John Rollins. 6. David Olmsted, William R. Sturges. 7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.—Michael E. Ames, of Washington county, Speaker.

1. John A. Ford, James Wells. 2. Michael E. Ames, Sylvanus Trask, Jesse Taylor. 3. Benj. W. Brunson, J. C. Ramsey, Edmund Rice, H. L. Tilden. 4. John D. Ludden. 5. John W. North, E. Patch. 6. David Gilman, S. B. Olmsted, W. W. Warren, D. T. Sloan. 7. B. H. Randall, Alex. Faribault.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1851.

The Territory, having been divided into counties, it was apportioned by the second legislature into council districts, as follows: 1. Washington, Itasca and Chisago counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precincts of St. Anthony Falls. 4. Counties of Wabasha and Washington and precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada jointly (Wabasha county to be one representative district). 5. Benton and Cass counties. 6. Dakota county. 7. Pembina county.

THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1852. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6.

COUNCIL.—William H. Forbes, of Ramsey county, President.

1. Elam Greeley, David B. Loomis. 2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes. 3. William L. Larned. 4. Lorenzo A. Babcock. 5. Sylvanus B. Lowry. 6. Martin McLeod. 7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.—John D. Ludden, of Washington county, Speaker.

1. Martin Leavitt, Mahlon Black, Jesse Taylor, John D. Ludden. 2. Charles S. Cave, W. P. Murray, Samuel J. Findley, Jeremiah W. Selby, Joseph E. Fullerton. 3. Sumner W. Farnham, John H. Murphy. 4. Fordyce S. Richards. 5. James Beatty, David Day. 6. James McC. Boal, Benj. H. Randall. 7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1853. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.

COUNCIL.—Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, President.

1. Elam Greeley, D. B. Loomis. 2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes. 3. William L. Larned. 4. L. A. Babcock. 5. S. B. Lowry. 6. Martin McLeod. 7. N. W. Kittson.

†At the extra session of 1857, Charles Jewett was admitted, *vice* Noble, resigned.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Under the enabling act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, a constitutional convention of one hundred and eight members (each council district to elect two for each councilman and representative it was entitled to) was authorized to meet at the capitol on the second Monday in July, to frame a state constitution, and submit it to the people of the territory. The election was held on the first Monday in June. On July 13th the delegates met, but a disagreement arising in the organization, the Republican members organized one body, and the Democratic members organized separately. Each of these bodies claiming to be the legal constitutional convention, proceeded with the work of forming an instrument to be submitted to the people. After some days an understanding was effected between them, and, by means of committees of conference, the same constitution was framed and adopted by both bodies. On being submitted to the people, October 13th, it was ratified.

REPUBLICAN WING.—Assembled July 13; dissolved August 29. 59 Members. St. A. D. Balcombe, President; L. A. Babcock, Secretary.

1. P. A. Cederstam, W. H. C. Folsom. 2. L. K. Stannard, Charles F. Lowe. 3. S. W. Putnam, D. M. Hall, D. A. Secombe, P. Winell, L. C. Walker, J. H. Murphy. 4. Charles McClure, Aaron C. Hudson, George Watson, Frank Mantor, Joseph Peckham. 5. Fred Ayer. 6. John W. North, Thomas Bolles, Oscar F. Perkins, Thomas Foster, Thomas J. Galbraith, D. D. Dickinson. 8. Alanson B. Vaughn, C. W. Thompson, John A. Anderson, Charles A. Coe, N. P. Colburn, James A. McCann, H. A. Billings, Charles Hanson, H. W. Holley, John Cleghorn, A. H. Butler, Robert Lyle, Boyd Phelps. 9. St. A. D. Balcombe, Wm. H. Mills, Charles Garrish, Simlow Harding, Nathan B. Robbins, W. J. Duly, Samuel A. Kemp, Thomas Wilson, David L. King, Benjamin C. Baldwin. 10. Amos Coggsell, Lewis McCune, Edwin Page Davis. 11. Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth Hayden, R. L. Bartholomew, W. F. Russell, Henry Eschle, Charles B. Sheldon, David Morgan, E. N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T. D. Smith, B. E. Messer.

DEMOCRATIC WING.—Assembled July 13; dissolved August 29. 53 Members. H. H. Sibley, President; J. J. Noah, Secretary.

1. William Holcombe, James S. Norris, Henry N. Setzer, Gold T. Curtis, Charles G. Leonard, Newington Gilbert, Chas. E. Butler, R. H. Sanderson. 2. George L. Becker, Moses Sherburne, D. A. J. Baker, Lafayette Emmett, William P. Murray, W. A. Gorman, Wm. H. Taylor, John S. Prince, Patrick Nash, Wm. B. McGrorty, Paul Faber, Michael E. Ames. 3. B. B. Meeker, Wm. M. Lashells, C. A. Tuttle, C. L. Chase. 4. Edwin C. Stacy. 5. Daniel Gilman, H. C. Wait, J. C. Shepley, William Sturgis, J. W. Ten Voorde, W. W. Kingsbury, R. H. Barrett. 6. Henry H. Sibley, Robert Kennedy, Daniel J. Burns, Frank Warner, William A. Davis, Joseph Burwell, Henry G. Bailey, Andrew Keegan. 7. James McFetridge, J. P. Wilson, J. Jerome, Xavier Cantell, Joseph Rolette, Louis Vasseur. 8. James C. Day. 10. Joseph R. Brown, C. E. Flandrau, Francis Baasen, William B. McMahan, J. H. Swan. 11. Alfred E. Ames.

MINNESOTA STATE GOVERNMENT.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Alexander Ramsey: January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: July 10, 1863, to January 11, 1864.
Stephen Miller: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
William R. Marshall: January 8, 1866, to January 9, 1870.
Horace Austin: January 9, 1870, to January 7, 1874.
Cushman K. Davis: January 7, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Pillsbury: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
Lucius F. Hubbard: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.
A. R. McGill: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.
William R. Merriam: January 9, 1889, to January 4, 1893.
Knute Nelson: January 4, 1893, to January 31, 1895.
David M. Clough: January 31, 1895, to January 2, 1899.
John Lind: January 2, 1899, to January 7, 1901.
Samuel R. Van Sant: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Ignatius Donnelly: January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Charles D. Sherwood: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
Thomas H. Armstrong: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.
William H. Yale: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.
Alphonso Barto: January 9, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
James B. Wakefield: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
C. A. Gilman: January 10, 1880, to January 4, 1887.
A. E. Rice: January 4, 1887, to January 5, 1891.
G. S. Ives: January 5, 1891, to January 3, 1893.
D. M. Clough: January 3, 1893, to January 31, 1895.
Frank A. Day: January, 1895, to January 5, 1897.
John L. Gibbs: January 5, 1897, to January 3, 1899.
Lyndon A. Smith: January 3, 1899, to January, 1903.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Francis Baasen: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
James H. Baker: January 2, 1860, to November 17, 1862.
David Blakeley: November 17, 1862, to January 8, 1866.
Henry C. Rogers: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.
Hans Mattson: January 7, 1870, to January 5, 1872.
S. P. Jennison: January 5, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Irgens: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
Fred Von Baumbach: January 10, 1880, to January 4, 1887.
Hans Mattson: January 4, 1887, to January 5, 1891.
Frederick P. Brown: January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.
Albert Berg: January 7, 1895, to January 7, 1901.
Peter E. Hanson: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

TREASURERS.

George W. Armstrong: May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1860.
 Charles Scheffer: January 1, 1860, to January 10, 1868.
 Emil Munch: January 10, 1868, to January 5, 1872.
 William Seeger: January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873.
 Edwin W. Dyke: February 7, 1873, to January 7, 1876.
 William Pfaender: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
 Charles Kittelson: January 10, 1880, to January 5, 1887.
 Joseph Robleter: January 5, 1887, to January 7, 1895.
 August T. Koerner: January 7, 1895, to January 7, 1901.
 Julius H. Block: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

AUDITORS.

W. F. Dunbar: May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861.
 Charles McIlrath: January 1, 1861, to January 13, 1873.
 O. P. Whitcomb: January 13, 1873, to January 10, 1882.
 W. W. Braden: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1891.
 Adolph Biermann: January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.
 Robert C. Dunn: January 7, 1895, to January, 1903.

DEPUTY STATE AUDITORS.

M. D. Kenyon: April 21, 1865, to February 20, 1888.
 H. G. Griswold: March 9, 1888, to January 5, 1891.
 E. F. Biermann: January 5, 1891, to August, 1893.
 George M. Giltinan: August, 1893, to January 7, 1895.
 Samuel G. Iverson: January 7, 1895, to January, 1903.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Charles H. Berry: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
 Gordon E. Cole: January 4, 1860, to January 8, 1866.
 William Colville: January 8, 1866, to January 10, 1868.
 F. R. F. Cornell: January 10, 1868, to January 18, 1874.
 George P. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 10, 1880.
 Charles M. Start: January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881.
 W. J. Hahn: March 11, 1881, to January 5, 1887.
 Moses E. Clapp: January 5, 1887, to January 2, 1893.
 H. W. Childs: January 2, 1893, to January 2, 1899.
 W. R. Douglas: January 2, 1899, to January, 1903.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A. J. Edgerton: January 10, 1872, to January, 1876.
 W. R. Marshall: March 14, 1874, to January, 1876.
 J. J. Randall: March 14, 1874, to January, 1876.

ELECTED.

Wm. R. Marshall: January 6, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
 J. H. Baker: January 10, 1882, to April 14, 1885.
 Ira B. Mills: January 7, 1901, to January, 1905.
 J. G. Miller: January 7, 1901, to January, 1905.
 C. F. Staples: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

J. H. Baker: April 14, 1885, to January, 1887.
 S. S. Murdock: April 14, 1885, to January, 1887.
 Geo. L. Becker: April 14, 1885, to January, 1901.
 Horace Austin: January 12, 1887, to January, 1889.
 John L. Gibbs: January 12, 1887, to January, 1891.
 John P. Williams: January 22, 1889, to January 26, 1893.
 †Wm. M. Liggett: January 22, 1891, to November, 1896.
 Ira B. Mills: January 26, 1893, to January, 1900.
 †Nathan Kingsley: November 13, 1896, to November 26, 1898.
 P. M. Ringdal: January 5, 1899, to January 7, 1901.
 Thomas J. Knox: January 2, 1900, to January 7, 1901.

†Resigned.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Edward D. Neill: March, 1860, to July, 1861.
 B. F. Crary: July, 1861, to July, 1862.
 The secretary of state, *ex-officio*, superintendent from 1862 to 1867.
 M. H. Dunnell: April 1, 1867, to August, 1870.
 H. B. Wilson: August 1, 1870, to April, 1875.
 David Burt: April 3, 1875, to September 1, 1881.
 D. L. Kiehle: September 1, 1881, to September 1, 1893.
 W. W. Pendergast: September 1, 1893, to January 21, 1899.
 John H. Lewis: January 21, 1899, to January 25, 1901.
 J. W. Olsen: January 25, 1901, to January, 1903.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. M. Knox: May 1, 1878, to February 20, 1888.
 M. D. Kenyon: February 20, 1888, to January 6, 1899.
 E. M. Pope: January 6, 1899, to January, 1902.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennock Pusey: March 1, 1872, to December 15, 1873.
 A. R. McGill: December 15, 1873, to January, 1887.
 Chas. Shandrew: January 6, 1887, to January, 1889.
 Calvin P. Bailey: January 22, 1889, to January, 1901.
 C. H. Smith: January, 1901, to June, 1896.
 Elmer H. Dearth: January 8, 1897, to February 27, 1899.
 J. A. O'Shaughnessy: February 27, 1899, to January 23, 1901.
 Elmer H. Dearth: January 23, 1901, to January, 1903.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. J. McCullough: July 14, 1858, to January 3, 1860.
 F. E. Snow: January 3, 1860, to September 3, 1862.
 Pennock Pusey: September 3, 1862, to January 3, 1872.
 C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
 J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
 T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.
 J. P. Jacobson: January 28, 1878, to February 10, 1880.
 F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.
 Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
 A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.
 Victor Hjortsberg: Acting, October 1, 1886, to January 4, 1887.
 Magnus Lunnow: Acting, April 25, 1890, to July 1, 1890.
 Herman Stockenstrom: January 4, 1887, to January 7, 1895.
 P. W. Wildt: January 7, 1895, to September 24, 1895.
 George E. Hallberg: Acting, September 24, 1895, to December 2, 1895.
 J. J. Lomen: December 2, 1895, to January 7, 1901.
 P. G. Sjoblom: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

COMMISSIONERS OF STATISTICS.

J. A. Wheelock: February 6, 1860, to January 1, 1863.
 Pennock Pusey: March 5, 1869, to March 7, 1872.
 C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
 J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
 T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.
 S. P. Jennison: January 2, 1860, to January 24, 1861.
 F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.
 Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
 A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.
 Victor Hjortsberg: Acting, October 1, 1886, to January 4, 1887.
 Magnus Lunnow: Acting, April 25, 1890, to July 1, 1890.
 Herman Stockenstrom: January 4, 1887, to January 7, 1895.
 P. W. Wildt: January 7, 1895, to September 24, 1895.
 George E. Hallberg: Acting, September 24, 1895, to December 2, 1895.
 J. J. Lomen: December 2, 1895, to January 7, 1901.
 P. G. Sjoblom: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Alex. C. Jones: September 1, 1858, to April 13, 1860.
 W. H. Acker: April 13, 1860, to May 24, 1861.
 John B. Sanborn: May 24, 1861, to December 31, 1861.
 Oscar Malmros: December 31, 1861, to May 15, 1865.
 John Peller: May 15, 1865, to January 22, 1866.
 H. P. Van Cleve: January 22, 1866, to March 4, 1870.
 M. D. Flower: March 4, 1870, to November 1, 1875.
 H. A. Castle: November 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876.
 H. P. Van Cleve: March 1, 1876, to June 1, 1882.
 A. C. Hawley: June 1, 1882, to January 7, 1884.
 C. M. MacCarthy: January 7, 1884, to January 8, 1887.
 F. W. Seeley: January 8, 1887, to January 22, 1889.
 John H. Mullen: January 22, 1889, to January, 1893.
 Herman Muehlberg: January, 1893, to January 18, 1899.
 G. C. Lambert: January 18, 1899, to January, 1901.
 E. B. Libbey: January, 1901, to January, 1903.

LIBRARIANS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

W. F. Wheeler: August 12, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
 S. P. Jennison: January 2, 1860, to January 24, 1861.
 Dr. Thomas Foster: January 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.
 Robert F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to January 14, 1864.
 De Witt C. Smith: January 14, 1864, to April 30, 1864.
 George H. Oakes: April 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865.
 Mrs. L. F. Goodwin: March 3, 1865, to April 1, 1867.
 Mrs. M. R. Smith: April 1, 1867, to April 1, 1873.
 John C. Shaw: April 1, 1873, to August, 1877.
 W. H. H. Taylor: August 1, 1877, to January, 1894.
 C. A. Gilman: February, 1894, to January 24, 1899.
 F. W. Johnson: January 24, 1899, to January 29, 1901.
 E. A. Nelson: January 29, 1901, to January, 1903.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

W. F. Wheeler: May 24, 1858, to June 2, 1860.
 S. P. Jennison: June 2, 1860, to June 24, 1861.
 Dr. Thomas Foster: June 24, 1861, to November 7, 1861.
 R. F. Fisk: November 7, 1861, to July 1, 1863.
 John T. Morrison: July 1, 1863, to January 13, 1864.
 Pennock Pusey: January 13, 1864, to April 30, 1864.
 George H. Oakes: April 30, 1864, to March 4, 1865.
 J. Fletcher Williams: March 4, 1865, to June 13, 1865.
 R. D. Miller: June 13, 1865, to April 15, 1867.
 S. P. Jennison: April 15, 1867, to January 7, 1870.
 A. R. McGill: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.
 W. L. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 6, 1876.
 Pennock Pusey: January 6, 1874, to January 10, 1882.
 S. P. Jennison: January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.
 J. K. Moore: January 5, 1887, to January 9, 1889.
 R. C. Elliott: January 9, 1889, to November 17, 1890.
 Tams Bixby: November 17, 1890, to May 17, 1897.
 Roland H. Hartley: May 17, 1897, to January 2, 1899.
 L. A. Rosing: January 2, 1899, to January 7, 1901.
 Robert Jamieson: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

EXECUTIVE CLERKS.

E. Coleman Macy: January 7, 1876, to June, 1880.
 Frank H. Carleton: June, 1880, to January 16, 1882.
 W. H. Angell: March 12, 1882, to June, 1899.
 Eugene Rice: June, 1899, to January 7, 1901.
 J. A. Martin: January 7, 1901, to January, 1903.

STATE OIL INSPECTORS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

James K. Hoffman: April 1, 1876, to January 25, 1883.
 Henry A. Castle: January 25, 1883, to January 18, 1887.
 Henry B. Willis: January 18, 1887, to January 2, 1889.
 Samuel H. Nichols: January 22, 1889, to May 18, 1891.
 Henry B. Willis: June, 1891, to January, 1893.
 Hiram W. Foote: January, 1893, to February 1, 1897.
 F. C. Barrows: February 1, 1897, to January 14, 1899.
 J. J. Heinrich: January 14, 1899, to January 23, 1901.
 F. C. Schiffman: January 23, 1901, to January, 1903.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

John Lamb: April 14, 1887, to January 5, 1891.
 J. P. McGaughey: January 5, 1891, to April 2, 1891.
 L. G. Powers: April 2, 1891, to January 6, 1899.
 M. F. McHale: January 6, 1899, to January 23, 1901.
 John O'Donnell: January 23, 1901, to January, 1903.

CHIEF JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT.

Lafayette Emmett: May 24, 1858, to January 10, 1865.
 Thomas Wilson: January 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869.
 James Gilfillan: July 14, 1869, to January 7, 1870.
 Christopher G. Ripley: January 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874.
 S. J. R. McMillan: April 7, 1874, to March 10, 1875.
 James Gilfillan: March 10, 1875, to December, 1894.
 Charles M. Start: January 7, 1895, to January, 1907.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT.

Charles E. Flandrau: May 24, 1858, to July 5, 1864.
 Isaac Atwater: May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864.
 S. J. R. McMillan: July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874.
 Thomas Wilson: July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865.
 John M. Berry: January 10, 1865, to November 8, 1887.
 George B. Young: April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875.
 F. R. E. Cornell: January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881.
 D. A. Dickinson: June 27, 1881, to January, 1894.
 Greenleaf Clark: March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882.
 William Mitchell: March 14, 1881, to January, 1900.
 C. E. Vanderburgh: January 12, 1882, to January, 1894.
 Loren W. Collins: November 10, 1887, to January, 1907.
 Daniel Buck: January, 1894, to January, 1900.
 Thomas Canty: January, 1894, to January, 1900.
 John A. Lovely: January, 1900, to January, 1906.
 C. L. Brown: January, 1900, to January, 1906.
 C. L. Lewis: January, 1900, to January, 1906.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Jacob J. Noah: May 24, 1858, to January 15, 1861.
 A. J. Van Vorhes: January 15, 1861, to January 13, 1864.
 George F. Potter: January 13, 1864, to January 14, 1867.
 Sherwood Hough: January 14, 1867, to January 7, 1876.
 Sam H. Nichols: January 7, 1876, to January 5, 1887.
 J. D. Jones: January 5, 1887, to January 5, 1891.
 Charles P. Holcomb: January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.
 Darius F. Reese: January 7, 1895, to January, 1903.

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Harvey Officer: May 24, 1858, to January 30, 1865.
 William A. Spencer: January 30, 1865, to June 15, 1875.
 George B. Young: June 15, 1875, to April 15, 1892.
 C. C. Wilson: April 15, 1892, to May 14, 1895.
 Henry B. Wenzell: May 14, 1895, to _____

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

FIRST DISTRICT.

S. J. R. McMillan: May 24, 1850, to July 1, 1864.
 Charles McClure: August, 1864, to December 31, 1871.
 F. M. Crosby: January 1, 1872, to January, 1903.
 Wm. M. McCluer: November 10, 1881, to September, 1890.
 Hollis R. Murdock: September 24, 1890, to January 14, 1891.
 W. C. Williston: January, 1891, to January, 1903.

SECOND DISTRICT.

E. C. Palmer: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.
 Wescott Wilkin: January 1, 1865, to January 5, 1897.
 H. R. Brill: January 1, 1876, to January, 1901.
 Orlando Simons: January 1, 1876, to November, 1890.
 L. M. Vilas: February 15, 1880, to August, 1889.
 William L. Kelly: March 17, 1887, to January, 1907.
 †C. D. Kerr: February 14, 1889, to January, 1897.
 Charles E. Otis: August 28, 1889, to January, 1903.
 James J. Egan: January, 1891, to January, 1897.
 W. D. Cornish: December 5, 1890, to January, 1893.
 J. W. Willis: January, 1893, to January 2, 1899.
 O. B. Lewis: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.
 George L. Bunn: January 2, 1897, to January, 1905.
 E. A. Jaggard: January 2, 1890, to January, 1905.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas Wilson: May 24, 1858, to July 1, 1864.
 Lloyd Barber: September 12, 1864, to December 31, 1871.
 C. N. Waterman: January 1, 1872, to February 18, 1873.
 John Van Dyke: February 28, 1873, to January 8, 1874.
 William Mitchell: January 8, 1874, to March 14, 1881.
 Chas. M. Start: March 14, 1881, to January 7, 1895.
 O. B. Gould: January 7, 1895, to January 5, 1897.
 A. H. Snow: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Hall: May 24, 1858, to October 1, 1858.
 Edward O. Hamlin: October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858.
 Chas. E. Vanderburgh: January 1, 1859, to January 12, 1882.
 A. H. Young: January, 1877, to January, 1891.
 John M. Shaw: January 13, 1882, to January 8, 1884.
 M. B. Koon: January 8, 1884, to May 1, 1886.
 John P. Rea: May 1, 1886, to March 5, 1889.
 *Wm. Lochren: November 19, 1881, to May 8, 1893.
 Henry G. Hicks: March 15, 1887, to January, 1895.
 †Frederick Hooker: March 5, 1889, to September, 1893.
 †Seagrave Smith: March 5, 1889, to May, 1898.
 Chas. M. Pond: November 18, 1890, to January 5, 1897.
 *Thos. Canty: January 5, 1891, to January 3, 1894.
 *Robert D. Russell: May 8, 1893, to October 20, 1897.
 *Robert Jamison: September 19, 1893, to December 1, 1897.
 Chas. B. Elliott: January 3, 1894, to January, 1907.
 *Henry C. Belden: January, 1895, to May 5, 1897.
 David F. Simpson: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.
 E. M. Johnson: May 5, 1897, to January 2, 1899.
 John F. McGee: October 20, 1897, to January, 1905.
 Wm. A. Lancaster: December 1, 1897, to January 2, 1899.
 Alexander M. Harrison: May 10, 1898, to January, 1905.
 Chas. M. Pond: January 2, 1899, to January, 1905.
 Frank C. Brooks: January 2, 1899, to January, 1905.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. M. Donaldson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1871.
 Samuel Lord: January 1, 1872, to February 21, 1880.
 Thomas S. Buckham: February 21, 1880, to January, 1905.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. Branson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.
 Horace Austin: January 1, 1865, to September 30, 1869.
 M. G. Hanscome: October 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869.
 Franklin H. Waite: January 1, 1870, to October 1, 1874.
 A. C. Woolfolk: October 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.
 D. A. Dickinson: January 1, 1875, to June 27, 1881.
 M. J. Severance: June 27, 1881, to January, 1900.
 Lorin Cray: January, 1900, to January, 1906.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James M. McKelvey: August 1, 1886, to April 10, 1883.
 L. W. Collins: April 10, 1883, to November 16, 1887.
 L. L. Baxter: March 18, 1885, to January, 1905.
 D. B. Searle: November 14, 1887, to January, 1907.

*Resigned. †Died.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

L. M. Brown: March 11, 1870, to December 31, 1870.
 A. G. Chatfield: January 1, 1871, to October 3, 1875.
 L. M. Brown: October 20, 1875, to January 3, 1877.
 J. L. McDonald: January 3, 1877, to November 4, 1886.
 James C. Edson: November 4, 1886, to January 27, 1897.
 Francis Cadwell: February, 1891, to January, 1905.

NINTH DISTRICT.

M. G. Hanscome: March 11, 1870, to January 1, 1877.
 E. St. Julian Cox: January 1, 1877, to March 22, 1882.
 H. D. Baldwin: April 4, 1882, to January 3, 1883.
 B. F. Webber: January 3, 1883, to January, 1907.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Sherman Page: January 1, 1873, to January 10, 1880.
 John O. Farmer: January 10, 1880, to January, 1893.
 John Whytock: January, 1893, to November, 1898.
 *Nathan Kingsley: November 26, 1898, to January, 1901.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

O. P. Stearns: April 23, 1874, to January, 1894.
 R. Reynolds: March 10, 1885, to January 4, 1887.
 Ira B. Mills: March 8, 1887, to January, 1893.
 J. D. Ensign: April 16, 1889, to January, 1903.
 Charles L. Lewis: March 14, 1893, to September 1, 1895.
 Samuel H. Moer: January, 1894, to January, 1900.
 Page Morris: September 2, 1895, to September 1, 1896.
 W. A. Cant: January 5, 1897, to January, 1903.
 H. B. Dibbell: January, 1900, to January, 1906.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to January, 1890.
 Gorham Powers: January 31, 1890, to January, 1903.
 *C. E. Quale: April 30, 1897, to January, 1905.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. D. Perkins: March 17, 1885, to March 1, 1891.
 P. E. Brown: February, 1891, to January, 1905.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ira B. Mills: March 8, 1887, to January, 1903.
 Frank Ives: January, 1893, to January 3, 1899.
 Wm. Watts: January 3, 1899, to January, 1905.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sleeper: March 10, 1887, to January 5, 1889.
 Geo. W. Holland: January 5, 1889, to January 7, 1901.
 W. S. McClenehan: January 7, 1901, to January, 1907.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Calvin L. Brown: March 10, 1887, to August 30, 1899.
 F. J. Steidl: August 30, 1899, to January 7, 1901.
 S. A. Flaherty: January 7, 1901, to January, 1907.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

*Jas. N. Quinn: March 12, 1897, to January, 1905.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

*Jos. C. Tarbox: May 5, 1897, to January 2, 1899.
 A. E. Giddings: January 2, 1899, to January, 1905.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Shields, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1859.
 Henry M. Rice, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863.
 Morton S. Wilkinson, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1865.
 Alexander Ramsey, Republican: March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1875.

*Resigned. †Died. **Appointed.

Daniel S. Norton, Republican: March 4, 1865, died July 13, 1870.
 William Windom, Republican: July 16, 1870, to January 18, 1871.
 O. P. Stearns, Republican: January 18, 1871, to March 3, 1871.
 William Windom, Republican: March 1, 1871, to March 12, 1881.
 S. J. R. McMillan, Republican: March 6, 1875, to March 3, 1887.
 A. J. Edgerton, Republican: March 14, 1881, to October 26, 1881.
 William Windom, Republican: October 26, 1881, to March 3, 1883.
 D. M. Sabin, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.
 C. K. Davis, Republican: March 4, 1887, to November 27, 1900.
 W. D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1895.
 Knute Nelson, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1907.
 Charles A. Towne, Republican: December 5, 1900, to January 23, 1901.
 Moses E. Clapp, Republican: January 23, 1901, to March 4, 1905.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. M. Cavanaugh, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
 William Windom, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1869.
 Morton S. Wilkinson, Republican: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
 Mark H. Dunnell, Republican: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
 Milo White, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
 Thomas Wilson, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
 Mark H. Dunnell, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
 W. H. Harries, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
 James A. Tawney, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1903.

SECOND DISTRICT.

W. W. Phelps, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
 Cyrus Aldrich, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1863.
 Ignatius Donnelly, Republican: March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
 H. B. Strait, Republican: March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879.
 J. B. Wakefield, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
 John Lind, Republican: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893.
 James T. McCleary, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1903.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
 John T. Averill, Republican: March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1875.
 William S. King, Republican: March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877.
 Jacob H. Stewart, Republican: March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.
 William D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1883.
 Henry Poehler, Democrat: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.
 H. B. Strait, Republican: March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887.
 John L. McDonald, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
 Darius S. Hall, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
 O. M. Hall, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1895.
 Joel P. Heatwole, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March, 1903.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885.
 J. B. Gilfillan, Republican: March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.
 Edmund Rice, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
 S. P. Snider, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
 J. N. Castle, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
 Andrew R. Kiefer, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897.
 Frederick C. Stevens, Republican: March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Knute Nelson, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.
 S. G. Comstock, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
 Kittel Halvorson, Alliance: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
 Loren Fletcher, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1903.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. R. Baldwin, Democrat: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
 Charles A. Towne, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897.
 Page Morris, Republican: March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Haldor E. Boen, People's Party: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
 Frank M. Eddy, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1903.

A. J. E.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1857.

Senate, 37 members; house, 80 members. For the apportionment, see sections 10, 11 and 12 of the schedule of the Constitution.

FIRST LEGISLATURE.—1857-8. Assembled Dec. 2, 1857. On March 25, 1858, took a recess until June 2. Finally adjourned August 12.

SENATE.—Richard G. Murphy, President until June 3; Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, June 3 to August 12.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Joel K. Reiner, | 8. Charles H. Lindsley, | 16. Basil Moreland. |
| H. L. Thomas. | Emerson Hodges. | 17. Thomas Cowan. |
| 2. Isaac Van Etten, | 9. Samuel Hull, | 18. Elijah T. Mixer. |
| Chas. S. Cave, | John R. Jones. | 19. Samuel E. Adams. |
| William Sprigg Hall. | 10. James C. Day, | 20. Reuben M. Richardson |
| 3. D. W. C. Dunwell, | O. W. Streeter. | 21. Anson Northrup. |
| Henry G. Bailey. | 11. Daniel S. Norton, | 22. Joseph Rolette. |
| 4. Erastus N. Bates, | S. S. Beman. | 23. Jonathan Chase. |
| Delano T. Smith. | 12. James Redpath. | 24. John Banfl. |
| 5. Michael Cook, | 13. Edward W. Somers, | 25. W. H. C. Folsom. |
| George E. Skinner. | Boyd Phelps. | 26. R. B. Carlton. |
| 6. Aaron G. Hudson. | 14. George Watson. | |
| 7. Richard G. Murphy. | 15. Lewis L. McCune. | |

HOUSE.—J. S. Watrous, Speaker, from December 2 to March 12; George Bradley, from March 12 to August 12.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J. R. M. Gaskell, | Lewis R. Hawkins, | Amander H. Bartlett. |
| Robert Simpson, | David Kinghorn. | 15. Hiram H. Sheets, |
| George W. Campbell. | 8. Sylvanus Burgess, | George C. Pettie, |
| 2. James Starkey, | E. Allen Power, | Smith Johnson. |
| Charles Rauch, | Samuel Lord, | 16. A. J. Rutan, |
| George L. Otis, | W. K. Tattersall. | Reuben Butters. |
| William B. McGrorty, | 9. J. T. Eames, | 17. Ephraim Pierce, |
| William Davern, | Isaac De Cow, | Albert Tuttle, |
| John W. Crosby. | M. J. Foster, | Frederick Rehfeld. |
| 3. James C. Dow, | Henry Kibler, | 18. John H. Stevens, |
| Robert C. Masters, | James M. Graham, | Michael Cummings, |
| James Locke, | T. J. Fladeland. | Henry Poehler. |
| Robert O'Neill, | 10. Edmund McIntyre, | 19. Ernst Heyd, |
| M. T. Murphy. | J. B. Le Blond, | Ebenezer Bray. |
| 4. Reuben B. Gibson, | Daniel Wilson. | 20. J. B. Atkinson, |
| George H. Keith, | 11. St. A. D. Balcombe, | John L. Young. |
| William S. Chowen. | Manley Grover, | Joseph B. Carpenter. |
| 5. John L. Schofield, | Edwin M. Bearce, | 21. J. D. Cruttenden. |
| John H. Parker, | S. R. Johnson. | 22. John N. Chase. |
| Warren Vertress. | 12. Ira O. Seeley, | 23. William H. Townsend, |
| 6. Henry L. Bevans, | N. S. Teft, | L. C. Walker. |
| Joseph Peckham, | Thomas A. Thompson. | 24. James C. Frost. |
| C. W. Libbey, | 13. George O. Way. | 25. John G. Randall. |
| Hans Hanson, Jr. | 14. James B. Wakefield, | 26. John S. Watrous. |
| 7. George Bradley, | George B. Kingsley, | |

SECOND LEGISLATURE.—1859-60. Assembled December 7. Adjourned March 12, 1860.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, President to January 2; Ignatius Donnelly, thence.

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| 1. Wm. McKusick, | 4. Jesse Bishop, | Emerson Hodges. |
| Socrates Nelson. | R. L. Bartholomew. | 9. H. W. Holley, |
| 2. J. H. Stewart, | 5. M. Cook, | Reuben Wells. |
| Wm. Sprigg Hall, | D. H. Frost. | 10. E. H. Kennedy, |
| C. N. McKubin. | 6. R. N. McLaren. | Fred Gluck. |
| 3. A. H. Norris, | 7. J. F. Baldwin. | 11. E. L. King, |
| Eli Robinson. | 8. H. Galloway, | J. M. Winn. |

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| 12. John T. Averill. | 17. Thomas Cowan. | 23. David Heaton. |
| 13. Henry C. Rogers, | 18. John H. Stevens. | 24. F. E. Baldwin. |
| A. J. Edgerton. | 19. Samuel E. Adams. | 25. Lucas K. Stannard. |
| 14. George Watson. | 20. C. C. Andrews. | 26. Thomas Clark. |
| 15. W. F. Pettit. | 21. J. D. Cruttenden. | |
| 16. D. C. Evans. | 22. Oscar Taylor. | |

HOUSE.—Amos Coggsell, of Steele county, Speaker.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. D. D. Watson, | Peter Cleary. | 15. Amos Coggsell, |
| A. Van Vorhes, | 8. G. W. Green, | G. W. Greene, |
| Orange Walker. | A. J. Olds, | G. T. White, |
| 2. John B. Sanborn, | A. Osman, | J. I. Stewart. |
| Henry Acker, | J. S. Sawyer. | 16. Henry Stack, |
| J. B. Olivier, | 9. A. A. Trow, | Thomas McDonough, |
| Oscar Stephenson, | A. H. Butler, | Burrough Abbott. |
| George Mitsch, | W. Meighen, | 17. John Armstrong, |
| D. A. Robertson. | C. D. Sherwood, | F. Rehfeld, |
| 3. H. G. O. Morrison, | Daniel Dayton, | W. Pfaender. |
| H. Caskey, | Hiram Walker. | 18. Peter Wilkins, |
| A. M. Hayes, | 10. J. A. Anderson, | Mathew Donohue, |
| Moses Bixler, | C. A. Coe, | Hamilton Beatty. |
| H. J. Scheffer. | George Temanson. | 19. John S. Letford, |
| 4. J. P. Abraham, | 11. Orlando Stevens, | F. A. Renz, |
| Henry E. Mann, | William Mitchell, | Jackson Taylor. |
| A. C. Austin, | Zenas Thayer, | 20. G. W. Sweet, |
| Irvin Shrewsberry. | Sheldon Brooks. | M. C. Tolman, |
| 5. E. N. Leavens, | 12. J. W. Burnham, | U. S. Wiley. |
| Luke Hulett, | W. J. Arnold, | 21. Peter Roy. |
| Ferris Webster. | F. M. Skillman. | 22. Alex. Kinkead. |
| 6. Lewis H. Garrard, | 13. T. J. Hunt, | 23. D. A. Secombe, |
| I. C. Stearns, | Peter Mantor, | G. P. Baldwin. |
| R. H. Knox, | B. F. Langworthy. | 24. R. M. Johnson. |
| L. K. Aaker. | 14. G. K. Cleveland, | 25. Patrick Fox. |
| 7. Jonathan Chadderdon, | Allen Shultis, | 26. William Nettleton. |
| Peter Schriner, | T. W. Purdie. | |

APPORTIONMENT OF 1860.

Senate, 21 members; house, 42 members. Districts: 1. First and Second wards of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, New Canada, White Bear and Mounds View. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Toombs, Breckenridge, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake counties. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties. 7. Dakota county. 8. Rice county. 9. Goodhue county. 10. Wabasha county. 11. Winona county. 12. Olmsted county. 13. Houston county. 14. Fillmore county. 15. Mower and Dodge counties. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties. 17. Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties. 18. Scott county. 19. Nicollet, Sibley, Renville, Pierce, Davis, and Brown county west of range 33. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Brown county west of range 34. 21. Third and Fourth wards of St. Paul and towns of Reserve and Rose.

THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1861. Assembled January 8. Adjourned March 8.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. James K. Smith, Jr. | 8. Michael Cook. | 15. J. W. Flake. |
| 2. J. K. Reiner. | 9. R. N. McLaren. | 16. George Watson. |
| 3. Seth Gibbs. | 10. John H. Pell. | 17. Sheldon F. Barney. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. Thomas J. Galbraith. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. Stiles P. Jones. | 19. James W. Linde. |
| 6. Samuel Bennett. | 13. Thomas McRoberts. | 20. Guy Cleveland. |
| 7. A. M. Hayes. | 14. H. W. Holley. | 21. John B. Sanborn. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka county, Speaker.

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|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Henry Acker, | 5. F. R. E. Cornell, | C. R. White, |
| A. Nessel. | Wentworth Hayden. | 10. N. S. Teft. |
| 2. H. L. Thomas, | 6. V. P. Kennedy, | 11. Ebenezer Warner, |
| E. D. Whiting, | T. D. Smith, | M. Wheeler Sargeant. |
| Emil Munch. | Wm. R. Baxter. | 12. A. Harkins, |
| 3. Thomas Cathcart, | 7. H. G. O. Morrison, | W. K. Tattersall. |
| Levi Wheeler, | M. A. Chamblin. | 13. J. B. Le Blond. |
| P. S. Gregory. | 8. J. D. Hoskins, | 14. A. H. Butler, |
| 4. Jared Benson, | Charles Wood. | C. D. Sherwood, |
| G. V. Mahew. | 9. J. E. Chapman, | J. P. Howe. |

15. Peter Mantor,
Thomas J. Hunt.
16. James E. Child,
W. F. Pettit.

17. G. W. Stewart,
Asa Cheadle,
L. D. Patterson.
18. Frederick Driscoll.

19. M. G. Hanscome,
E. E. Paulding.
20. A. Strecker.
21. William L. Banning.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1862. Assembled January 7. Adjourned March 7.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

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| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 8. Michael Cook. | 15. Joseph H. Clark. |
| 2. J. K. Reiner. | 9. Charles McClure. | 16. A. B. Webber. |
| 3. S. B. Lowry. | 10. Linus Richards. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. M. Wheeler Sargeant. | 18. Thomas J. Duffey. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Samuel Bennett. | 13. Charles H. See. | 20. G. K. Cleveland. |
| 7. Charles W. Nash. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John R. Irvine. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka county, Speaker.

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|---|--|--|
| 1. Henry L. Carver,
Phillip Rohr. | John H. Stevens. | Peter Peterson,
John McGrew. |
| 2. E. D. Whiting,
H. L. Thomas,
W. H. Burt. | 7. J. C. Couper,
G. C. Chamberlain. | 15. S. Bostwick,
H. C. Rogers. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson,
Peter Roy,
John Whipple. | 8. George H. Woodruff,
Caleb Clossen. | 16. H. C. Magoon,
P. C. Bailey. |
| 4. J. H. Allen,
Jared Benson. | 9. J. A. Thatcher,
L. K. Aaker. | 17. J. J. Porter,
T. M. Perry,
James A. Wiswell. |
| 5. F. R. E. Cornell,
John C. Past. | 10. O. D. Ford. | 18. N. M. D. McMullen. |
| 6. E. P. Kennedy,
R. M. Kennedy, | 11. S. B. Sheardown,
E. B. Weld. | 19. M. J. Severance,
Adam Buck, Jr. |
| | 12. Thomas Harris,
F. Johnson. | 20. B. O. Kempfer. |
| | 13. Samuel Aiken. | 21. Nicholas Gross. |
| | 14. A. H. Butler, | |

EXTRA SESSION OF 1862.

On account of the Indian outbreak in 1862, an extra session was called by the Governor, which assembled September 9, and adjourned September 20. The officers and members were the same as at the regular session, except that L. K. Aaker, from the Ninth district, was not presents at the regular session, but presented his credentials to the second session.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE.—1863. Assembled January 6. Adjourned March 6.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. James Smith, Jr. | 8. John M. Berry. | 15. Joseph H. Clark. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. Charles McClure. | 16. M. A. Dalley. |
| 3. William S. Moore. | 10. R. Ottman. | 17. Nathan Dane. |
| 4. David Heaton. | 11. M. Wheeler Sargeant. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 5. R. J. Baldwin. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Charles A. Warner. | 13. Charles H. See. | 20. D. G. Schillock. |
| 7. Charles W. Nash. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John R. Irvine. |

HOUSE.—Charles D. Sherwood, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

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|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. William P. Murray,
J. P. Kidder. | B. G. Lee. | Hiram Walker,
William Chalfant. |
| 2. Ansel Smith,
J. B. H. Mitchell,
S. W. Furber. | 7. O. T. Hayes,
G. C. Chamberlain. | 15. B. D. Sprague,
F. P. Bachon. |
| 3. L. R. Bently,
H. C. Walt,
R. M. Richardson. | 8. Charles Wood,
Charles Taylor. | 16. Asa Walker,
Philo Woodruff. |
| 4. Dwight Woodbury,
H. J. G. Croswell. | 9. J. A. Thatcher,
A. Hilton. | 17. John J. Porter,
James A. Wiswell,
Reuben Butters. |
| 5. A. C. Austin,
R. B. McGrath. | 10. S. L. Campbell. | 18. J. B. Sly. |
| 6. W. G. Butler,
C. F. Davis, | 11. Phillip Reiner,
E. S. Youmans. | 19. William Huey,
W. Tennant. |
| | 12. Z. Handerson,
J. P. Moulton. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| | 13. D. L. Buell. | 21. John B. Brisbin. |
| | 14. C. D. Sherwood, | |

SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—1864. Assembled January 5. Adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 8. John M. Berry. | 15. D. B. Sprague. |
| 2. John Kusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. F. J. Stevens. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 10. R. Ottman. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. Isaac Lincoln. |
| 5. Dorilus Morrison. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. Charles A. Warner. | 13. D. Cameron. | 20. D. G. Schillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John Nicols. |

HOUSE.—Jared Benson, of Anoka county, Speaker.

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|--|--|---|
| 1. J. P. Kidder,
Rudolph H. Fltz. | W. T. Rigby,
C. A. Ruffez. | 6. W. G. Butler,
John S. Letford,
Henry Hill. |
| 2. Ansel Smith,
Jesse H. Soule,
R. R. Henry. | 4. Jared Benson,
Jonathan Firren. | 7. K. N. Gulteau,
G. F. Ackley. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson, | 5. John A. Coleman,
Gilbert Graham. | 8. A. N. Nourse, |

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|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. H. Bullis. | 13. Thomas Conniff. | 17. James A. Wiswell, |
| 9. S. S. Grannis, | 14. S. A. Hunt, | Reuben Butters, |
| J. M. Gates. | M. J. Foster, | John L. Meagher. |
| 10. J. J. McKey. | Reuben Whittemore. | 18. Hugh Johnson. |
| 11. E. S. Youmans, | 15. Royal Crane, | 19. Samuel Coffin, |
| Thomas P. Dixon. | Augustus Barlow. | Wm. Huey. |
| 12. Thos. H. Armstrong, | 16. Philo Woodruff, | 20. J. A. Latimer. |
| J. P. Moulton. | J. L. Gibbs. | 21. Andrew R. Klefer. |

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—1865. Assembled January 3. Adjourned March 3.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice. | 8. Levi Nutting. | 15. B. D. Sprague. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 3. J. P. Wilson. | 10. Melville C. Smith. | 17. John J. Porter. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Daniel S. Norton. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 5. Dorilus Morrison. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Henry A. Swift. |
| 6. G. D. George. | 13. D. Cameron. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. John Nichols. |

HOUSE.—Thomas H. Armstrong, of Olmsted county, Speaker.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Charles D. Gilfillan, | C. F. Davis. | William Chalfant, |
| John A. Peckham. | 7. K. N. Guiteau, | E. F. West. |
| 2. L. J. Stark, | Henry W. Tew. | 15. Royal Crane, |
| Ansel Smith, | 8. A. H. Bullis, | C. D. Tuthill. |
| L. A. Huntoon. | Charles Taylor. | 16. J. L. Gibbs, |
| 3. Oscar Taylor, | 9. J. B. Locke, | J. B. Crooker. |
| Louis A. Evans, | William Colville, Jr. | 17. W. H. Patten, |
| W. T. Rigby. | 10. John B. Downer. | L. Z. Rogers, |
| 4. F. M. Stowell, | 11. F. E. Shandrew, | L. C. Harrington. |
| Stephen Hewson. | Charles Griswold. | 18. Stephen H. Jay. |
| 5. Cyrus Aldrich, | 12. Thos. H. Armstrong, | 19. Hamilton Beatty, |
| F. R. E. Cornell. | William Teachout. | Henry Poehler. |
| 6. Frank A. Renz, | 13. F. N. Goodrich. | 20. J. A. Klester. |
| Henry Hill, | 14. Reuben Whittemore, | 21. John M. Gilman. |

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.—1866. Assembled January 2. Adjourned March 2.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 8. Gordon E. Cole. | 15. Samuel Lord. |
| 2. John McKusick. | 9. J. A. Thatcher. | 16. B. A. Lowell. |
| 3. R. M. Richardson. | 10. N. F. Randolph. | 17. Reuben Butters. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 11. Thomas Simpson. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 6. G. D. George. | 13. D. L. Buell. | 20. D. G. Shillock. |
| 7. D. F. Langley. | 14. Luke Miller. | 21. George L. Otis. |

HOUSE.—James B. Wakefield, of Faribault county, Speaker.

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|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William Branch, | Chauncey W. Griggs | William Chalfant, |
| Parker Paine. | 7. R. C. Masters, | John Hobart. |
| 2. Robert Watson, | J. D. Smith, | 15. C. J. Felch, |
| J. B. H. Mitchell, | 8. J. S. Archibald, | D. B. Johnson. |
| Smith Ellison. | Isaac Pope. | 16. J. B. Crooker, |
| 3. N. F. Barnes, | 9. Sylvester Dickey, | Augustus Armstrong. |
| Thomas Cathcart, | Warren Bristol. | 17. A. K. Maynard, |
| B. Overpeck. | 10. William Brown. | D. Buck, |
| 4. E. W. Cutter, | 11. E. S. Lawrence, | J. G. Thompson. |
| A. R. Hayden. | W. W. Buck. | 18. S. H. Jay. |
| 5. Aaron Gould, | 12. R. D. Hathaway, | 19. Thomas Russell, |
| Jonas H. Howe. | B. F. Perry. | J. S. G. Honner. |
| 6. Dana E. King, | 13. J. P. Schaller. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| L. Harrington, | 14. J. Q. Farmer, | 21. Herman Trott. |

APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

Senate, 22 members; house, 47 members. Districts: 1. Ramsey county. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia. 7. Dakota. 8. Rice. 9. Goodhue. 10. Wabasha. 11. Winona. 12. Olmsted. 13. Houston. 14. Fillmore. 15. Mower. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn. 17. Blue Earth and Watonwan. 18. Scott. 19. Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce and Davis. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone and Rock. 21. Carver. 22. Le Sueur.

NINTH LEGISLATURE.—1867. Assembled January 8. Adjourned March 8.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.**

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 17. Lewis Porter. |
| 2. William H. C. Folsom. | 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 3. Louis A. Evans. | 11. William H. Yale. | 19. Adam Buck. |
| 4. John S. Pillsbury. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 5. J. C. Whitney. | 13. D. T. Temple. | 21. Chauncey W. Griggs. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 14. Luke Miller. | 22. Reuben Butters. |
| 7. N. C. Draper. | 15. Samuel Lord. | |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. | |

HOUSE.—John Q. Farmer, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

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|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Edmund Rice, | Isaac Pope. | J. Q. Farmer, |
| Cushman K. Davis, | 9. L. K. Aaker, | G. Oleson. |
| Charles H. Lienau. | J. F. Mitchell, | 15. C. J. Felch, |
| 2. Ebenezer Ayers, | R. B. Wilson. | D. B. Johnson, Jr. |
| Harry A. Jackson. | 10. S. A. Kemp, | 16. W. H. Twiford, |
| 3. N. H. Miner, | J. W. Knapp. | William Brisbane, |
| N. Richardson. | 11. W. W. Buck, | James E. Smith. |
| 4. H. F. Blodgett. | M. H. Dunnell, | 17. J. A. Reed, |
| 5. A. A. Ames, | A. C. Smith. | Brown Yates. |
| Aaron Gould, | 12. B. F. Perry, | 18. Morris Hanft. |
| John Seboski. | J. K. Randall, | 19. Charles T. Brown, |
| 6. Dana E. King, | Caleb Sawyer. | D. G. Shillock. |
| P. W. Savage. | 13. B. S. Andrews, | 20. A. Andrews. |
| 7. J. H. Donaldson, | E. H. Kennedy. | 21. Eli F. Lewis. |
| S. C. Howell. | 14. W. W. Braden, | 22. A. K. Maynard. |
| 8. Charles A. Wheaton, | N. P. Colburn, | |

TENTH LEGISLATURE.—1868. Assembled January 7. Adjourned March 6.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.**

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|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 2. W. H. C. Folsom. | 10. J. L. Armstrong. | 18. L. L. Baxter. |
| 3. C. A. Gilman. | 11. Benjamin Franklin. | 19. C. T. Brown. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 12. J. V. Daniels. | 20. J. B. Wakefield. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 13. George F. Potter. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 6. H. L. Gordon. | 14. Luke Miller. | 22. Reuben Butters. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 15. W. E. Harris. | |
| 8. O. F. Perkins. | 16. Aug. Armstrong. | |

HOUSE.—John Q. Farmer, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William P. Murray, | Jesse Ames. | W. W. Braden, |
| D. C. Jones, | 9. E. G. Comstock, | William Meighen. |
| Charles H. Lienau. | K. K. Finseth, | 15. D. A. Shaw, |
| 2. J. W. Furber, | J. F. Pingrey. | E. K. Proper. |
| Thomas Lowell. | 10. George Bryant, | 16. William R. Kenyon, |
| 3. D. G. Pettijohn, | Frank W. Seeley. | J. E. Smith, |
| N. H. Miller. | 11. H. W. Hill, | George A. La Dow. |
| 4. Samuel Ross. | George B. Dresbach, | 17. John A. Reed, |
| 5. C. D. Davidson, | John Ball. | O. O. Pitcher. |
| Charles H. Clark, | 12. Charles Stewart, | 18. William Henry. |
| John H. Hechtman. | S. W. Eaton, | 19. John Rudolph, |
| 6. Lewis Harrington, | Caleb Sawyer. | Adam Buck. |
| J. B. Salisbury. | 13. J. P. Schaller, | 20. A. B. Colton. |
| 7. R. J. Chewning, | Isaac Thompson. | 21. Isaac Lewis. |
| Robert Foster. | 14. John Q. Farmer, | 22. Dennis Doyle. |
| 8. Christian Erd, | Hiram Walker, | |

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—1869. Assembled January 5. Adjourned March 5.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.**

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Warren Bristol. | 17. E. P. Freeman. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 10. W. W. Prindle. | 18. William Henry. |
| 3. C. A. Gilman. | 11. S. B. Sheardown. | 19. Charles T. Brown. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 12. J. A. Leonard. | 20. James B. Wakefield. |
| 5. Curtis H. Pettit. | 13. G. F. Potter. | 21. C. W. Griggs. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 14. A. Bergen. | 22. E. R. Smith. |
| 7. Seagrave Smith. | 15. W. E. Harris. | |
| 8. George F. Batchelder. | 16. J. B. Crooker. | |

HOUSE.—Chester D. Davidson, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. John M. Gilman, | A. R. Hall, | A. J. Grover, |
| James J. Egan, | Charles H. Clark. | C. C. Webster. |
| Paul Faber. | 6. W. W. Patterson, | 10. George Bryant, |
| 2. Joseph Haskell, | D. Pile. | A. Thibbets. |
| W. H. C. Folsom. | 7. R. J. Chewning, | 11. C. Bohn, |
| Ludwig Robbers, | R. Smith. | Sam V. Hyde, |
| William E. Hicks. | 8. W. J. Sibbison, | J. Q. A. Vale. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | E. Hollister. | 12. R. D. Hathaway, |
| 5. C. C. Davidson, | 9. L. K. Aaker, | B. S. Larson, |

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| John Lathrop. | 15. T. J. Hunt, | 18. J. L. McDonald. |
| 13. Tosten Johnson, | E. K. Proper. | 19. J. C. Rudolph, |
| Isaac Thompson. | 16. Aug. Armstrong, | J. C. Stoever. |
| 14. D. D. Hammer, | E. Easton, | 20. J. W. Hunter. |
| John Hobert, | W. Smith. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| J. G. McGrew, | 17. O. O. Pitcher, | 22. R. H. Everett. |
| William Meighen. | W. C. Rhodes. | |

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE.—1870. Assembled January 4. Adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

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|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Charles Hill. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 2. J. N. Castle. | 10. W. S. Jackson. | 18. William Henry. |
| 3. H. C. Wait. | 11. C. F. Buck. | 19. William Pfaender. |
| 4. William Lochren. | 12. J. A. Leonard. | 20. J. A. Latimer. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 13. D. L. Buell. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. Dana E. King. | 14. D. B. Sprague. | 22. E. R. Smith. |
| 7. R. J. Chewning. | 15. Samuel Lord. | |
| 8. George F. Batchelder. | 16. J. B. Crooker. | |

HOUSE.—John L. Merriam, of Ramsey county, Speaker.

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|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. John L. Merriam, | William Close. | M. Scanlan, |
| J. Gilman, | 9. John Miller, | S. G. Canfield. |
| Paul Faber. | Oren Densmore, | 15. G. M. Cammeron, |
| 2. William Lowell, | Giles Slocum. | H. A. Brown. |
| J. S. Norris. | 10. John Gage, | 16. W. C. Young, |
| 3. John L. Wilson, | A. J. Fowler. | H. W. Ruloffson, |
| Isaac Thorson. | 11. C. M. Waterman, | A. C. Wedge. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | John Bullen, | 17. R. Crandall, |
| 5. A. R. Hall, | John M. McCool. | John F. Meagher. |
| E. A. Rice, | 12. Charles Stewart, | 18. John L. McDonald. |
| J. H. Pond. | S. W. Graham, | 19. William L. Couplin, |
| 6. B. Abbott, | B. S. Larson. | P. H. Swift. |
| A. H. Reed. | 13. W. E. Potter, | 20. M. E. L. Shanks. |
| 7. John Flannegan, | Nathan Vance. | 21. J. K. Cullen. |
| William Jones. | 14. William Barton, | 22. John A. Pfaar. |
| 8. Henry Drought, | Ole C. Bratrud, | |

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1871. Assembled January 8. Adjourned March 3.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

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|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George L. Becker. | 9. Charles Hill. | 17. B. F. Smith. |
| 2. D. M. Sabin. | 10. N. S. Teft. | 18. J. L. McDonald. |
| 3. H. C. Wait. | 11. C. F. Buck. | 19. William Pfaender. |
| 4. J. S. Pillsbury. | 12. Leonard B. Hodges. | 20. C. W. Thompson. |
| 5. C. H. Pettit. | 13. D. L. Buell. | 21. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. W. T. Bonniwell. | 14. J. Q. Farmer. | 22. M. Doran. |
| 7. R. T. Chewning. | 15. Samuel Lord. | |
| 8. John H. Case. | 16. W. H. Young. | |

HOUSE.—John L. Merriam, of Ramsey county, Speaker.

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|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John L. Merriam, | Henry Platt. | Hans Valder, |
| H. H. Sibley, | 9. Orlin Densmore, | J. E. Atwater. |
| Christ Stahlman. | T. G. Pearson, | 15. Harlan W. Page, |
| 2. L. K. Stannard, | A. P. Jackson. | W. G. Telfer. |
| Joseph Haskell. | 10. F. J. Collier, | 16. William Brisbane, |
| 3. W. S. Moore, | A. J. Fowler. | A. C. Wedge, |
| Luke Marvin. | 11. J. M. McCool, | F. B. Davis. |
| 4. A. M. Fridley. | S. Y. Hyde, | 17. J. F. Meagher, |
| 5. W. D. Washburn, | J. Q. A. Vale. | James B. Hubbell. |
| A. R. Hall, | 12. R. A. Jones, | 18. W. V. Sencerbox. |
| A. J. Underwood. | Thomas Phelps, | 19. W. L. Couplin, |
| 6. W. H. Greenleaf, | William Sommerville. | J. S. G. Honner. |
| Andrew Railson. | 13. Timan Gilbertson, | 20. A. L. Patchen. |
| 7. J. H. Flannegan, | Tosten Johnson. | 21. J. A. C. Flood. |
| D. E. Eyre. | 14. N. P. Colburn, | 22. L. H. Bullis. |
| 8. Ara Barton, | H. S. Griswold, | |

APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.

FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and four representatives.

SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county in part—One senator and three representatives.

THIRD DISTRICT—Fillmore county in part—One senator and three representatives.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and two representatives.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Winona county in part—One senator and two representatives.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Winona county in part—One senator and three representatives.

NINTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county in part—One senator and two representatives.

TENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county in part—One senator and two representatives.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and two representatives.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and two representatives.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and five representatives.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and four representatives.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and two representatives.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and three representatives.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and five representatives.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and three representatives.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and five representatives.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and three representatives.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and three representatives.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part, Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and four representatives.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and three representatives.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Aitkin counties—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Lake, Itasca, Carlton, Cass and St. Louis counties—One senator and one representative.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties—One senator and one representative.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Stearns county—One senator and four representatives.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Wright county—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Nicollet and Renville counties—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Sibley and McLeod counties—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Redwood, Brown and Lyon counties—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipestone counties—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Douglas, Pope, Stevens, Grant, Big Stone and Lake counties—One senator and two representatives.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Kandiyohi, Swift and Chippewa counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Otter Tail, Wilkin, Wadena, Todd, Beltrami, Polk, Clay, Becker, Traverse and Pembina counties—One senator and two representatives.

Forty-one senators and one hundred and six representatives.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1872. Assembled Jan. 2. Adjourned March 1.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell. | 15. Hugh P. Wilson. | 29. William W. Billson. |
| 2. Thomas H. Everts. | 16. Lucius F. Hubbard. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 3. John Q. Farmer. | 17. Giles Slocum. | 31. E. M. Wright. |
| 4. Sherman Page. | 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 32. G. A. Ruckholdt. |
| 5. H. D. Brown. | 19. L. Z. Rogers. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 20. R. J. Chewning. | 34. Marshall B. Stone. |
| 7. Samuel S. Beman. | 21. R. H. Rose. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 8. William H. Stevens. | 22. D. M. Sabin. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. I. V. D. Heard. | 37. William Pfaender. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 24. John Nicols. | 38. William D. Rice. |
| 11. J. H. Clark. | 25. A. C. Morrill. | 39. Ole Peterson. |
| 12. Amos Coggsell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. Andrew Railson. |
| 13. James E. Child. | 27. William P. Ankeny. | 41. John O. Milne. |
| 14. John F. Meagher. | 28. Jonas Lindall. | |

HOUSE.—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|---|--|---|
| 1. W. F. Weber,
John H. Smith,
P. Rosendahl,
L. R. Hall. | 15. James Thompson,
John Vandyke,
George Bryant,
A. Boss. | C. F. Adams,
Loren Fletcher. |
| 2. John Larson,
A. H. H. Dayton,
L. Bothum. | 16. J. C. Pierce,
J. Finney. | 27. A. R. Hall,
Z. Demeules,
F. L. Morse. |
| 3. A. H. Trow,
M. Eggleston,
P. McCracken. | 17. T. P. Kellett,
G. K. Norsvig,
John Stanton. | 28. Adolph Munch. |
| 4. John T. Williams,
J. M. Wickoff. | 18. O. Osmundson,
Ara Barton,
John Hutchinson,
Henry Platt,
H. M. Mattson. | 29. Edgar Nash. |
| 5. E. D. Rogers,
William Wilson. | 19. George Millard,
Perry Wilson,
Asa White. | 30. N. Richardson. |
| 6. S. P. Child,
H. Huntington. | 20. D. F. Langley,
Hugh Durham,
W. A. Gray,
Dan E. Eyre,
George A. Wells. | 31. J. M. Rosenberger,
Randolph Holding,
Martin Greeley,
Alphonso Barto. |
| 7. John L. Blair,
D. Herinway. | 21. J. A. Chadderdon,
Martin Quinn. | 32. F. X. Lafond,
C. B. Jackson. |
| 8. H. M. Burchard,
H. A. Corey,
Wm. J. Whipple. | 22. Ebenezer Ayres,
Hollis R. Murdock,
J. R. M. Gaskill. | 33. F. E. Du Tolt,
Charles Johnson,
C. H. Lienau. |
| 9. Arthur H. Gaskill,
Peter Fenton. | 23. John B. Sanborn,
Peter Berkey. | 34. H. E. Wadsworth,
Hans C. Hanson,
J. H. Dunham. |
| 10. Richard A. Jones,
Thomas B. Lindsay. | 24. J. C. Burbank,
Henry M. Smyth,
Edmund Rice. | 35. William B. Greenleaf. |
| 11. G. B. Cooley,
A. L. Wellman. | 25. Franklin Whitney,
John H. Strong. | 36. Adam Buck,
Liberty Hall,
David H. Adams. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkin,
F. B. Davis. | 26. A. J. Underwood.
C. H. Clark. | 37. O. S. Relshus,
Henry Weyhe. |
| 13. Kelsey Curtis,
John Thompson. | | 38. E. Berry,
W. W. Murphy,
G. C. Chamberlain. |
| 14. J. A. Wiswell,
Charles H. Shelby,
Clark Keysor,
H. Capwell,
Henry Foster. | | 39. F. B. Van Hoesen,
G. W. Rockwell. |
| | | 40. J. L. Kitchell. |
| | | 41. E. E. Corliss,
L. S. Cravath. |

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1873. Assembled January 7. Adjourned March 7.**SENATE.—Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.**

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 15. J. Waste. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 2. T. H. Everts. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 30. John O. Haven. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 17. John W. Peterson. | 31. H. C. Burbank. |
| 4. N. K. Noble. | 18. G. W. Batchelder. | 32. G. A. Buckholdt. |
| 5. T. J. Johnsrud. | 19. Freeman Talbot. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. E. H. Hutchins. | 20. R. J. Chewing. | 34. M. B. Stone. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 21. John L. MacDonald. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 8. W. H. Stevens. | 22. D. M. Sabin. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Edmund Rice. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 10. O. S. Porter. | 24. John Nicols. | 38. W. D. Rice. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 12. Amos Coggsell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. Andrew Rallsen. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 14. J. F. Meagher. | 28. J. Lindall. | |

HOUSE.—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Tosten Johnson,
A. Beard,
M. L. Cooper,
P. H. Rosendahl. | 10. Thomas B. Lindsay,
Manley C. Fuller. | Elias Hobbs,
S. C. Dunham,
J. B. Hopkins,
Andrew Thompson. |
| 2. Arne Arneson,
Horace Wheeler,
Niles Carpenter. | 11. John N. Hanson,
E. W. Westcott. | 10. Frank Becker,
J. C. Swain,
Lewis Stone. |
| 3. T. P. Baldwin,
H. M. Daniel,
Peter McCracken. | 12. W. W. Wilkin,
A. Colquhoun. | 20. A. E. Rich,
Peter Ficker,
J. F. Dilley,
J. L. Lewis,
D. C. Johnson. |
| 4. O. O. Finhert,
E. J. Stimson. | 13. John Thompson,
J. L. Sauferer. | 21. J. W. Sencerbox,
Joseph Chadderdon. |
| 5. J. W. Devereux,
E. D. Rogers. | 14. Jacob Pfaaf,
H. S. Howe,
Thomas C. Charles,
John A. Peterson,
John A. Reed. | 22. E. W. Durant,
James H. Huanin,
J. R. M. Gaskill. |
| 6. S. P. Child,
M. A. Hawkes. | 15. N. A. Gesner,
T. S. Vandyke,
Frank L. Meacham,
William H. Campbell. | 23. J. N. Rogers,
H. H. Miller. |
| 7. Collins Rice,
C. W. Trisler. | 16. W. C. Williston,
H. F. Armstrong. | 24. George Benz,
H. A. Castle,
H. J. Brainard. |
| 8. H. A. Cory,
George P. Wilson,
J. P. Neville. | 17. T. P. Kellet,
G. K. Norsvig,
Arthur Flom. | 25. James McCann. |
| 9. M. L. Tibbets,
Marcus Wing. | 18. Osmund Osmundson, | |

- Daniel Anderson.
 26. C. B. Tirrell,
 L. Fletcher,
 Chas. H. Clarke,
 C. F. Adams.
 27. A. R. Hall,
 Z. Demeules,
 M. C. Comerford.
 28. Joel G. Ryder.
 29. E. G. Swanstrom.
 30. T. F. Knappen.
 31. Henry Krebs,
 Hubert Rieland,

- Bartholomew Pritz,
 Alphonso Barto.
 32. J. E. Jenks,
 T. G. Mealey.
 33. Fred E. Du Tolt,
 Chas. W. Buchmann,
 Matthew Kelley.
 34. Francis Baasen,
 E. St. Julien Cox,
 David Benson.
 35. William H. Greenleaf.
 36. H. A. Child,
 A. M. Schell,

- Hamilton Beatty.
 37. J. W. Blake,
 C. C. Brandt.
 38. J. W. Seager,
 Edwin Berry,
 Stephen Miller.
 39. Warren Adley,
 G. W. Rockwell.
 40. G. W. Frink.
 41. J. V. Brower,
 William Felton.

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1874. Assembled January 6. Adjourned March 6.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Alphonso Barto, President.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. E. Thompson. | 15. J. P. Waste. | 29. C. H. Graves. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 30. George W. Benedict. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 17. J. W. Peterson. | 31. H. C. Burbank. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 18. Thomas H. Buckham. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. T. J. Jonsrud. | 19. Freeman Talbot. | 33. L. L. Baxter. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. E. St. Julien Cox. |
| 7. S. S. Beeman. | 21. J. L. Macdonald. | 35. Charles E. Cutts. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 22. William McKusick. | 36. J. Frankenfield. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Edmund Rice. | 37. J. S. G. Honner. |
| 10. I. M. Westfall. | 24. E. F. Drake. | 38. E. P. Freeman. |
| 11. H. H. Atherton. | 25. J. S. Pillsbury. | 39. J. G. Whittemore. |
| 12. Amos Coggsell. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. E. A. Rice. |
| 13. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. J. G. Nelson. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. R. K. Burrows. | |

HOUSE.—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|--|--|--|
| 1. William McArthur,
M. J. McDonnell,
E. W. Trask,
David Taylor. | 15. P. H. Rahilly,
Ed. Drury,
James Lawrence,
J. K. Smith. | C. F. Adams,
C. H. Pettit. |
| 2. W. N. Gilmore,
A. K. Hanson,
J. C. Greer. | 16. W. C. Williston,
Leland Jones. | 27. A. R. Hall,
F. L. Morse,
John Hechman. |
| 3. W. A. Pease,
Robert L. Fleming,
J. W. Graling. | 17. C. R. White,
N. J. Ottun,
John Stanton. | 28. F. H. Pratt. |
| 4. Gunder Halvorson,
A. E. Peck. | 18. B. M. James,
H. E. Barron,
J. H. Passon,
H. B. Martin,
L. M. Heally. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 5. Evan Morgan,
Warren Buell. | 19. John Taylor,
Frank Becker,
Vincent Kletscha. | 30. Moses Lafond. |
| 6. J. P. West,
T. G. Pond. | 20. D. F. Langley,
J. F. Dilley,
George Auge,
George A. Wells,
Peter Ficker. | 31. N. F. Barnes,
Hubert Rieland,
Charles Walker,
Joseph Martin. |
| 7. J. B. Norton,
Collins Rice. | 21. L. M. Brown,
Edward Delaney. | 32. Thomas Melrose,
Valentine Eppel. |
| 8. J. P. Perry,
O. M. Lord,
William Beals. | 22. J. A. McClusky,
Charles Eckdall,
D. B. Loomis. | 33. E. Harrison,
Henry R. Denney,
John True. |
| 9. John Hyslop,
C. T. Shellman. | 23. John X. Davidson,
Henry Meyerding. | 34. John N. Treadwell,
Peter H. McDermid,
David Benson. |
| 10. M. Doadall,
T. F. Olds. | 24. George Benz,
T. M. Metcalf,
Lorenzo Hoyt. | 35. Andrew Nelson. |
| 11. John N. Hanson,
W. H. Parmlee. | 25. C. T. Woodbury,
Lyman Brown. | 36. John Groetsch,
L. Gillick,
W. F. Babcock. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall,
J. M. Sloan. | 26. C. B. Tirrell,
L. Fletcher, | 37. Z. B. Clark,
Charles Hansing. |
| 13. L. D. Smith,
James E. Child. | | 38. J. F. Daniels.
Ole O. How,
N. H. Manning. |
| 14. Isaac Smith,
D. W. Burlison,
Silas Kenworthy,
N. W. Dickerson,
Robert H. Hughes. | | 39. Warren Adley,
Henry Foss.
40. Henry Hill.
41. J. W. Mason,
C. B. Jordan. |

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1875. Assembled January 5. Adjourned March 5.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Alphonso Barto, President.

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|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. J. H. Smith. | 9. Milo White. | 17. A. K. Finseth. |
| 2. C. H. Conkey. | 10. I. M. Westfall. | 18. Thomas S. Buckham. |
| 3. William Meighen. | 11. J. H. Clark. | 19. Michael Doran. |
| 4. E. H. Wells. | 12. Amos Coggsell. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. |
| 5. Thos. H. Armstrong. | 13. Peter McGovern. | 21. J. L. Macdonald. |
| 6. S. P. Child. | 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 22. William McKusick. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 15. J. E. Doughty. | 23. William P. Murray. |
| 8. Charles H. Berry. | 16. L. F. Hubbard. | 24. E. F. Drake. |

25. J. S. Pillsbury.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. W. H. C. Folsom.
29. C. H. Graves.
30. George W. Benedict.

31. Joseph Capser.
32. T. G. Mealy.
33. C. H. Lienau.
34. E. St. Julien Cox.
35. A. Nelson.
36. Jacob Frankenfield.

37. John W. Blake.
38. E. P. Freeman.
39. K. Nelson.
40. A. E. Rice.
41. H. G. Page.

HOUSE.—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county, Speaker.

1. John McNelly,
William M. Snure,
M. J. McDonald,
E. N. Goodrich.
2. H. C. Grover,
J. M. Wheat,
N. E. Ellertson.
3. E. W. Farrington,
R. L. Fleming,
Dwight Rathbun.
4. John S. Irgens,
Charles F. Greening.
5. Henry Tunell,
Richard Fitzgerald.
6. J. P. West,
F. M. Pierce.
7. A. Helm,
H. M. Dixon.
8. H. M. Burchard,
C. B. Sinclair,
E. B. Drew.
9. L. M. Gaskill,
Burr Deuel.
10. J. G. Daniels,
William Brown.
11. E. W. Westcott,
William Wheeler.
12. W. R. Kinyon,
Hugh Murray.
13. Morris H. Lamb,
Joseph Minges.
14. James A. James,
Robert H. Hughes,
D. W. Burlison,
E. F. Champlin,
Lysander Cook.

15. Edward Drury,
Wm. P. Dunnington,
W. S. Baxter,
John A. Jackson.
16. Robert Deakin,
Rudolph Kruger.
17. C. H. Bosworth,
N. J. Ottun,
F. Peterson.
18. T. B. Clement,
J. B. Hopkins,
J. S. Allen,
Andrew Thompson,
H. B. Martin.
19. Thomas Collins,
R. L. Nason,
T. H. Smullen.
20. John Byers,
Nicholas McGree,
J. C. McCarthy,
Andrew Keegan,
Frank Merrill.
21. J. W. Sencerbox,
James Chadderdon.
22. J. W. Furber,
E. W. Durant,
John E. Mower.
23. William Crooks,
H. H. Miller.
24. George Benz,
F. R. Delano,
Lorenzo Hoyt.
25. C. T. Woodbury,
Daniel Anderson.
26. C. H. Pettit,
C. H. Clarke,

- L. Fletcher,
A. Ingerson.
27. Geo. A. Camp,
Frank L. Morse,
Daniel Bassett.
28. L. J. Stark.
29. J. J. Egan.
30. C. H. Chadbourne.
31. C. A. Gilman,
W. Mertz,
B. Pirz,
M. A. Taylor.
32. Nathan Warner,
Valentine Eppel.
33. L. L. Baxter,
Christ Ackerman,
J. G. Maetzhold.
34. John N. Treadwell,
P. H. McDermid,
David Benson.
35. N. C. Hines.
36. John J. Mullen,
Lawrence Gillick,
A. M. Schnell.
37. H. S. Berg,
Knud H. Helling.
38. Charles F. Crosby,
E. Berry,
Thomas Rutledge.
39. Martin Stow,
J. G. Whitmore.
40. L. K. Stone.
41. Soren Listoe,
R. L. Frazee.

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1876. Assembled January 4. Adjourned March 3.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

1. J. H. Smith.
2. C. A. Conkey.
3. William Melghen.
4. R. I. Smith.
5. Thomas H. Armstrong
6. J. P. West.
7. H. W. Hill.
8. W. H. Yale.
9. Milo White.
10. J. V. Daniels.
11. J. H. H. Clark.
12. L. L. Wheelock.
13. Peter McGovern.
14. M. S. Wilkinson.

15. J. E. Doughty.
16. W. C. Williston.
17. A. K. Finseth.
18. J. M. Archibald.
19. Michael Doran.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. J. L. Macdonald.
22. E. S. Brown.
23. William P. Murray.
24. James Smith, Jr.
25. J. B. Gilfillan.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. W. H. C. Folsom.

29. C. H. Graves.
30. Lewis Mayo.
31. Joseph Capser.
32. J. N. Stacy.
33. C. H. Lienau.
34. J. T. Schoenbeck.
35. A. Nelson.
36. Henry Poehler.
37. John W. Blake.
38. I. P. Durfee.
39. Knute Nelson.
40. A. B. Robbins.
41. H. G. Page.

HOUSE.—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county, Speaker.

1. W. E. Potter,
M. J. Donnell,
John McNelly,
E. D. Northrup.
2. H. M. Onstine,
O. E. Boyum,
Tollak Brokken.
3. C. Robbins,
George Andrews,
D. Rathbun.
4. H. F. Deming,
C. F. Greening.
5. H. Tunell,
J. L. Gibbs.
6. A. R. Moore,
C. S. Dunbar.

7. A. P. Allen,
O. W. Hunt.
8. E. R. Drew,
Edward Mott,
A. W. Bennett.
9. A. Burnap,
H. M. Stanfield.
10. E. P. Whiting,
W. H. White.
11. George W. Gleason,
C. L. Chase.
12. W. R. Kinyon,
Hugh Murray.
13. Robert Earlie,
Kelsey Curtis.
14. Hiram Gerlick,

- J. A. James,
Wm. P. Marston,
M. M. Clark,
Wm. Webb.
15. W. R. Murray,
S. L. Campbell,
H. D. Wedge,
E. D. Southard.
16. Charles R. Brink,
Rudolph Kruger.
17. Gustavus Westman,
Ole P. Huleback,
B. C. Grover.
18. Joseph Covert,
F. A. Noble,
C. H. Grant,

- G. W. Walrath,
P. Plaisance.
19. N. Burgess,
H. L. Gish,
Wm. Conrad.
20. J. F. Norrish,
Daniel Ryan,
C. A. Baker,
M. H. Sullivan,
Abraham A. Osborne.
21. Peter Cleary,
J. Callender.
22. James Middleton,
Ole W. Erickson,
A. Fredericks,
23. Wm. Crooks,
John Lunkenheimer.
24. Fred Richter,
C. D. Gilfillan,
W. W. Webber.

25. F. Whitney,
Daniel Anderson.
26. Curtis H. Pettit,
Leander Gorton,
John H. Stevens,
C. B. Tirrell.
27. A. M. Reid,
Daniel Bassett,
Frank L. Morse.
28. M. A. Brawley.
29. George C. Stone.
30. F. X. Goulet.
31. C. A. Gilman,
C. Klosterman,
W. H. Stinchfield,
C. D. Lamb.
32. N. Warner,
John Oakes.
33. J. F. Dilley,
H. R. Denny,

- Jonas Akins.
34. D. S. Hall,
Andrew Nelson,
Nicholas Sons.
35. C. E. Cutts.
36. Martin Sheely,
A. P. Fitch,
A. J. Jones.
37. P. F. Jacobson,
William Skinner.
38. J. A. Everett,
Lee Hensley,
W. H. Mellen.
39. Martin Stowe,
J. D. Good.
40. J. L. Kitchel.
41. S. D. Comstock,
John Wait.

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE.—1877. Assembled January 2. Adjourned March 2.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 15. James McHench. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. C. A. Conkey, | 16. W. C. Williston, | 30. Louis Mayo. |
| 3. C. G. Edwards. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 4. R. I. Smith. | 18. J. M. Archibald. | 32. J. N. Stacy. |
| 5. Thos. H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. J. P. West. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. J. P. Schoenbeck. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 21. William Henry. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 8. W. H. Yale. | 22. E. S. Brown. | 36. Henry Poehler. |
| 9. Burr Deuel. | 23. C. A. Morton. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 10. J. V. Daniels. | 24. James Smith, Jr. | 38. I. P. Durfee. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 25. John B. Gilfillan. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 12. L. L. Wheelock. | 26. Levi Butler. | 40. A. B. Robbins. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. M. S. Wilkinson. | 28. W. H. C. Folsom. | |

HOUSE.—J. L. Gibbs, of Freeborn county, Speaker.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Anthony Huyck,
Wm. G. McSpadden,
M. J. McDonnell,
John A. Eberhard. | 15. Lewis H. Garrard,
George R. Hall,
G. Maxwell,
S. L. Campbell. | W. H. Rouse,
J. H. Clark. |
| 2. H. C. Grover,
J. M. Wheat,
Frank Erickson. | 16. Jonathan Finney,
H. B. Wilson. | 27. A. R. Hall,
Andrew G. Smith,
Peter Weinant. |
| 3. D. W. Rathbun,
S. Berg,
P. M. Mosher. | 17. B. C. Grover,
O. P. Huleback,
T. G. Pearson. | 28. W. A. Bentley. |
| 4. S. J. Sanborn,
Hosmer A. Brown. | 18. J. H. Pettys,
H. Schriver,
A. W. McKinstry,
S. B. Coe, | 29. Samuel G. Fulton. |
| 5. J. L. Gibbs,
H. G. Emmonds. | 19. P. S. Gardner,
J. Zimmermann,
M. McKinzie. | 30. John Stumpf. |
| 6. S. P. Child,
Horace H. Gilman. | 20. Thomas Howes,
W. B. Truax,
E. G. Rogers,
M. M. Sullivan,
A. A. Osborne. | 31. Edmund Meagher,
C. A. Gilman,
G. Klosterman,
B. Filtz. |
| 7. Samuel W. Johnson,
L. Kauphusman. | 21. Peter Cleary,
J. W. Callender. | 32. A. Peterson,
Elijah J. Cutts. |
| 8. C. F. Buck,
J. M. Cole,
Edward Mott. | 22. L. A. Huntoon,
O. W. Erickson,
A. Frederick. | 33. J. F. Dilley,
W. H. Mills,
Coellos Merriam. |
| 9. Marcus Wing,
T. W. Phelps. | 23. William Crooks,
John Lunkenheimer. | 34. Isaac Lundeen,
W. J. Bean,
David Benson. |
| 10. E. P. Whiting,
George W. Pugh. | 24. John M. Gilman,
E. Rice,
B. Magoffin, Jr. | 35. L. Rudberg. |
| 11. L. G. Nelson,
Edwin F. Way. | 25. D. Anderson,
G. W. Putnam. | 36. Felton Vollmer,
W. T. Bonniwell,
S. B. Beatty. |
| 12. George W. Buffum,
Walter Muir. | 26. George H. Johnson,
L. Fletcher, | 37. David Worst,
E. P. Bertrand. |
| 13. Anthony Sampson,
Fenton Keenan. | | 38. Dr. H. N. Rice,
Lee Hensley,
Christopher H. Smith. |
| 14. H. Cummins,
J. A. James,
W. P. Jones,
George Green,
William Webb, Jr. | | 39. Michael A. Wollan,
Ole Amundson. |
| | | 40. J. P. Jacobson. |
| | | 41. S. G. Comstock,
A. McCrea. |

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE.—1878. Assembled January 8. Adjourned March 8.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. John McNelly. | 15. James McHench. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. J. C. McClure. | 30. W. H. Houlton. |
| 3. C. C. Edwards. | 17. A. K. Finseth. | 31. C. F. Macdonald. |
| 4. G. W. Clough. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. Thos. H. Armstrong. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. C. H. Lienau. |
| 6. D. F. Goodrich. | 20. Ignatius Donnelly. | 34. H. Ahrens. |
| 7. J. F. Remore. | 21. William Henry. | 35. J. M. Waldron. |
| 8. W. S. Drew. | 22. R. F. Hersey. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. Burr Deuel. | 23. C. A. Morton. | 37. S. A. Hall. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. | 38. C. H. Smith. |
| 11. A. J. Edgerton. | 25. John B. Gilfillan. | 39. Knute Nelson. |
| 12. E. W. Morehouse. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. P. C. Bailey. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. H. G. Page. |
| 14. F. H. Waite. | 28. John Shaleen. | |

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns county, Speaker.

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|--|--|--|
| 1. Edmund Null,
Andrew Bye,
Christof Evanson,
Chas. Fetzner. | 15. William B. Lutz,
S. L. Campbell,
W. H. Feller,
P. H. Rahilly. | J. H. Clark,
Edw. McDermott. |
| 2. H. Christopherson,
Daniel Currie,
Hans Gunvalson. | 16. William Colville,
N. C. Crandall. | 27. Frank L. Morse,
Peter Weinant,
Harry Ghostley. |
| 3. C. M. Colby,
Francis Hall,
P. Mosher. | 17. S. C. Wickey,
P. N. Langemo,
S. C. Holland. | 28. F. S. Christensen. |
| 4. S. J. Sanborn,
H. K. Volstad. | 18. J. W. Thompson,
John Thompson,
Stiles M. West,
L. W. Dennison,
J. S. Haselton. | 29. Samuel G. Fulton. |
| 5. H. G. Emmonds,
T. W. Purdie. | 19. A. H. E. Lange,
C. N. Pinney,
W. E. Richter. | 30. Nathan Richardson. |
| 6. J. P. West,
Horace H. Gilman. | 20. Elias Tompkins,
J. L. Lewis,
H. Fanning,
G. W. Dilley,
E. F. Hyland. | 31. C. A. Gilman,
D. B. Stanley,
H. S. Emmel,
H. Rieland. |
| 7. F. C. Robinson,
L. J. Allred. | 21. Henry Hinds,
George Giles. | 32. Nathan Warner,
L. H. Rawson. |
| 8. George B. Dresbach,
James M. Cole,
Samuel Miller. | 22. William Fowler,
Charles Peterson,
D. M. Sabin. | 33. Peter Parthels,
W. H. Mills,
Jacob Truwe. |
| 9. John Hyslup,
A. Burnap. | 23. John H. Reaney,
R. C. Wiley. | 34. Sumner Ladd,
Jacob Klossner, Jr.,
J. M. Bowler. |
| 10. C. E. Stacey,
James Button. | 24. W. H. Mead,
Edmund Rice,
H. J. Brainard. | 35. W. W. Campbell. |
| 11. A. B. Huntley,
M. R. Dresbach. | 25. George W. Putnam,
Baldwin Brown. | 36. J. C. Edson,
S. G. Anderson,
John Gelb. |
| 12. George W. Buffum,
Walter Muir. | 26. W. H. Johnson,
H. G. Hicks, | 37. J. W. Williams,
Charles C. Brandt. |
| 13. J. O. Chandler,
Fenton Keenan. | | 38. Frank A. Day,
L. H. Bishop,
Alex Fiddes. |
| 14. O. E. Harvey,
James McBroom,
William Perrin,
Thomas Bohan,
J. S. Larkin. | | 39. John B. Cowing,
H. W. Stone. |
| | | 40. Ole O. Lien. |
| | | 41. Andrew McCrea,
Theodore Holton. |

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.—1879. Assembled January 7. Adjourned March 7.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

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|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. D. L. Buell. | 15. P. H. Rahilly. | 29. E. G. Swanstrom. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. B. B. Wilson. | 30. J. Simmons. |
| 3. C. S. Powers. | 17. J. A. Thatcher. | 31. C. F. McDonald. |
| 4. W. H. Officer. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. A. C. Wedge. | 19. Michael Doran. | 33. W. H. Mills. |
| 6. R. B. Johnson. | 20. C. P. Adams. | 34. H. C. Miller. |
| 7. H. W. Hill. | 21. Henry Hinds. | 35. C. E. Cutts. |
| 8. C. F. Buck. | 22. J. N. Castle. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. O. H. Page. | 23. J. H. Reaney. | 37. K. H. Helling. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. | 38. A. D. Perkins. |
| 11. John Gorman. | 25. J. B. Gilfillan. | 39. A. A. Brown. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. S. B. Williams. | 27. E. M. Wilson. | 41. Andrew McCrea. |
| 14. Daniel Buck. | 28. John Shaleen. | |

HOUSE.—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns county, Speaker.

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| 1. Anthony Demo,
J. M. Riley,
W. E. Dunbar,
E. F. West. | Nels Ellertson.
3. E. V. Farrington,
J. N. Graling,
P. McCracken. | 5. S. N. Frisbie,
Hans Christopherson. |
| 2. G. C. Grover,
Ole O. Stege, | 4. J. F. Goodsell,
J. D. Allen. | 6. J. P. West,
T. S. Wroolie,
David McCarthy, |

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|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 8. L. Kauphusman. | L. W. Dennison, | 28. John Dean. |
| 9. E. B. Drew, | A. Thompson, | 29. H. C. Kendall. |
| Chas. F. Schroth, | Jos. Covert. | 30. A. M. Fridley. |
| Joseph Cooper. | 19. D. Butler, | 31. C. A. Gilman, |
| 9. C. P. Russell, | Wm. Weyl, | M. Barrett, |
| Peter Burns. | Frank Wrabeck. | F. E. Bissell, |
| 10. C. E. Stacy, | 20. D. T. Chamberlain, | A. M. Stiles. |
| R. A. Jones. | D. Boser, | 32. J. N. Stacey, |
| 11. Erick C. Himle, | E. G. Rogers, | Henry Mooers. |
| D. C. Fairbank. | Elias Tompkins, | 33. L. L. Baxter, |
| 12. H. H. Rosebrook, | Ed. F. Hyland. | R. H. Denny, |
| H. M. Hastings. | 21. Philip Krautkremer, | Adam Hill. |
| 13. John Thompson, | P. H. Thornton. | 34. Ed. O'Hara, |
| J. S. Abell. | 22. And. Peterson, | C. Amundson, |
| 14. Horace Cummings, | Chas. A. Peterson, | W. J. Bean. |
| Clark Keysor, | A. M. Dodd. | 35. W. M. Campbell. |
| E. B. Parker, | 23. Jos. Oppenheim, | 36. M. E. Donohue, |
| F. V. Goff, | R. C. Wiley. | J. C. Reibe, |
| Thomas Bohan. | 24. W. H. Mead, | Jacob Koons. |
| 15. W. B. Lutz, | James Smith, Jr., | 37. Gorham Powers, |
| S. L. Campbell, | Peter Bohland. | J. P. Bertrand. |
| E. C. Geary, | 25. Jared Benson, | M. E. L. Shanks, |
| M. J. Fuller. | Daniel Anderson. | T. Lambert, |
| 16. C. B. Brink, | 26. H. G. Hicks, | P. J. Kniss. |
| Perry George. | W. H. Johnson, | 39. J. B. Cowing, |
| 17. S. C. Holland, | A. Tharalson, | Ole N. Barsness. |
| N. P. Langemo, | J. Thompson, Jr. | 40. Edward Larssen. |
| J. A. Bowman. | 27. John Baxter, | 41. S. G. Comstock, |
| 18. Seth H. Kenny, | Geo. Huhn, | Michael Anderson. |
| Hiram Scliver, | A. J. Smith. | |

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.—1881. Assembled January 4. Adjourned March 4.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. J. B. Shaller. | 15. James G. Lawrence. | 29. John D. Howard. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 16. H. B. Wilson. | 30. J. Simmons. |
| 3. C. S. Powers. | 17. F. J. Johnson. | 31. C. F. Macdonald, |
| 4. W. H. Officer. | 18. T. B. Clement. | 32. T. G. Mealey. |
| 5. A. C. Wedge. | 19. Geo. G. Case. | 33. A. W. Tiffany. |
| 6. R. B. Johnson. | 20. C. P. Adams. | 34. H. C. Miller. |
| 7. S. S. Beman. | 21. Henry Hinds. | 35. Wm. Campbell. |
| 8. C. F. Buck. | 22. J. N. Castle. | 36. W. T. Bonniwell. |
| 9. Milo White. | 23. Wm. Crooks. | 37. S. D. Peterson. |
| 10. D. A. Morrison. | 24. C. D. Gilfillan. | 38. A. D. Perkins. |
| 11. James McLaughlin. | 25. J. B. Gilfillan. | 39. L. K. Aaker. |
| 12. W. W. Wilkins. | 26. C. A. Pillsbury. | 40. A. E. Rice. |
| 13. R. S. McCormick. | 27. R. B. Langdon. | 41. Andrew McCrea. |
| 14. Daniel Buck. | 28. John Shaleen. | |

HOUSE.—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. H. H. Snure, | D. J. Dodge. | P. H. Thornton. |
| O. B. Tone, | 14. J. D. Hawkins, | 22. D. M. Sabin, |
| H. F. Kohlmler, | J. Burger, | Andrew Peterson, |
| Lewis Redding. | Richard Lewis, | Wm. Schmidt. |
| 2. G. A. Hayes, | Wm. Hall, | 23. Jno. B. Sanborn, |
| Ole O. Stedjee, | Joseph Bookwalter. | R. C. Wiley. |
| E. Loveland. | 15. G. D. Post, | 24. C. W. Griggs, |
| 3. J. N. Graling, | H. H. B. McMasters, | Jas. Smith, Jr., |
| P. McCracken, | E. C. Geary, | P. Bohland. |
| Geo. Andrus. | E. D. Southard. | 25. T. H. Caine, |
| 4. J. D. Allen, | F. W. Hoyt, | G. W. Putnam. |
| P. A. Peterson. | F. Tether. | 26. Loren Fletcher, |
| 5. Bennett Asleson, | 17. H. P. Hulebak, | H. G. Hicks, |
| A. F. Denby. | A. A. Flom, | A. Tharalson, |
| 6. A. C. Dunn, | C. Hill. | J. Thompson, Jr. |
| John J. Northness. | 18. Jno. Thompson, | 27. Geo. Huhn, |
| 7. E. Churchill, | S. P. Stewart, | John Baxter, |
| George H. Henry. | R. A. Mott, | A. Roberts. |
| 8. O. B. Gould, | W. R. Baldwin, | 28. John Dean. |
| S. B. Sheardown, | Phillp Plaisance. | 29. H. C. Kendall. |
| Thos. Wilson. | 19. Edwin Purrington, | 30. C. B. Buckman. |
| 9. C. A. Butterfield, | David Baker, | 31. L. W. Collins, |
| Ole Juelson. | P. S. Gardner. | Carl Herberger, |
| 10. O. S. Porter, | 20. Joseph N. Searles, | D. J. Hanscomb, |
| J. V. Daniels. | D. Boser, | Alex. Moore. |
| 11. C. S. Kneeland, | J. F. Norrish, | 32. E. J. Cutts, |
| O. B. Kidder. | James Kennedy, | T. C. Porter. |
| 12. H. H. Rosebrook, | R. McAndrews. | 33. L. L. Baxter, |
| A. Colquhoun. | 21. J. W. Callender, | H. R. Denny, |
| 13. Christoph Wagner, | | |

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| | C. G. Holgren. | E. A. Child, | P. Kniss. |
| 34. | T. M. Cornish, | W. J. Ives. | 39. C. F. Washburn, |
| | C. Amundson, | 37. J. C. Zelske, | F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| | Jacob Klossner, Jr. | G. W. Braley. | 40. L. K. Stone. |
| 35. | O. M. Linnell. | 38. J. A. Armstrong, | 41. S. G. Comstock. |
| 36. | M. A. Donohue, | W. D. Rice, | B. Sampson. |

EXTRA SESSION OF 1881.

An extra session was called for the purpose of considering the legislation at the regular session relating to the state railroad bonds, which was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The session commenced Oct. 11 and closed Nov. 13. The officers and members were the same as at the regular session. A. M. Johnson represented the Fifth district in the senate instead of A. C. Wedge, resigned. In the house of representatives J. Fordham represented the Tenth district instead of J. V. Daniels. Geo. Hitchcock represented the Eleventh district instead of O. B. Kidder. F. H. Milligan represented the Fifteenth district instead of H. H. B. McMasters.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1881.

- FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and two representatives.
 SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county—One senator and five representatives.
 THIRD DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.
 FOURTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.
 FIFTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and one representative.
 SIXTH DISTRICT—Jackson and Martin counties—One senator and one representative.
 SEVENTH DISTRICT—Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone counties—One senator and two representatives.
 EIGHTH DISTRICT—Watonwan and Cottonwood counties—One senator and one representative.
 NINTH DISTRICT—Brown and Redwood counties—One senator and two representatives.
 TENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and four representatives.
 ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and one representative.
 TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and one representative.
 FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—One senator and three representatives.
 FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Winona county—One senator and five representatives.
 SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine counties—One senator and two representatives.
 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet county—One senator and one representative.
 EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Sibley county—One senator and one representative.
 NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Goodhue county in part—One senator and one representative.
 TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part, etc.—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part, Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and four representatives.
 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and six representatives.
 THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and four representatives.
 THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Wright and Sherburne counties—One senator and three representatives.
 THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—McLeod county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties—One senator and one representative.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs counties—One senator and three representatives.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Stearns county—One senator and four representatives.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Pope and Douglas counties—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Otter Tail county—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Polk, Kittson, Marshall and Beltrami counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Hubbard, Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca, Cass and Aitkin counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Renville county—One senator and one representative.

Forty-seven senators and one hundred and three representatives.

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE.—1883. Assembled January 2. Adjourned March 2.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

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|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James O'Brien. | 17. A. L. Sackett. | 33. W. H. Houlton. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 34. W. H. Greenleaf. |
| 3. W. L. Hollister. | 19. M. Doran. | 35. Felton Volmer. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 20. T. B. Clement. | 36. A. E. Rice. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. F. I. Johnson. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. |
| 6. R. M. Ward. | 22. M. S. Chandler. | 38. John Shaleen. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 23. James G. Lawrence. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 24. J. N. Castle. | 40. H. C. Waite. |
| 9. C. D. Peterson. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. | 42. C. F. Washburn. |
| 11. T. O. Craig. | 27. C. W. Griggs. | 43. James Compton. |
| 12. A. Hickman. | 28. J. B. Gilfillan. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 13. James McLaughlin. | 29. C. A. Pillsbury. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 14. D. A. Morrison. | 30. R. B. Langdon. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 15. Thomas Wilson. | 31. H. J. Peck. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 16. J. W. Blake. | 32. J. H. Ackerman. | |

HOUSE.—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

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| 1. T. Paulson, | 17. B. H. Randall. | W. Anderson. |
| W. E. Potter. | 18. John Groetsch. | 30. F. H. Boardman, |
| 2. R. R. Greer, | 19. R. W. Jacklin, | A. Ende, |
| A. Plummer, | A. Borak. | W. H. Grimshaw, |
| B. Thayer, | 20. Gordon E. Cole, | O. S. Miller. |
| R. E. Thompson, | A. Mortenson, | 31. J. J. Lenz. |
| C. T. Baarnaas. | J. S. Way, | 32. R. Patterson, |
| 3. John Frank, | M. S. Seymour. | C. G. Halgren. |
| J. F. Carson. | 21. H. P. Hulebak, | 33. J. Smith, |
| 4. L. T. Bell, | M. Doyle. | T. C. Porter, |
| Ole Peterson. | 22. G. P. Siderer. | H. Holstrom. |
| 5. J. H. Burmester. | 23. P. H. Rahilly, | 34. O. M. Linnell. |
| 6. J. E. Child. | S. M. Emery, | 35. E. A. Child. |
| 7. W. H. Johnson, | H. Baumgarten. | 36. Marcus Johnson. |
| W. O. Crawford. | 24. C. P. Gregory, | 37. E. Sampson, |
| 8. S. Blackman. | D. M. Sabln, | H. Anderson. |
| 9. J. Bobleter, | A. Stegeman. | 38. L. H. McKusick. |
| O. B. Turrell. | 25. John McNamara, | 39. A. J. Demeules, |
| 10. Owen Morris, | G. W. Dilly. | G. G. Hartley, |
| C. G. Spaulding, | 26. C. Gotzian, | J. T. D. Sadley. |
| J. Brown, | J. Smith, Jr., | 40. L. W. Collins, |
| L. Cook. | P. Bohland. | A. Moore, |
| 11. J. C. White. | 27. C. H. Stahlman, | A. Chrisholm, |
| 12. H. A. Finch. | W. R. Merriam, | C. Casper. |
| 13. John Peterson. | W. D. Cornish, | 41. J. H. Van Dyke, |
| 14. M. J. Daniels, | O. O. Cullen. | O. Peterson. |
| J. Frahm, | 28. H. F. Barker, | 42. H. H. Wells. |
| E. D. Dyar. | M. V. Bean, | 43. J. G. Nelson, |
| 15. C. F. Buck, | J. H. Strong, | J. H. Gray. |
| H. Becker, | O. Snow. | 44. T. H. Torgerson. |
| J. L. Farrar, | 29. J. A. Peterson, | 45. A. H. Baker. |
| H. W. Hill, | L. Fletcher, | 46. C. C. Parker. |
| T. A. Richardson. | D. A. Lydiard, | 47. H. Paulson. |
| 16. C. M. Morse, | H. G. Hicks. | |
| John Swenson. | F. L. Batchelder. | |

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE.—1885. Assembled January 6. Adjourned March 6.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

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|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James O'Brien. | 17. A. L. Sackett. | 33. W. H. Houlton. |
| 2. J. M. Wheat. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 34. W. H. Greenleaf. |
| 3. W. T. Wilkins. | 19. M. Doran. | 35. Felton Volmer. |
| 4. W. P. Sergeant. | 20. T. B. Clement. | 36. A. E. Rice. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. F. I. Johnson. | 37. Z. B. Clarke. |
| 6. R. M. Ward. | 22. O. M. Hall. | 38. John Shaleen. |
| 7. A. M. Crosby. | 23. James G. Lawrence. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. George Knudson. | 24. J. N. Castle. | 40. H. C. Waite. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. F. E. Van Hoesen. |
| 10. L. G. M. Fletcher. | 26. C. D. Gilfillan. | 42. H. H. Wells. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 27. C. W. Griggs. | 43. James Compton. |
| 12. A. C. Hickman. | 28. J. B. Gilfillan. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 13. E. C. Severance. | 29. C. A. Pillsbury. | 45. H. Steenerson. |
| 14. D. A. Morrison. | 30. R. B. Langdon. | 46. W. W. Billson. |
| 15. Thomas Wilson. | 31. H. J. Peck. | 47. W. P. Christensen. |
| 16. J. W. Blake. | 32. J. H. Ackerman. | |

HOUSE.—John L. Gibbs, of Freeborn county, Speaker.

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ole S. Olson, | 17. John Webster. | Geo. A. Mason. |
| Alex. McLaren. | 18. Dennis Downs. | 30. S. P. Snider, |
| 2. M. A. Maland, | 19. Gust. Wendelshaffer, | O. J. Evans, |
| R. E. Thompson, | Hugh Byrne. | A. Von Ende, |
| O. G. Wall, | 20. W. S. Pattee, | Andrew J. Coulter. |
| O. H. Case, | Christian Delke, | 31. Mathias Nachbar. |
| D. K. Michner. | Chas. Sweetser, | 32. Guenther Teubert, |
| 3. H. W. Lightley, | Philip Plaisance. | Peter Iltis. |
| J. F. Carson. | 21. O. K. Naeseth, | 33. T. C. Porter, |
| 4. John L. Gibbs, | S. C. Holland. | M. Holstrom, |
| Alexander Haraldson. | 22. J. W. Peterson. | Jonathan Smith. |
| 5. M. N. Leland. | 23. Henry Baumgarten, | 34. M. J. Flynn. |
| 6. Alex. Fiddes, | Ferdinand Hempel, | 35. W. Johnson. |
| 7. Peter Peterson, | John Wea. | 36. C. M. Reese. |
| W. B. Brown. | 24. E. W. Durant, | 37. John Maguire, |
| 8. Silas Blackmun. | W. H. Pratt, | Erick O. Erickson. |
| 9. O. B. Turrell, | Arthur Stephen. | 38. L. H. McKusick. |
| Wm. Skinner. | 25. John J. Caneff, | 39. J. K. Howes, |
| 10. C. G. Spaulding, | A. S. Bradford. | J. T. D. Sadley, |
| Eli S. Warner, | 26. James H. Drake, | Wm. E. Lee. |
| Richard Wigley, | J. H. Murphy, | 40. B. Reinhard, |
| P. A. Foster. | E. B. Herdrickson. | Casper Casper, |
| 11. M. D. L. Collester. | 27. C. H. Lienau, | D. E. Meyer, |
| 12. Jas. M. Burlingame. | R. L. Gorman, | J. H. Bruce. |
| 13. John Edmond. | W. D. Cornish, | 41. Geo. W. Thacker, |
| 14. E. D. Dyar, | R. A. Smith. | H. L. Lewis. |
| M. J. Daniels, | 28. F. F. McKenney, | 42. Geo. I. Becker. |
| O. S. Saettre. | H. Caine, | 43. Washington Muzzy, |
| 15. B. V. Simpson, | M. V. Bean, | Hans P. Bjorge. |
| W. T. Valentine, | Orrin Snow. | 44. H. G. Stordock. |
| P. J. Sheehan, | 29. Valentine G. Hush, | 45. Chas. Canning. |
| J. Martin, | Henry Downs, | 46. D. J. Knox. |
| Thos. J. Felzer. | James W. Griffin, | 47. Lewis L. Tinnes. |
| 16. Chas. M. Morse, | F. L. Batchelder. | |
| Thos. McMillan. | Ole Byorum, | |

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE.—1887. Assembled January 4. Adjourned March 4

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor A. E. Rice, President.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. T. Johnson. | 17. G. S. Ives. | 33. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 2. C. G. Edwards. | 18. Thos. Welch. | 34. J. S. Shields. |
| 3. O. W. Gibson. | 19. J. U. C. Chapman. | 35. E. H. Child. |
| 4. M. Halvorson. | 20. G. W. Wood. | 36. M. Johnson. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. A. K. Finseth. | 37. H. E. Hoard. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 22. Peter Nelson. | 38. O. Wallmark. |
| 7. W. B. Brown. | 23. H. Burkhardt. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. John Clark. | 24. E. W. Durant. | 40. Henry Kellar. |
| 9. T. E. Bowen. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. G. W. Thacker. |
| 10. E. M. Pope. | 26. Albert Scheffer. | 42. D. W. Hixon. |
| 11. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. A. Smith. | 43. J. Compton. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 28. D. M. Clough. | 44. S. G. Comstock. |
| 13. E. N. Dodge. | 29. L. Swenson. | 45. B. Sampson. |
| 14. M. J. Daniels. | 30. J. C. Oswald. | 46. A. J. Whiteman. |
| 15. T. T. Hayden. | 31. M. Nachbar. | 47. D. S. Hall. |
| 16. Ole O. Lende. | 32. A. G. Anderson. | |

HOUSE.—Wm. R. Merriam, of Ramsey county, Speaker.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. George F. Potter, | J. Hanson. | A. Millar, |
| C. Bunge, Jr. | 17. Swen Swenson. | J. C. Howard, |
| 2. S. G. Iverson, | 18. S. B. Beatty. | J. A. Arneson. |
| T. Tousley, | 19. Edwin Shave, | 30. B. Cloutier, |
| Chas. M. Colby, | C. E. Lehman. | W. McArdle, |
| L. H. Prosser, | 20. A. D. Keyes, | Samuel P. Snider, |
| O. J. Hattlestad. | H. A. Swartwoudt, | T. H. Lucas. |
| 3. J. J. Furlong, | J. J. Alexander, | 31. R. J. Farley. |
| E. S. Hopplin. | I. N. Powers. | 32. G. Teubert, |
| 4. C. G. Johnsrud, | 21. O. K. Naeseth, | B. F. Light. |
| Thos. Dunne. | O. Nordvold. | 33. H. Kreis, |
| 5. A. A. Williams. | 22. J. G. Anderson. | F. E. Latham, |
| 6. E. Sevaton. | 23. S. M. Emery, | E. F. Hurd. |
| 7. J. F. Shoemaker, | M. H. Quigley, | 34. E. Evenson. |
| B. M. Low. | H. H. Dickman. | 35. A. Boedighelmer. |
| 8. W. R. Estes. | 24. F. Dornfield, | 36. C. M. Reese. |
| 9. Wm. Skinner, | R. M. Anderson, | 37. J. H. Brown, |
| J. N. Jones. | C. P. Gregory. | A. N. Johnson. |
| 10. E. T. Champlin, | 25. J. Kummer, | 38. Henry Smith. |
| W. R. Jones, | Ignatius Donnelly. | 39. L. E. Lum, |
| C. Bennett, | 26. Robt. Newall, | J. C. Flynn, |
| C. M. Green. | J. G. Elmquist, | W. E. Lee. |
| 11. M. Ryan, Jr. | W. R. Merriam. | 40. M. Heisler, |
| 12. Geo. W. Buffum. | 27. E. G. Rogers, | Geo. Engelhard, |
| 13. G. B. Arnold. | G. N. Warren, | D. H. Freeman, |
| 14. D. A. Morrison, | E. A. Hendrickson, | K. Halvorson. |
| D. D. Tompkins, | O. O. Cullen. | 41. M. A. Wollan, |
| J. W. Fiathers. | 28. E. F. Comstock, | H. H. Wilson. |
| 15. M. Trawicky, | J. T. N. Vandervelde, | 42. R. A. Costello. |
| W. H. Sherwood, | E. E. Pratt, | 43. Henry Plowman, |
| Wm. Duane, | H. F. Barker. | H. P. Bjorge. |
| H. C. Parrott, | 29. S. Ellingson, | 44. E. Mattson. |
| Thomas Slaven. | C. H. Pettit, | 45. A. H. Baker. |
| 16. J. Nobles, | B. P. Shuler, | 46. D. J. Knox. |
| | | 47. D. F. Walstrom. |

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—1880. Assembled January 8. Adjourned April 23.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor A. E. Rice, President.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. T. Johnson. | 17. G. S. Ives. | 33. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 2. C. G. Edwards. | 18. Thomas Welch. | 34. J. S. Shields. |
| 3. O. W. Gibson. | 19. J. U. C. Chapman. | 35. E. A. Child. |
| 4. M. Halvorson. | 20. G. W. Wood. | 36. M. Johnson. |
| 5. D. F. Goodrich. | 21. A. K. Finseth. | 37. H. E. Hoard. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 22. Peter Nelson. | 38. O. Wallmark. |
| 7. W. B. Brown. | 23. H. Burkhardt. | 39. C. B. Buckman. |
| 8. John Clark. | 24. E. W. Durant. | 40. Henry Keller. |
| 9. T. E. Bowen. | 25. A. H. Truax. | 41. G. W. Thacker. |
| 10. E. M. Pope. | 26. Albert Scheffer. | 42. D. W. Hixon. |
| 11. W. G. Ward. | 27. R. A. Smith. | 43. J. Compton. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 28. D. M. Clough. | 44. E. G. Holmes. |
| 13. E. N. Dodge. | 29. L. Swenson. | 45. B. Sampson. |
| 14. M. J. Daniels. | 30. J. C. Oswald. | 46. A. J. Whiteman. |
| 15. T. T. Hayden. | 31. M. Nachbar. | 47. D. S. Hall. |
| 16. Ole O. Lende. | 32. A. G. Anderson. | |

HOUSE.—Charles H. Graves, of St. Louis county, Speaker.

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|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John McNelly, | 11. Otto Hansen. | S. B. Barteau. |
| James C. Kelly. | 12. James M. Diment. | 22. F. W. Hoyt. |
| 2. M. A. Maland, | 13. Fremont J. Thoe. | 23. G. D. Post, |
| J. H. Phillips, | 14. J. W. Flathers, | Seymour Jones, |
| John N. Johnson, | A. T. Stebbins, | G. W. Harrington. |
| Orrin Turber, | Marcus Wing. | 24. Henry B. Vollmer, |
| E. R. Morris. | 15. J. A. Keyes, | John B. Taft, |
| 3. E. S. Hopplin, | H. C. Fuhrmann, | G. M. Seymour. |
| H. W. Lightly. | John Bain, | 25. P. H. Hagney, |
| 4. D. F. Morgan, | A. T. Sinclair, | Jas. W. McGrath. |
| Ellend Erickson. | E. C. Johnson. | 26. H. L. Williams, |
| 5. Basil Smout. | 16. A. C. Forbes, | F. C. Stevens, |
| 6. Erick Sevaton. | A. J. Crain. | J. G. Elmquist. |
| 7. B. M. Low, | 17. C. R. Davis. | 27. John H. Ives, |
| J. F. Shoemaker. | 18. H. D. Brown. | Gebhard Willrich, |
| 8. William R. Estes. | 19. O. P. Buell, | Wm. F. Bickel, |
| 9. James McMillan, | J. C. Swain. | H. F. Stevens. |
| C. W. H. Heldemann. | 20. J. P. Temple, | 28. Jared Benson, |
| 10. Fred. W. Lossow, | Hudson Wilson, | Alvah Eastman, |
| Alfred Davis, | Geo. W. Damp, | Daniel Anderson, |
| H. B. Perrin, | B. M. James. | Edgar F. Comstock. |
| Geo. T. Barr. | 21. W. E. Poe, | 29. Sever Ellingson, |

Eugene G. Hay,	John M. Haven,	M. F. Greeley,
John Day Smith,	M. Holmstrom.	F. E. Searle.
F. A. Husher,	34. Even Evenson.	41. H. H. Wilson,
John M. Underwood,	35. F. W. Sumner.	Edwin Cox,
Henry Downs.	36. Nels Quam.	42. Amasa S. Crossfield.
30. Henry C. Hancke,	37. E. T. Young,	43. John B. Hompe,
Edward J. Davenport,	J. F. Jacobson.	Jens. C. Dunham.
Freeman P. Lane,	38. L. H. McKusick.	44. C. H. Brush.
Geo. W. Savage.	39. R. C. Dunn,	45. Geo. R. Roberts.
31. Robert J. Faricy.	W. A. Fleming,	46. C. H. Graves.
32. Julius H. Ackerman,	J. C. Flynn.	47. C. H. Davis.
Charles G. Halgren.	40. W. Merz,	
33. Henry Krels,	Joseph Capser,	

APPORTIONMENT OF 1889.

- FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and one representative.
 SECOND DISTRICT—Fillmore county—One senator and three representatives.
 THIRD DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.
 FOURTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.
 FIFTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and one representative.
 SIXTH DISTRICT—Martin and Watonwan counties—One senator and one representative.
 SEVENTH DISTRICT—Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone counties—One senator and three representatives.
 EIGHTH DISTRICT—Jackson and Cottonwood counties—One senator and one representative.
 NINTH DISTRICT—Brown and Redwood counties—One senator and two representatives.
 TENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and three representatives.
 ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and one representative.
 TWELFTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and one representative.
 FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—One senator and two representatives.
 FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Winona county—One senator and four representatives.
 SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine counties—One senator and two representatives.
 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet county—One senator and one representative.
 EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Sibley county—One senator and one representative.
 NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Goodhue county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and three representatives.
 TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Ramsey county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and three representatives.
 THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and four representatives.
 THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Hennepin county in part—One senator and two representatives.
 THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Anoka and Isanti counties—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and one representative.
 THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and one representative.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Wright and part of Sherburne county—One senator and four representatives.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—McLeod county—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Renville county—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties—One senator and three representatives.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Stearns and Benton, and Seventh ward of the City of St. Cloud, in Sherburne county—One senator and four representatives.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs counties—One senator and four representatives.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Pope and Douglas counties—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Otter Tail county—One senator and four representatives.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties—One senator and three representatives.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Polk, Beltrami and Norman counties—One senator and three representatives.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Marshall and Kittson counties—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Hubbard, Wadena and Carlton counties—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties—One senator and three representatives.

Fifty-four senators and one hundred and fourteen representatives.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—1891. Assembled Jan. 6. Adjourned April 20.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor G. S. Ives, President.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. J. C. Kelly. | 19. Edson R. Smith. | 37. Jos. W. Craven. |
| 2. E. D. Hammer. | 20. A. W. Stockton. | 38. A. Y. Eaton. |
| 3. Oscar Ayers. | 21. J. W. Peterson. | 39. Silas W. Leavitt. |
| 4. H. C. Nelson. | 22. Henry Burkhart. | 40. Samuel P. Brown. |
| 5. J. A. Klester. | 23. James S. O'Brien. | 41. G. A. Glader. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 24. Ignatius Donnelly. | 42. Ferdinand Borchert. |
| 7. Jay La Due. | 25. John B. Sanborn. | 43. Erick O. Erickson. |
| 8. Eric Sevaton. | 26. C. H. Lienau. | 44. Wm. S. Dedon. |
| 9. S. D. Peterson. | 27. W. B. Dean. | 45. Henry Keller. |
| 10. George T. Barr. | 28. Hiram F. Stevens. | 46. George Geissel. |
| 11. R. O. Craig. | 29. Samuel A. March. | 47. Herman A. Grafe. |
| 12. C. S. Crandall. | 30. F. G. McMillan. | 48. John B. Hompe. |
| 13. J. Grinnell. | 31. Frank L. Morse. | 49. Ole O. Canestorp. |
| 14. W. W. Mayo. | 32. Alonzo Phillips. | 50. R. M. Probstfield. |
| 15. James A. Tawney. | 33. John W. Bell. | 51. Edwin E. Lommen. |
| 16. Orrin Mott. | 34. John Day Smith. | 52. Lorenzo G. Wood. |
| 17. Charles R. Davis. | 35. C. S. Guderian. | 53. William P. Allen. |
| 18. T. Streissguth. | 36. James McHale. | 54. Frank B. Daugherty. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—E. T. Champlin, of Blue Earth county, Speaker.

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|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Demo. | 12. James M. Diment. | 22. Allen J. Greer, |
| 2. Ole P. Hadland, | 13. Asa R. Green. | Andrew French. |
| J. R. Nelson, | 14. Corwin French, | 23. John Daly, |
| A. H. Gilmore. | J. L. Wright. | Aug. Booren, |
| 3. J. J. Furlong, | 15. John A. Keyes, | John Zelch. |
| G. W. Benner. | A. T. Sinclair, | 24. P. H. Hagney, |
| 4. Ellend Erickson, | Louis Sikorski, | John J. Caneff. |
| I. E. Starks. | M. J. McGrath. | 25. G. J. Lomen, |
| 5. Basil Smout. | 16. C. H. White, | Wm. L. Ames, |
| 6. Frederick Church. | O. C. Wilson. | J. August Nilsson. |
| 7. Larned Coburn, | 17. Joseph Diepolder. | 26. Charles N. Bell, |
| Wm. Lockwood, | 18. E. M. Engelbert. | Chas. Ringwald, |
| Patrick Gildea. | 19. Job W. Lloyd, | Sam Dearing. |
| 8. Henry F. Tucker. | John Wacek. | 27. Lane K. Stone, |
| 9. O. B. Turrell, | 20. T. E. Bonde, | F. S. Battley. |
| C. Ahlness. | Joseph Roach, | 28. Richard A. Walsh, |
| 10. E. T. Champlin, | R. G. Weatherston. | Fred C. Stevens. |
| F. M. Currier, | 21. Wm. F. Cross, | 29. Matthew Gallagher, |
| K. Knudson. | M. Doyle, | Perry A. Long. |
| 11. M. H. Helms. | Ole O. Huset. | 30. Robert L. Penney, |

- N. P. Nelson.
 31. Emerson Cole,
 G. E. McAllister,
 Wm. H. Lynn.
 32. William H. Tripp,
 Matt Walsh,
 Aug. B. Darellus,
 James Smith.
 33. S. A. Stockwell,
 Jas. H. Huntington.
 34. C. McC. Reeve,
 Ben. F. Christlieb.
 35. G. Wahlund.
 36. Daniel L. Champlon.
 37. John Koehnen.
 38. John A. Holler,
 J. L. Harwick,
 Henry Berning,

- H. C. Bull.
 39. N. C. Caswell.
 40. Peter E. Barrett.
 41. Henry Feig.
 42. H. A. Peterson.
 43. O. M. Larson,
 H. A. Wells
 John McGuire.
 44. Aug. J. Anderson.
 45. Frank E. Searle,
 Joseph Capser,
 J. H. Linnehan,
 J. H. Coates.
 46. H. C. Stivers,
 Werner Hemstead,
 J. H. Sheets,
 E. E. Price.
 47. H. G. Lewis,

- L. B. Cantleberry.
 48. H. P. Bjorge,
 A. O. Richardson,
 S. H. Ongstad,
 Thomas Cole.
 49. Alfred Setterlund,
 H. C. Lyman.
 50. P. E. Thompson,
 E. J. Moore,
 S. C. Bowman.
 51. B. M. Chesley,
 Andrew Thompson,
 Wm. Carleton.
 52. F. W. Wagoner.
 53. Thomas R. Foley.
 54. John D. Boyd,
 O. D. Kinney,
 Howard C. Kendall.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.—1893. Assembled Jan. 3. Adjourned April 18.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor D. M. Clough, President.

1. J. C. Kelly.
 2. E. D. Hammer.
 3. Oscar Ayers.
 4. H. C. Nelson.
 5. J. A. Keister.
 6. Frank A. Day.
 7. Jay La Due.
 8. Eric Sevaton.
 9. S. D. Peterson.
 10. George T. Barr.
 11. R. O. Craig.
 12. C. S. Crandall.
 13. *John T. Little.
 14. W. W. Mayo.
 15. James A. Tawney.
 16. Orrin Mott.
 17. Charles R. Davis.
 18. T. Streissguth.

19. Edson R. Smith.
 20. A. W. Stockton.
 21. J. W. Peterson.
 22. Henry Burkhart.
 23. James S. O'Brien.
 24. Ignatius Donnelly.
 25. John B. Sanborn.
 26. C. H. Lienau.
 27. W. B. Dean.
 28. Hiram F. Stevens.
 29. Samuel A. March.
 30. F. G. McMillan.
 31. Frank L. Morse.
 32. Alonzo Phillips.
 33. John W. Bell.
 34. John Day Smith.
 35. C. S. Guderian.
 36. James McHale.

37. Jos. W. Craven.
 38. A. Y. Eaton.
 39. Silas W. Leavitt.
 40. Samuel P. Brown.
 41. G. A. Glader.
 42. Ferdinand Borchert.
 43. Erick O. Erickson.
 44. Wm. S. Dedon.
 45. Henry Keller.
 46. George Gelssel.
 47. Herman A. Grafe.
 48. John B. Hompe.
 49. Ole O. Canestorp.
 50. R. M. Probstfield.
 51. Edwin E. Lommen.
 52. Lorenzo G. Wood.
 53. William P. Allen.
 54. Frank B. Daugherty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—William E. Lee, of Todd county, Speaker.

1. John J. Hohl.
 2. John R. Nelson,
 S. A. Langum,
 C. L. Wooldridge.
 3. J. J. Furlong,
 George W. Benner.
 4. William Christie,
 John M. Geissler.
 5. S. J. Abbott.
 6. Daniel C. Hopkins.
 7. Daniel Shell,
 William Lockwood,
 Ole O. Holman.
 8. John Paulson.
 9. Wm. Skinner,
 Orlando B. Turrell.
 10. Gilbert Guttersen,
 Nicholas Brules,
 W. L. Comstock.
 11. Henry M. Buck.
 12. John Virtue.
 13. John G. Briggs.
 14. Henry M. Richardson,
 Joseph Underleak.
 15. S. R. Vansant,
 Louis Sikorski,
 M. J. McGrath,
 Frank Monahan.
 16. Ole O. Lende,
 Levi S. Tyler.
 17. Joseph Diepolder.
 18. Thomas McKasy.
 19. E. E. Salls,
 John Wacek.
 20. A. B. Kelly,
 Judson C. Temple,
 Joseph Roach.
 21. James L. Scofield,

- John H. Boxrud,
 Frank M. Wilson.
 22. Allen J. Greer,
 Andrew French.
 23. A. P. Noyes,
 August Booren,
 John Zelch.
 24. Charles F. Staples,
 James McDonough.
 25. Charles Wallblom,
 P. H. Kelly,
 J. August Nilsson.
 26. Cornelius Williams,
 John H. Ives.
 John V. I. Dodd.
 27. Hiler H. Horton,
 William Rodger.
 28. R. A. Walch,
 D. M. Sullivan.
 29. George M. Bleecker,
 Robert C. Hinrichs.
 30. Edgar F. Comstock,
 James T. Wyman.
 31. Emerson Cole,
 Charles S. Cairns.
 32. John E. Holmberg,
 A. C. Pray,
 George H. Fletcher,
 C. A. Carlson,
 Philip B. Winston.
 33. George S. Willson,
 Washington S. Elliott.
 34. Stephen B. Howard,
 J. J. Baston.
 35. G. Wahlund.
 36. Frank J. Leonard.
 37. John F. Boylan.
 38. H. E. Craig,

- S. J. Swanson,
 William D. McDonald,
 John A. Holler.
 39. August T. Koerner.
 40. Peter E. Barrett.
 41. Andrew Railson.
 42. C. D. McEwen.
 43. Edward T. Young,
 Jacob F. Jacobson,
 John Maguire.
 44. A. J. Anderson.
 45. Patrick B. Gorman,
 J. H. Linnemann,
 Frank E. Minette,
 C. A. Hunck.
 46. Robert C. Dunn,
 W. A. Fleming,
 William E. Lee,
 W. M. Fuller.
 47. A. G. Johnson,
 John E. Johnson.
 48. Hans P. Bjorge,
 Thomas Cole,
 S. H. Ongstad,
 A. O. Richardson.
 49. Andrew Peterson,
 D. P. O'Neill.
 50. John H. Smith,
 E. J. Moore,
 Joseph Gunn.
 51. B. M. Chesley,
 Hans Juelson,
 John D. Knuteson.
 52. F. W. Wagoner.
 53. Joseph M. Markham.
 54. Joseph B. Cotton,
 Leonidas Merritt,
 James A. Boggs.

*Succeeded J. Grinnell, deceased.

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE.—1895. Assembled Jan. 8. Adjourned April 23.
SENATE.—Frank A. Day, President.

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. E. K. Roverud. | 19. Job W. Lloyd. | 37. Fred Iltis. |
| 2. R. E. Thompson. | 20. A. W. Stockton. | 38. W. E. Culkin. |
| 3. Sam. Sweningson. | 21. O. J. Wing. | 39. Peter E. Hanson. |
| 4. T. V. Knatvold. | 22. A. J. Greer. | 40. H. J. Heneman. |
| 5. Geo. D. McArthur. | 23. W. C. Masterman. | 41. L. O. Thorpe. |
| 6. Frank A. Day. | 24. Albert Schaller. | 42. James Hanna. |
| 7. H. J. Miller. | 25. Timothy D. Sheehan. | 43. Edward T. Young. |
| 8. E. Sevatson. | 26. Nicholas Pottgelsier. | 44. F. A. Hodge. |
| 9. E. D. French. | 27. Edward H. Ozmun. | 45. Henry Keller. |
| 10. George T. Barr. | 28. Hiram F. Stevens. | 46. W. M. Fuller. |
| 11. Eugene B. Collester. | 29. William E. Johnson. | 47. A. G. Johnson. |
| 12. W. A. Sperry. | 30. James T. Wyman. | 48. A. B. Cole. |
| 13. Henry Currier. | 31. Edwin G. Potter. | 49. Edwin J. Jones. |
| 14. A. T. Stebbins. | 32. Darius F. Morgan. | 50. John H. Smith. |
| 15. W. H. Yale. | 33. Gustav Theden. | 51. P. M. Ringdal. |
| 16. E. S. Relshus. | 34. Stephen B. Howard. | 52. John Q. Cronkhite. |
| 17. John Peterson. | 35. Dewitt C. Dunham. | 53. William P. Allen. |
| 18. Charles J. Larson. | 36. James McHale. | 54. H. R. Spencer. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—S. R. Van Sant, of Winona county, Speaker.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Con. Metcalf. | J. K. Grondahl, | A. N. Dare, |
| 2. E. Johnson, | J. S. Scofield. | S. J. Swanson. |
| D. M. Leach, | 22. G. D. Post, | C. C. Rice. |
| C. L. Wooldridge. | William Foreman. | 39. John A. Sampson. |
| 3. John Mathieson, | 23. O. B. Soule, | 40. W. W. Sivright. |
| J. J. Furlong. | John B. Sutton, | 41. Henry Feig. |
| 4. John L. Gibbs, | C. A. Parker. | 42. O. L. Brevig. |
| John M. Geissler. | 24. N. P. Gores, | 43. Jacob F. Jacobson, |
| 5. J. P. Burke. | C. F. Staples. | Charles A. Smith, |
| 6. Thomas Thorsen. | 25. Sylvanus W. Robillard | John C. Mullin. |
| 7. Daniel Shell, | Patrick H. Kelly, | 44. August J. Anderson. |
| Ole O. Holman, | Edward J. Schurmeier | 45. John J. Boobar, |
| William O. Lockwood. | 26. Henry Johns. | Fred Schroeder, |
| 8. E. J. Mellicke. | Ferdinand Barta, | Alexander Chisholm, |
| 9. J. N. Jones, | George B. Tallman. | W. L. Nieman. |
| Nels Christenson. | 27. Eli S. Warner, | 46. J. D. Jones, |
| 10. David E. Cross, | George N. Gerlach. | B. F. Hartshorn, |
| Gilbert Guttererson, | 28. Theodore Sander, | H. R. Mallette, |
| Nich. Jullar. | C. R. McKenney. | A. F. Ferris. |
| 11. Henry M. Buck. | 29. John P. O'Reilly, | 47. C. P. Reeve, |
| 12. J. C. Brainerd. | Alpheus Dale. | G. J. Strang. |
| 13. Samuel T. Littleton. | 30. George L. Dingman, | 48. E. A. Bickford, |
| 14. Joseph Underleak, | Louis J. Ahlstrom. | H. Michelson, |
| J. B. Kendall. | 31. Howard M. DeLaitre, | A. T. Vigen, |
| 15. S. R. Van Sant, | Stephen B. Lovejoy, | A. O. Richardson. |
| A. B. Blagik, | Andrew B. Robbins. | 49. J. M. Finney, |
| Everett C. Johnson, | 32. Thomas Downs, | Louis O. Foss. |
| F. B. Martin. | Christopher Ellingson, | 50. W. B. Douglas, |
| 16. Frank W. Nash, | John F. Dahl, | D. F. McGrath, |
| George E. Oids. | Edward B. Zier. | E. J. Moore. |
| 17. Benton Severance. | 33. George F. Wright, | 51. S. P. Lee, |
| 18. William Mansfield. | John M. Underwood. | J. D. Knuteson, |
| 19. Charles Z. Dressell, | 34. Edward E. Smith, | N. L. Nelson. |
| A. B. French. | John J. Baston. | 52. Peder M. Hendricks. |
| 20. George W. Damp, | 35. John Sederberg. | 53. Daniel M. Gunn. |
| A. B. Kelly, | 36. F. J. Vogel. | 54. Neill McInnis, |
| Simon Taylor. | 37. Henry Hoefken. | J. M. Smith, |
| 21. J. H. Boxrud, | 38. H. E. Craig, | W. A. Cant. |

THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE.—1897. Assembled Jan 5. Adjourned April 21.
SENATE.—Lieut. Governor John L. Gibbs, President.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. E. K. Roverud. | 14. A. T. Stebbins. | 27. Edward H. Ozmun. |
| 2. R. E. Thompson. | 15. W. H. Yale. | 28. Hiram F. Stevens. |
| 3. Sam Sweningson. | 16. E. S. Relshus. | 29. William E. Johnson. |
| 4. T. V. Knatvold. | 17. John Peterson. | 30. James T. Wyman. |
| 5. Geo. D. McArthur. | 18. Charles J. Larson. | 31. Edwin G. Potter. |
| 6. H. H. Dunn. | 19. J. W. Lloyd. | 32. Darius F. Morgan. |
| 7. H. J. Miller. | 20. A. W. Stockton. | 33. Gustav Theden. |
| 8. E. Sevatson. | 21. O. J. Wing. | 34. Stephen B. Howard. |
| 9. E. D. French. | 22. A. J. Greer. | 35. Dewitt C. Dunham. |
| 10. Geo. T. Barr. | 23. W. C. Masterman. | 36. Jas. McHale. |
| 11. Eugene B. Collester. | 24. Albert Schaller. | 37. Fred Iltis. |
| 12. W. A. Sperry. | 25. Timothy D. Sheehan. | 38. Wm. E. Culkin. |
| 13. Henry Currier. | 26. Nicholas Pottgelsier. | 39. Peter E. Hanson. |

40. H. J. Heneman.
41. L. O. Thorpe.
42. James Hanna.
43. E. T. Young.
44. F. A. Hodge.

45. Henry Keller.
46. W. M. Fuller.
47. A. G. Johnson.
48. A. B. Cole.
49. E. J. Jones.

50. John H. Smith.
51. P. M. Ringdal.
52. John Q. Cronkhite.
53. Geo. A. Whitney.
54. H. R. Spencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—J. D. Jones, of Todd county, Speaker.

1. H. R. Briggs.
2. D. M. Leach,
L. S. St. John,
N. O. Henderson.
3. C. L. West,
L. C. Scribner.
4. John G. Johnson,
H. Drommerhausen.
5. S. J. Abbott.
6. Thos. Torson.
7. Daniel Shell,
Ole O. Holmen,
A. S. Dyer.
8. Geo. M. Laing.
9. Henry Heimardinger,
James A. Larson.
10. Nils Nyquist,
Wm. Jamieson,
H. C. McLean.
11. John Wilkinson.
12. Geo. E. Sloan.
13. Samuel T. Littleton.
14. Joseph Underleak,
Joseph Kendall.
15. S. C. McElhaney,
R. B. Basford,
A. H. Hill,
Charles Goss.
16. Geo. E. Olds,
J. H. Manchester.
17. Benton Severance.
18. Wm. Mansfield.
19. R. C. Von Lehe,
Wm. R. Mahood.
20. D. F. Kelly,
L. M. Hollister,
Chas. Eigenbrodt.
21. C. L. Brusletten,

Jens K. Grond
E. A. Bigelow,
22. W. A. Munger,
W. F. Milligan.
23. O. B. Soule,
F. B. Yates,
Chas. A. Parker.
24. C. F. Staples,
Ignatius Donnelly.
25. Fred M. Lloyd,
W. W. Dunn,
George A. Dallimore.
26. Henry Johns,
Ferdinand Barta,
E. E. McDonald.
27. Thomas B. Scott,
Thomas F. Martin.
28. Edwin Snodgrass,
C. H. McGill.
29. Jacob Foell,
Alpheus Dale.
30. Fred B. Snyder,
Matthias Lellmann.
31. Stephen B. Lovejoy,
Simon Meyers,
Wm. T. Coe.
32. John F. Dahl,
Henry G. Hicks,
Willard R. Cray,
Hans Simonson.
33. Daniel T. Davies,
Sylvanus A. Stockwell.
34. Edward E. Smith,
John R. Cunningham.
35. John Sederberg.
36. Peter Poetz.
37. Jacob Truwe.
38. A. N. Dare,

J. M. Belden,
G. P. Boutwell,
Ole Mattson.
39. John A. Sampson.
40. John H. Reiner.
41. Henry Feig.
42. J. A. Bergley.
43. Jacob F. Jacobson,
H. W. Stone,
C. A. Fosnes.
44. August J. Anderson.
45. J. G. Hayter,
Fred Schroeder,
Joseph Kraker,
E. S. Hall.
46. A. F. Ferris,
J. D. Jones,
B. F. Hartshorn,
H. C. Head.
47. R. J. McNeill,
C. P. Reeves.
48. John O. Emerson,
A. T. Vigen,
T. H. Froslee,
Knud Pederson.
49. Louis O. Foss,
J. M. Finney.
50. D. F. McGrath,
W. B. Douglas,
Joseph C. Wood.
51. W. A. Marin,
S. J. Lee,
G. O. Gilbertson.
52. M. A. Goar.
53. Daniel M. Gunn.
54. Patrick R. Vall,
Phillip C. Schmidt,
Geo. R. Laybourn.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1897.

FIRST DISTRICT—Houston county—One senator and one representative.
SECOND DISTRICT—Winona county—One senator and three representatives.
THIRD DISTRICT—Wabasha county—One senator and one representative.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—One senator and two representatives.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Fillmore county—One senator and two representatives.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Mower county—One senator and two representatives.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county—One senator and one representative.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Steele county—One senator and one representative.
NINTH DISTRICT—Freeborn county—One senator and two representatives.
TENTH DISTRICT—Waseca county—One senator and one representative.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth county—One senator and three representatives.
TWELFTH DISTRICT—Faribault county—One senator and one representative.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Martin and Watonwan counties—One senator and two representatives.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Jackson and Cottonwood counties—One senator and two representatives.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Nobles and Murray counties—One senator and one representative.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Rock and Pipestone counties—One senator and one representative.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Lincoln, Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties—One senator and two representatives.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties—One senator and two representatives.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Redwood and Brown counties—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Nicollet county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Sibley county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Renville county—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Meeker county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—McLeod county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Carver county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Scott county—One senator and one representative.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Le Sueur county—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Rice county—One senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Dakota county—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Washington county—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—First and Second wards, St. Paul—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Third, Ninth and part of Eighth wards, St. Paul—One senator and three representatives.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Fifth and Sixth wards, St. Paul—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Fourth, Seventh and part of Eighth ward, St. Paul—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Part of Eighth ward, Tenth and Eleventh wards, St. Paul, and Ramsey county—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—First ward and part of Third ward, Minneapolis—One senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Second and Ninth wards, Minneapolis, and town of St. Anthony—One senator and two representatives.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Fourth ward, Minneapolis—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Fifth and Sixth wards, Minneapolis—One senator and four representatives.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Minneapolis, and village Edina and towns Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie and village and town Excelsior, Hennepin county—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Eighth and Thirteenth wards, Minneapolis, and towns Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrista, Maple Grove, Orono and villages Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, West Minneapolis, Minnetonka Beach and Wayzata, Hennepin county—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Part of Third ward, and Tenth ward, Minneapolis, and villages Crystal, Robbinsdale, Osseo, and towns Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan, Hennepin county—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties, excepting Seventh ward, St. Cloud—One senator and three representatives.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Wright county—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Benton county, Seventh ward, St. Cloud, in Sherburne county, city of St. Cloud, and towns St. Cloud and Le Sauk, in Stearns county—One senator and one representative.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Morrison and Crow Wing counties—One senator and two representatives.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Seventh and Eighth wards, city of Duluth, and all that part of township forty-nine north, of range fifteen west, not embraced in said city; all of township fifty north, of range fifteen west, and all that part of the county of St. Louis lying to the westward of the range line or the same extended between ranges fifteen and sixteen west, in said county—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT—Third, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Duluth, and all that part of said county outside the city of Duluth and lying between the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen and the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen, in said county—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Counties of Lake and Cook, the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Duluth, and all that part of said county not within said city, and lying to the eastward of the range line between said ranges thirteen and fourteen, or the same extended in said county—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Carlton, Aitkin, Itasca and Cass counties—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Hubbard, Wadena and Todd counties—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Stearns county, except city of St. Cloud and towns of St. Cloud and Le Sauk—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Swift and Big Stone counties—One senator and one representative.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Pope and Douglas counties—One senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Otter Tail county—One senator and four representatives.

SIXTIETH DISTRICT—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties—One senator and three representatives.

SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Norman, Beltrami and Red Lake counties—One senator and two representatives.

SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Polk county—One senator and two representatives.

SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Marshall, Roseau and Kittson counties—One senator and two representatives.

Sixty-three senators and one hundred and nineteen representatives.

THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.—1890. Assembled January 3. Adjourned April 18

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Lyndon A. Smith, President.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. K. Roverud. | 22. Chas. H. Nixon. | 43. E. E. Smith. |
| 2. P. Fitzpatrick. | 23. Charles H. Dart. | 44. L. E. Jepson. |
| 3. A. J. Greer. | 24. W. W. Sivright. | 45. Henry F. Baker. |
| 4. Joseph Underleak. | 25. F. E. Du Toit. | 46. E. Y. Chilton. |
| 5. R. E. Thompson. | 26. Julius A. Collier. | 47. Ripley B. Brower. |
| 6. S. Sweningsen. | 27. M. R. Everett. | 48. C. B. Buckman. |
| 7. Samuel Lord. | 28. A. W. Stockton. | 49. E. B. Hawkins. |
| 8. Wm. Gausewitz. | 29. Wm. B. Dickey. | 50. F. B. Daugherty. |
| 9. T. V. Knatvold. | 30. Albert Schaller. | 51. Chas. O. Baldwin. |
| 10. Peter McGovern. | 31. E. L. Hospes. | 52. C. C. McCarthy. |
| 11. C. L. Benedict. | 32. L. H. McKusick. | 53. J. D. Jones. |
| 12. Geo. D. McArthur. | 33. T. D. Sheehan. | 54. Valentine Batz. |
| 13. Wm. Vlesselman. | 34. R. S. McNamee. | 55. O. N. Grue. |
| 14. E. J. Mellicke. | 35. John H. Ives. | 56. E. T. Young. |
| 15. Daniel Shell. | 36. H. H. Horton. | 57. E. J. Jones. |
| 16. H. J. Miller. | 37. A. R. McGill. | 58. C. P. Reeves. |
| 17. Louis H. Schellbach. | 38. J. T. McGowan. | 59. M. J. Daly. |
| 18. Charles Halvorson. | 39. Fred B. Snyder. | 60. John H. Smith. |
| 19. Geo. W. Somerville. | 40. E. G. Potter. | 61. O. H. Myran. |
| 20. John A. Johnson. | 41. G. P. Wilson. | 62. J. J. Ryder. |
| 21. C. J. Larson. | 42. S. A. Stockwell. | 63. A. Grindeland. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A. N. Dare, of Sherburne county, Speaker.

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|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. W. M. Selby. | 14. D. L. Riley, | 29. C. L. Brusletten, |
| 2. W. H. Yale. | John E. Johnson. | S. B. Barteau, |
| Andrew H. Hill, | 15. Henry C. Grass. | Jens K. Grondahl. |
| Gilbert M. Corey. | 16. A. S. Dyer. | 30. C. F. Staples, |
| 3. W. A. Munger. | 17. John G. Schutz, | John Pennington. |
| 4. H. R. Hymes, | Charles W. Stites. | 31. T. H. Hillary, |
| Avery K. Bush. | 18. J. F. Jacobson, | August F. Neubauer. |
| 5. N. O. Henderson, | C. A. Fosnes. | 32. S. C. Johnson, |
| C. D. Allen. | 19. Henry Helmerdinger, | J. C. Pope. |
| 6. C. L. West, | James A. Larson. | 33. W. W. Dunn, |
| L. C. Scribner. | 20. J. B. Bean. | Joseph A. Jackson. |
| 7. E. H. Emerson. | 21. Fred Sander. | 34. Andrew Holm, |
| 8. George E. Sloan. | 22. Gunerius Peterson, | W. B. Hennessy, |
| 9. Gunvold Johnsrud, | A. Eugene Kinne. | Walter Nelson. |
| W. W. Galt. | 23. John W. Torry. | 35. Peter Thauwald, |
| 10. John Wilkinson. | 24. S. S. Beach. | Chas. S. Schurman. |
| 11. Gilbert Gutterson, | 25. Jacob Truwe. | 36. J. J. O'Connor, |
| Nils Nyquist, | 26. Dennis J. Dealy. | F. L. Krayenbuhl. |
| U. G. Argetsinger. | 27. R. C. Von Lehe, | 37. G. F. Umland, |
| 12. S. J. Abbott. | M. J. Feeney. | Thomas C. Fulton. |
| 13. Thomas Torson, | 28. A. B. Kelly, | 38. C. O. Lampe, |
| Peter Olsson. | P. J. Moran. | Peter Jeub. |

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| 39. L. J. Ahlstrom,
P. C. Deming. | 47. Oscar Daggett. | 57. L. O. Foss,
Jacob T. Schain. |
| 40. W. S. Dwinnell,
W. P. Roberts. | 48. A. F. Ferris,
H. C. Stivers. | 58. R. J. McNeill,
H. C. Estby. |
| 41. Hans Simonson,
J. A. Hagstrom,
S. V. Morris, Jr.
P. B. Winston. | 49. Geo. J. Mallory,
Geo. F. Davis. | 59. Knud Pederson.
Henry Plowman,
E. C. Weston,
C. N. Haugen. |
| 42. John Goodspeed,
J. F. Wheaton. | 50. T. M. Pugh,
Andrew Miller. | 60. Joseph C. Wood,
D. F. McGrath,
John T. Lommen. |
| 43. C. L. Wallace,
D. A. Lydiard. | 51. Geo. R. Laybourn,
N. C. Nelson. | 61. O. P. Ojen,
B. Wethern. |
| 44. C. O. A. Olsen,
W. J. Von der Weyer. | 52. O. N. Mausten,
J. E. Lynds. | 62. W. A. Marin,
James Cumming. |
| 45. James T. Elwell,
A. N. Dare,
H. R. Mallette. | 53. L. W. Babcock,
Harry Hazlett. | 63. C. J. McCollom,
R. H. Medcraft. |
| 46. Frank Swanson, | 54. Frank Benolken,
Wm. F. Donohue. | |
| | 55. N. O. Nelson. | |
| | 56. D. P. O'Neill. | |

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.—1901. Assembled January 8. Adjourned April 12

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Lyndon A. Smith, President.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. E. K. Roverud. | 22. Charles H. Nixon. | 43. E. E. Smith. |
| 2. P. Fitzpatrick. | 23. Charles H. Dart. | 44. L. E. Jepson. |
| 3. A. J. Greer. | 24. W. W. Silvrigh. | 45. Henry F. Baker. |
| 4. Joseph Underleak. | 25. F. E. Du Toit. | 46. E. Y. Chilton. |
| 5. R. E. Thompson. | 26. Julius A. Collier. | 47. Ripley B. Brower. |
| 6. S. Sweningsen. | 27. M. R. Everett. | 48. C. B. Buckman. |
| 7. Samuel Lord. | 28. A. W. Stockton. | 49. E. B. Hawkins. |
| 8. Wm. Gausewitz. | 29. Wm. B. Dickey. | 50. F. B. Daugherty. |
| 9. T. V. Knatvold. | 30. Albert Schaller. | 51. Chas. O. Baldwin. |
| 10. Peter McGovern. | 31. E. L. Hospes. | 52. C. C. McCarthy. |
| 11. C. L. Benedict. | 32. L. H. McKusick. | 53. J. D. Jones. |
| 12. Geo. D. McArthur. | 33. T. D. Sheehan. | 54. Valentine Batz. |
| 13. Wm. Vlesselman. | 34. R. S. McNamee. | 55. O. N. Grue. |
| 14. E. J. Mellicke. | 35. John H. Ives. | 56. E. T. Young. |
| 15. Daniel Shell. | 36. H. H. Horton. | 57. E. J. Jones. |
| 16. H. J. Miller. | 37. A. R. McGill. | 58. C. P. Reeves. |
| 17. Louis H. Schellbach. | 38. J. T. McGowan. | 59. M. J. Daly. |
| 18. Charles Halvorson. | 39. Fred B. Snyder. | 60. John H. Smith. |
| 19. Geo. W. Somerville. | 40. E. G. Potter. | 61. O. H. Myran. |
| 20. John A. Johnson. | 41. G. P. Wilson. | 62. J. J. Ryder. |
| 21. C. J. Larson. | 42. S. A. Stockwell. | 63. A. Grindeland. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—M. J. Dowling, of Renville County, Speaker.

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|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James E. Bosworth. | 27. W. R. Mahood. | 45. Henry Lee. |
| 2. W. B. Anderson. | M. J. Feeney. | N. K. Hunt. |
| Theodore Sikorski. | 28. A. B. Kelly. | Emmet Mark. |
| P. H. Gainey. | Fred Lemke. | 46. John T. Alley. |
| 3. L. O. Cooke. | 29. S. B. Barteau. | Frank Swanson. |
| 4. H. R. Hymes. | Christlan Von Wald. | 47. Oscar Daggett. |
| Avery K. Bush. | Albert G. Scherf. | 48. A. F. Ferris. |
| 5. J. H. Burns. | 30. E. A. Whitford. | Werner Hemstead. |
| C. D. Allen. | John Pennington. | 49. Geo. J. Mallory. |
| 6. Geo. W. W. Harden. | 31. T. H. Hillary. | E. F. Alford. |
| W. A. Nolan. | Aug. F. Neubauer. | 50. Andrew Miller. |
| 7. Peter J. Schwarg. | 32. J. C. Pope. | T. M. Pugh. |
| 8. J. R. Morley. | Edw. W. Stark. | 51. Geo. R. Laybourn. |
| 9. Gunvold Johnsrud. | 33. Jos. A. Jackson. | Thos. A. Bury. |
| W. W. Galt. | W. W. Dunn. | 52. W. H. Noyes. |
| 10. G. E. Brubaker. | 34. Andrew Holm. | Edw. Ryan. |
| 11. Geo. W. Norman. | Wm Butler. | 53. L. W. Babcock. |
| Geo. R. Wilder. | Walter Nelson. | J. H. O'Neil. |
| Nils Nyquist. | 35. Phillip Martin. | 54. Frank Benolken. |
| 12. J. A. Armstrong. | Chas. S. Schurman. | E. C. Hogan. |
| 13. Thos. Torson. | 36. J. R. Hickey. | 55. P. A. Gandrud. |
| Wm. A. Hinton. | Rukard Hurd. | 56. N. W. Benson. |
| 14. D. L. Riley. | 37. G. F. Umland. | 57. Henry K. Nelson. |
| W. A. Potter. | W. W. Rich. | Herman Hillmond. |
| 15. Henry C. Grass. | 38. P. F. Herbst. | 58. T. T. Ofsthun. |
| 16. J. H. Nichols. | Chas. Furst. | G. B. Ward. |
| 17. John G. Schutz. | 39. P. C. Deming. | 59. C. N. Haugen. |
| Chas. W. Stites. | J. C. Sweet. | Henry Plowman. |
| 18. J. F. Jacobson. | 40. Sherman S. Smith. | S. D. Rider. |
| J. O. Haugland. | W. P. Roberts. | Ole O. Sageng. |
| 19. S. D. Peterson. | 41. J. L. Dobbins. | 60. John T. Lommen. |
| Jas. A. Larson. | L. C. Stevenson. | A. H. Willcox. |
| 20. J. B. Bean. | S. V. Morris, Jr. | R. J. Wells. |
| 21. Fred Sander. | W. D. Washburn, Jr. | 61. A. Aanenson. |
| 22. Gunerius Peterson. | 42. Jas. A. Peterson. | Chas. G. Rapp. |
| M. J. Dowling. | Jay W. Phillips. | 62. J. E. Oppegaard. |
| 23. John W. Torry. | 43. Carl L. Wallace. | James Cumming. |
| 24. John H. Dorsey. | L. H. Johnson. | 63. Peder M. Henricks. |
| 25. Geo. W. Ocobock. | 44. Geo. W. Armstrong. | Albert Berg. |
| 26. Dennis J. Dealy. | Frank S. Lane. | |

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1872.

The counties of Winona, Houston, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Steele, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Faribault, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Rock, constitute the First congressional district.

The counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Carver, McLeod, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Swift, Chippewa and Kandiyohi, constitute the Second congressional district.

All that part of the state not included in the First and Second districts, as described above, constitute the Third congressional district.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1881.

The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha, shall constitute the First congressional district.

The counties of Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur, shall constitute the Second congressional district.

The counties of Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville, Swift and Chippewa, shall constitute the Third congressional district.

The counties of Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti and Sherburne, shall constitute the Fourth congressional district.

The counties of Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook, shall constitute the Fifth congressional district.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1891.

The counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona, shall constitute the First congressional district.

The counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine, shall constitute the Second congressional district.

The counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott and Sibley, shall constitute the Third congressional district.

The counties of Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Ramsey and Washington, shall constitute the Fourth congressional district.

The county of Hennepin shall constitute the Fifth congressional district.

The counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright, shall constitute the Sixth congressional district.

The counties of Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Wilkin, shall constitute the Seventh congressional district. Roseau and Red Lake counties belong to the Seventh.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1901.

The State of Minnesota is hereby divided into nine (9) congressional districts, each of which is entitled to elect one (1) representative to the congress of the United States.

The counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona shall constitute the First (1st) congressional district.

The counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock and Watonwan shall constitute the Second (2d) congressional district.

The counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott and Sibley shall constitute the Third (3d) congressional district.

The counties of Chisago, Ramsey and Washington shall constitute the Fourth (4th) congressional district.

The county of Hennepin shall constitute the Fifth (5th) congressional district.

The counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright shall constitute the Sixth (6th) congressional district.

The counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine shall constitute the Seventh (7th) congressional district.

The counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine and St. Louis shall constitute the Eighth (8th) congressional district.

The counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin shall constitute the Ninth (9th) congressional district.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OFFICERS OF MINNESOTA LEGISLATURES.
ROSTER OF OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.
THE SENATE

Year	Secretary.	Assistant Secretary	Enrolling Clerk	Engrossing Clerk	Sergeant-at-Arms.	Chaplain.
1857-58	A C Dunn.	L Redmund.	E D Ayres.	H S Donaldson.	H Woodward.	J V Van Ingen.
1859-60	A B Webber.	O P Whitcomb.		E W Somers.		J D Pope.
1861	A B Webber.	G A Emmel.		C J Short.		
1862	Fred Driscoll.	M A Dailey.		C F Potter.		
1863	Eli B Ames.	E W Somers.		J C McClure.		O Rich.
1864	Eli B Ames.	G P Wilson.		H Brand.		F A Noble.
1865	Eli B Ames.	G P Wilson.		Forest Henry.		F A Noble.
1866	Geo P Wilson.	E B Ames.		Chas Ward.		L I White.
1867	Geo P Wilson.	Geo F Potter.		A M Olin.		A L Cole.
1868	A B Webber.	F B Ames.		Wm Milliken.		A L Cole.
1869	F E Snow.	G W.		W T Rambush.		I Marvin.
1870	F E Snow.	A W.		W T Rambush.		I Marvin.
1871	F E Snow.	A W.		C W Folsom.		I Marvin.
1872	A A Harwood.	A W.		T G Anderson.		I Marvin.
1873	C W Johnson.	C T W.		R J Keenan.		I Marvin.
1874	C W Johnson.	E W.		F A Folsom.		A W Phelps.
1875	C W Johnson.	W H Crandall.		P A Gatchell.		
1876	C W Johnson.	E H Folsom.		M A Dailey.		E C Sanders.
1877	C W Johnson.	M A Dailey.		O A Hall.		E C Sanders.
1878	C W Johnson.	A G Wedge.		A P Bryant.		S G Gale.
1879	C W Johnson.	I D Jones.		A H Bertram.		R Smith.
1880	C W Johnson.	I L Heim.		A H Bertram.		R Smith.
1881	C W Johnson.	h W Day.		A H Bertram.		N Robert.
1882	C W Johnson.	h W Day.		A H Bertram.		John Allison.
1883	C W Johnson.	A L Graves.		A H Bertram.		E R Lathrop.
1884	C W Johnson.	W E Allen.		A H Bertram.		Edw Savage.
1885	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		D A Tawney.
1886	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		Robert Forbes.
1887	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		Robert Forbes.
1888	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		R N Jocelyn.
1889	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		W W Lewis.
1890	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1891	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1892	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1893	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1894	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1895	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1896	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1897	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1898	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1899	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1900	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1901	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1902	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1903	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1904	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1905	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1906	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1907	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1908	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1909	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1910	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1911	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1912	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1913	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1914	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1915	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1916	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1917	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1918	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1919	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1920	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1921	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
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1927	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1928	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1929	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
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1931	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
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1940	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
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1946	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1947	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1948	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1949	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1950	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1951	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1952	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1953	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1954	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1955	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1956	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1957	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1958	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1959	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1960	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1961	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1962	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1963	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1964	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1965	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1966	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1967	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1968	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1969	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1970	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1971	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1972	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1973	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1974	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1975	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1976	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1977	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1978	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1979	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1980	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1981	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1982	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1983	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1984	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1985	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1986	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1987	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1988	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1989	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1990	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1991	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1992	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1993	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1994	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1995	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1996	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1997	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1998	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
1999	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
2000	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		
2001	C W Johnson.	A D Countryman.		A H Bertram.		

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YEAR	Chief Clerk.	Assistant Clerk.	Enrolling Clerk.	Engrossing Clerk.	Sergeant-at-Arms.	Chaplain.
1875-76	A. T. Chamblin.	C. C. Guppy.	C. C. Whitman.	Geo. F. Potter.	John Bell.	John Penman.
1876-77	Jared Benson.	N. E. Dorval.	A. K. Kiefer.		W. H. Shelley.	John Matlock.
1877-78	David Blakely.	J. C. East.	J. A. Van Fleet.		T. McDonough.	A. S. Plake.
1878-79	David Blakely.	J. J. Knox.	E. McMurtre.		Levi Nutting.	J. C. Whitney.
1879-80	A. B. Webber.	Sol. Snow.	A. Strecker.		G. C. Whitcomb.	Geo. S. Blacoe.
1880-81	A. C. Dunn.	Sol. Snow.	Christian Exel.		L. McDonald.	A. D. Williams.
1881-82	A. C. Dunn.	W. H. Mitchell.	J. K. Arnold.		F. M. West.	Cyrus Brooks.
1882-83	A. C. Dunn.	M. D. Flower.	D. L. Wellman.		M. W. Farmer.	Daniel Cobb.
1883-84	S. P. Jennison.	Sam H. Nichols.	T. P. Gare.		A. H. Reed.	C. G. Bowditch.
1884-85	W. R. Kinyon.	C. H. Slocum.	B. Kilholz.		A. S. Noble.	C. G. Bowditch.
1885-86	S. P. Jennison.	C. H. Slocum.			A. S. Hawley.	E. R. Lathrop.
1886-87	W. R. Kinyon.	C. H. Slocum.			Thos. George.	S. N. Phelps.
1887-88	J. C. Hamilton.	J. V. Brower.			B. Madison.	S. T. Sterrett.
1888-89	S. H. Nichols.	G. W. Buswell.			W. Pierce.	F. T. Brown.
1889-90	S. H. Nichols.	S. D. Parsons.			O. J. Johnson.	M. N. Adams.
1890-91	G. W. Buswell.	R. Deakin.			A. Slotten.	C. Hobart.
1891-92	M. D. Flower.	R. Deakin.			P. H. Dayton.	David Brooks.
1892-93	J. R. Howard.	R. Deakin.			F. H. Dayton.	G. W. T. Wright.
1893-94	J. R. Howard.	F. L. Warner.			W. F. Gray.	M. McG. Dana.
1894-95	J. R. Howard.	F. L. Warner.			C. A. Baxter.	W. A. Harrington.
1895-96	C. P. Carpenter.	Edw. O'Brien.			H. Plowman.	W. A. Harrington.
1896-97	P. J. Smalley.	M. J. Dowling.			Basili Smout.	Wm. Wilkinson.
1897-98	M. J. Dowling.	J. Frank Dean.			J. M. Bayer.	I. C. Fortin.
1898-99	Israel Bergstrom.	O. E. Dable.			Edw. Fanning.	Kobt. McCune.
1899-00	J. A. Schmal.	G. H. Spear.			Edw. Fanning.	C. M. Heard.
1900-01					Edw. Fanning.	O. N. Lindh.
1901-02					Edw. Fanning.	H. W. Knowles.

**THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE,
1901.**

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Name.	District.			Politics.
Baldwin, C. O.,	51	St. Louis,	Duluth,	Demo-Peop.
Barker, Henry F.,	45	Isanti,	Cambridge,	Republican.
Batz, Valentine,	54	Stearns,	Holdingford,	Democrat.
Benedict, C. L.,	11	Blue Earth,	Mankato,	Republican.
Brower, Ripley B.,	47	Stearns,	St. Cloud,	Republican.
Buckman, C. B.,	48	Morrison,	Little Falls,	Republican.
Chilton, Edwin Y.,	46	Wright,	Howard Lake,	Republican.
Coller, Julius A.,	26	Scott,	Shakopee,	Democrat.
Daly, M. J.,	50	Otter Tail,	Perham,	Populist.
Dart, Chas. H.,	28	Meeker,	Litchfield,	Democrat.
Daugherty, F. B.,	50	St. Louis,	Duluth,	Republican.
Dickey, Wm. B.,	20	Goodhue,	Zumbrota,	Republican.
Du Toit, F. E.,	26	Carver,	Chaska,	Democrat.
Everett, M. R.,	27	Le Sueur,	Waterville,	Democrat.
Fitzpatrick, P.,	2	Winona,	Winona,	Democrat.
Gausewitz, Wm.,	3	Steele,	Owatonna,	Democrat.
Greer, Allen J.,	3	Wabasha,	Lake City,	Republican.
Grindeland, A.,	68	Marshall,	Warren,	Republican.
Grue, O. N.,	65	Kandiyohi,	Grue,	Populist.
Halvorson, Chas.,	18	Lac qui Parle,	Dawson,	Republican.
Hawkins, E. B.,	49	St. Louis,	Biwabik,	Republican.
Horton, Hiler H.,	36	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	Republican.
Hospes, E. L.,	31	Washington,	Stillwater,	Republican.
Ives, John H.,	35	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Jepson, Lowell E.,	44	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Republican.
Johnson, John A.,	20	Nicollet,	St. Peter,	Democrat.
Jones, E. J.,	57	Stevens,	Morris,	Republican.
Jones, J. D.,	53	Todd,	Long Prairie,	R
Knutvold, T. V.,	9	Freeborn,	Albert Lea,	R
Larson, C. J.,	11	Sibley,	Winthrop,	R
Lord, Samuel,	7	Dodge,	Kasson,	R
McArthur, Geo. D.,	12	Faribault,	Blue Earth,	R
McCarthy, C. C.,	52	Itasca,	Grand Rapids,	R
McGill, A. R.,	37	Ramsey,	St. Anthony Pk,	R
McGovern, F.,	10	Waseca,	Waseca,	D
McGowan, J. T.,	38	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Democrat.
McKusick, L. H.,	32	Pine,	Pine City,	Republican.
McNamee, R. S.,	34	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Meilicke, Emil J.,	14	Cottonwood,	Windom,	Demo-Peop.
Miller, H. J.,	16	Rock,	Luverne,	Republican.
Myran, O. H.,	61	Norman,	Ada,	Republican.
Nixon, C. H.,	22	Renville,	Hector,	Republican.
Potter, E. G.,	40	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Republican.
Reeves, Chas. P.,	53	Pope,	Glenwood,	Republican.
Roverud, E. K.,	1	Houston,	Caledonia,	Republican.
Ryder, John J.,	62	Polk,	E. Grand P'rkns,	Republican.
Schaller, Albert,	30	Dakota,	Hastings,	D
Schellbach, L. H.,	17	Yellow Med.,	Granite Falls,	R
Sheehan, T. D.,	35	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	R
Shell, Daniel,	15	Nobles,	Worthington,	R
Sivright, Wm. W.,	24	McLeod,	Hutchinson,	R
Smith, Edward E.,	43	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	R
Smith, J. H.,	60	Becker,	Detroit,	R
Snyder, Fred B.,	39	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	R
Somerville, G. W.,	19	Brown,	Sleepy Eye,	R
Stockton, A. W.,	23	Rice,	Faribault,	R
Stockwell, S. A.,	42	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Demo-Pop.
Sweningsen, S.,	6	Mower,	Austin,	Republican.
Thompson, R. E.,	5	Fillmore,	Preston,	Republican.
Underleak, Jos.,	4	Olmsted,	Chatfield,	Republican.
Viesselman, Wm.,	13	Martin,	Fairmount,	Democrat.
Wilson, Geo. F.,	41	Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Republican.
Young, E. T.,	56	Swift,	Appleton,	Republican.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Officers.	County.	Postoffice.
<i>Lieut. Governor—</i> Lyndon A. Smith,	Chippewa,	Montevideo.
<i>Secretary—</i> Samuel A. Langum,	Fillmore,	Preston.
<i>First Ass't Secretary—</i> A. D. Countryman,	Swift,	Appleton.
<i>Second Ass't Secretary—</i> W. D. Smith,	Blue Earth,	Winnebago City.
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i> Geo. D. Montgomery,	Ramsey,	St. Paul.
<i>Engrossing Clerk—</i> A. G. Myron,	Norman,	Ada.
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> Thos. Downs,	Hennepin,	Minneapolis.
<i>Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> Geo. W. Geesey,	Freeborn,	Albert Lea.
<i>Chaplain—</i> Rev. W. W. Lewis,	Ramsey,	St. Paul.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS—SENATE.

Reporters.	Name of Paper.	Address.
Curtiss L. Mosher,	Pioneer Press,	1115 Reaney St., St. Paul.
Ralph W. Wheelock,	Minneapolis Tribune,	2424 S. Lyndale Ave., Mpl.
F. G. Hunt,	Minneapolis Times,	47 11th St. South, Minneapolis.
W. T. Bell,	St. Paul Dispatch,	1954 Iglehart.
J. C. Matchitt,	St. Paul Daily News,	741 St. Anthony Ave.
Miss Mary McFadden,	St. Paul Globe,	Newspaper Row, St. Paul.
Adolph Edsten,	Minneapolis Journal,	1012 East 18th St., Minneapolis.
Milton Garges,	Associated Press,	Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.
H. J. Nienstedt,	Volkszeitung, St. Paul,	Newspaper Row, St. Paul.
J. A. Stuart,	Duluth News-Tribune,	Merchants Hotel.
E. Mellem,	Nordvesten,	405 Chamber of Commerce.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	District.	County.	Postoffice.	Politics.
Aanenson, A.,	61	Norman, . . .	Shelly,	Republican.
Alford, E. F.,	49	St. Louis, . .	Duluth,	Republican.
Allen, C. D.,	5	Fillmore, . .	Spring Valley, .	Republican.
Alley, J. T.,	46	Wright, . . .	Buffalo,	Republican.
Anderson, W. B.,	2	Winona, . . .	Winona,	Republican.
Armstrong, G. W.,	44	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.
Armstrong, J. A.,	12	Faribault, . .	Winnebago C., .	Republican.
Babcock, L. W.,	53	Wadena, . . .	Wadena,	Republican.
Bartean, S. B.,	29	Goodhue, . .	Zumbrota, . . .	Republican.
Bean, J. B.,	20	Nicollet, . .	Nicollet,	Republican.
Benolken, Frank,	54	Stearns, . . .	Freeport,	Democrat.
Benson, N. W.,	56	Big Stone, . .	Clinton,	Republican.
Berg, Albert,	63	Roseau, . . .	Warroad,	Republican.
Bosworth, Jas. E.,	1	Houston, . . .	Money Creek, . .	Republican.
Brubaker, C. E.,	10	Waseca, . . .	Waseca,	Republican.
Burns, J. H.,	5	Fillmore, . .	Lanesboro, . . .	Republican.
Bury, Thos. A.,	51	Lake,	Two Harbors, . .	Republican.
Bush, Avery K.,	4	Olmsted, . . .	Dover,	Republican.
Butler, Wm.,	34	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Cooke, L. O.,	3	Wabasha, . .	Kellogg,	Republican.
Cumming, James,	62	Polk,	Mallory,	Populist.
Daggett, Oscar,	47	Benton, . . .	Sauk Rapids, . .	Democrat.
Dealey, Dennis J.,	26	Scott,	Cedar Lake, . . .	Democrat.
Deming, P. C.,	39	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.
Dobbin, J. L.,	41	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.
Dorsey, John H.,	24	McLeod, . . .	Glencoe,	Democrat.
Dunn, W. W.,	33	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Republican.
Feeney, M. J.,	27	Le Sueur, . .	Le Sueur,	Democrat.
Ferris, A. F.,	48	Crow Wing, . .	Brainerd,	Republican.
Fust, Chas.,	33	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Democrat.
Gainey, P. H.,	2	Winona, . . .	Elba,	Democrat.
Galt, W. W.,	9	Freeborn, . .	Myrtle,	Republican.
Gandrud, P. A.,	55	Kandiyohi, . .	Sundberg,	Republican.
Grass, H. C.,	15	Murray, . . .	Slayton,	Republican.
Harden, Geo. W. W.,	6	Mower,	Le Roy,	Republican.
Haugen, C. N.,	59	Otter Tail, . .	Pelican Rapids, .	Republican.
Haugland, J. O.,	18	Chippewa, . .	Montevideo, . . .	Republican.
Hemsted, Werner,	48	Crow Wing, . .	Brainerd,	Demo-Peop.
Henricks, Peder M.,	63	Kittson, . . .	Robbin,	Demo-Peop.
Herbert, P. F.,	38	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Democrat.
Hickey, J. R.,	36	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Hillary, T. H.,	31	Washington, .	Stillwater, . . .	Republican.
Hillmond, H.,	57	Grant,	Elbow Lake, . . .	Demo-Peop.
Hinton, Wm. A.,	13	Martin,	Truman,	Republican.
Hogan, E. C.,	54	Stearns, . . .	N. Paynesville, .	Republican.
Holm, Andrew,	34	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Republican.
Hunt, N. K.,	45	Sherburne, . .	St. Cloud,	Republican.
Hurd, Rukard,	36	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Republican.
Hymes, H. R.,	4	Olmsted, . . .	Rochester,	Republican.
Jackson, J. A.,	33	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Republican.
Jacobson, J. F.,	18	Lac qui Parle, .	Madison,	Republican.
Johnson, L. H.,	43	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.
Johnsrud, G.,	9	Freeborn, . .	Albert Lea, . . .	Republican.
Kelly, A. B.,	28	Rice,	Northfield, . . .	Republican.
Lane, Frank S.,	44	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.
Larson, Jas. A.,	19	Redwood, . .	Walnut Grove, . .	Republican.
Laybourn, Geo. R.,	51	St. Louis, . .	Duluth,	Republican.
Lee, Henry E.,	45	Anoka,	Anoka,	Republican.
Lemke, Fred,	28	Rice,	Faribault,	Republican.
Lommen, John T.,	60	Clay,	Comstock,	Republican.
Mahood, W. R.,	27	Le Sueur, . .	Le Sueur Cen., .	Populist.
Mallory, Geo. J.,	49	St. Louis, . .	West Duluth, . .	Republican.
Mark, Emmet,	45	Mille Lacs, . .	Princeton,	Republican.
Martin, Phillip,	35	Ramsey, . . .	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Miller, Andrew,	50	St. Louis, . .	Duluth,	Republican.
Morley, J. R.,	8	Steele,	Owatonna,	Republican.
Morris, S. V., Jr.,	41	Hennepin, . .	Minneapolis, . .	Republican.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

Name.	District.	County.	Postoffice.	Politics.
Nelson, H. K.,	57	Grant,	Elbow Lake, . .	Republican.
Nelson, Walter,	84	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	Republican.
Neubauer, Aug. F.,	81	Washington, . .	Cottage Grove, .	Republican.
Nichols, J. H.,	16	Pipestone,	Pipestone,	Republican.
Nolan, W. A.,	6	Mower,	Gr'd Meadow, . .	Republican.
Norman, Geo. W.,	11	Blue Earth,	Lake Crystal, . .	Republican.
Noyes, W. H.,	52	Carlton,	Barnum,	Republican.
Nyquist, Nils,	11	Blue Earth,	Smith Mills, . . .	Republican.
O'Neil, J. H.,	58	Hubbard,	Park Rapids, . . .	Republican.
Ocobock, Geo. W.,	25	Carver,	Norwood,	Republican.
Ofsthun, T. T.,	58	Pope,	Glenwood,	Republican.
Oppegaard, J. E.,	62	Polk,	Erskine,	Populist.
Pennington, John,	80	Dakota,	Northfield,	Democrat.
Peterson, G.,	22	Renville,	Hector,	Republican.
Peterson, J. A.,	42	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Peterson, S. D.,	19	Brown,	New Ulm,	Republican.
Phillips, J. W.,	42	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Plowman, Henry,	50	Otter Tail,	Luce,	Populist.
Pope, J. C.,	82	Kanabec,	Mora,	Republican.
Potter, W. A.,	14	Cottonwood,	Jeffers,	Republican.
Pugh, T. M.,	50	St. Louis,	Duluth,	Republican.
Rapp, Chas. G.,	61	Red Lake,	St. Hilaire,	Republican.
Rich, W. W.,	87	Ramsey,	New Brighton, . . .	Republican.
Rider, Sam D.,	59	Otter Tail,	Pelican Rapids, . .	Populist.
Riley, D. L.,	14	Jackson,	Lakefield,	Republican.
Roberts, Wm. P.,	40	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Ryan, Edward,	52	Wadena,	Staples,	Republican.
Sageng, Ole O.,	50	Otter Tail,	Dalton,	Populist.
Sander, Fred,	21	Sibley,	Henderson,	Republican.
Scherf, Albert G.,	29	Goodhue,	Red Wing,	Republican.
Schurman, Chas. S.,	85	Ramsey,	West St. Paul, . . .	Republican.
Schutz, John G.,	17	Lyon,	Marshall,	Republican.
Schwarg, Peter J.,	7	Dodge,	Dodge Center, . . .	Republican.
Sikorski, Theo.,	2	Winona,	Winona,	Democrat.
Smith, Sherman S.,	40	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Stark, Edw. W.,	82	Chisago,	Harris,	Republican.
Stevenson, L. C.,	41	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Stites, Chas. W.,	17	Lincoln,	Lake Benton, . . .	Republican.
Swanson, Frank,	46	Wright,	Cokato,	Republican.
Sweet, J. C.,	80	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Torson, Thos.,	18	Watonwan,	St. James,	Republican.
Torry, John W.,	28	Meeker,	Manannah,	Republican.
Umland, G. F.,	87	Ramsey,	St. Paul,	Democrat.
Von Wald, C.,	29	Goodhue,	Nerstrand,	Republican.
Wallace, Carl L.,	48	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Ward, G. B.,	58	Douglas,	Alexandria,	Republican.
Washburn, W. D. Jr.,	41	Hennepin,	Minneapolis, . . .	Republican.
Wells, R. J.,	60	Wilkin,	Breckenridge, . . .	Republican.
Whitford, E. A.,	80	Dakota,	Hastings,	Republican.
Wilcox, A. H.,	60	Becker,	Frazee,	Republican.
Wilder, Geo. R.,	11	Blue Earth,	Amboy,	Republican.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Officers.	County.	Postoffice.
<i>Speaker—</i> Michael J. Dowling,	Renville,	Renville.
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> Julius A. Schmahl,	Redwood,	Redwood Falls.
<i>First Ass't Clerk—</i> George H. Spear,	Crow Wing,	Brainerd.
<i>Second Ass't Clerk—</i> Jens S. Arneson,	Grant,	Herman.
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i> Frank A. Holcomb,	Ramsey,	St. Paul.
<i>Engrossing Clerk—</i> W. W. Wall,	Fillmore,	Lanesboro.
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> Edward Fanning,	Olmsted,	Stewartville.
<i>Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> Ward F. Gray,	Hennepin,	Minneapolis.
<i>Postmaster—</i> S. W. Melendy,	Hennepin,	Minneapolis.
<i>Ass't Postmaster—</i> Mrs. F. W. Lee,	Chisago,	Rush City.
<i>Chaplain—</i> Rev. H. W. Knowles,	St. Louis,	Duluth.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS—HOUSE.

Reporters.	Name of Paper.	Address.
Benjamin S. Cowen,	The Associated Press,	775 Holly Avenue.
George H. Spear,	The Minneapolis Journal,	Colonnade, St. Paul.
Chas. B. Cheney,	The Minneapolis Journal,	524 12th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis.
W. G. McMurchy,	The St. Paul News,	280 Fuller Street.
Geo. A. Van Smith,	The St. Paul Pioneer Press,	675 St. Peter Street.
Alex. W. Caldwell,	The St. Paul Dispatch,	595 Carroll Street.
J. B. Wootan,	The St. Paul Globe,	131 East Fairfield Avenue.
W. R. MacDonald,	The Minneapolis Times,	Hawthorne Terr., Minneapolis.
Fred Bonge,	The Minneapolis Tribune,	Windsor Hotel.
George F. Moser,	Daily Volkszeitung,	432 Dayton Avenue.
G. W. Anderson,	Stillwater Daily Gazette,	Stillwater, Minn.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, 1901.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Larson, Mellicke, Batz, Grue, Jones, E. J., Sweningsen, Dickey.

BANKS AND BANKING—Messrs. McArthur, Larson, Shell, Everett, Horton, Snyder, Baldwin.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Stockton, Collier, Ives, Smith, E. E., McCarthy, Daly.

CORPORATIONS—Messrs. Somerville, Young, Ives, Snyder, Fitzpatrick, Reeves, Schaller.

CENSUS—Messrs. Viesselman, Chilton, Batz, Thompson, Sheehan, Grue, Du Toit, Shell, Schellbach.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—Messrs. Jepson, Stockton, Knatvold, Dart, Horton, McGovern, Everett.

DRAINAGE—Messrs. Myran, Nixon, Grue, Dart, Grindeland, Viesselman, Smith, J. H., Ryder, Chilton.

EDUCATION—Messrs. Greer, Johnson, Stockwell, Baldwin, Ryder, Du Toit, Barker, Miller, Jepson.

ELECTIONS—Messrs. Benedict, Sweningsen, McGill, McNamee, Roverud, Mellicke, Smith, E. E.

ENGROSSMENT—Messrs. Lord, Knatvold, McArthur, Daly, Collier, Viesselman, Sivright.

ENROLLMENT—Messrs. Sweningsen, Jepson, McNamee, Hawkins, Stockwell, Hospes, Miller.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Sheehan, Reeves, Greer, Everett, Ives, Mellicke, Schellbach.

FINANCE—Messrs. Knatvold, Snyder, Benedict, Brower, Stockton, Underleak, Myran, Hawkins, Dickey, Ives, McGill, Gausewitz, Everett, McGowan, Barker.

FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION—Messrs. Reeves, Halvorson, Jones, J. D., McKusick, McCarthy, Wilson, Daly, Buckman, Nixon.

GAME AND GAME LAWS—Messrs. Ryder, Jones, J. D., Larson, Daly, Brower, McGowan, Underleak.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Messrs. Brower, McArthur, Hospes, Grue, Daly, Mellicke, Schellbach, Smith, E. E.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Messrs. Jones, E. J., Underleak, Shell, Nixon, Wilson, Smith, J. H., Hawkins, Ryder, Dart, Mellicke, Viesselman, Sweningsen, Halvorson.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—Messrs. Chilton, Underleak, Barker, Schaller, Daly, Miller, Johnson.

IMMIGRATION—Messrs. Johnson, Knatvold, Du Toit, Thompson, McNamee, Batz, Myran.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. McCarthy, McNamee, Gausewitz, Reeves, Hospes, Schaller, Jones, E. J.

ILLUMINATING OILS—Messrs. Everett, Sheehan, Lord, McGowan, Potter, Somerville, Mellicke.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Smith, E. E., Horton, Reeves, Stockwell, Shell, Potter, Schaller.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—Messrs. Batz, Viesselman, Myran, Dart, Collier, Jones, J. D., Buckman.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Young, Sheehan, Somerville, Schellbach, Smith, E. E., Greer, Thompson, Lord, Horton, Wilson, Jones, J. D., Reeves, Schaller, Collier, Baldwin, Daly, McCarthy.

LABOR—Messrs. Buckman, McGowan, Ryder, Sheehan, Dart, Benedict, Larson.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Messrs. Roverud, McNamee, Stockwell, McKusick, Jones, E. J., Sweningsen, Johnson, Myran, Wilson.

LIBRARY—Messrs. Schellbach, Barker, Jepson, Benedict, Collier, Lord, Baldwin.

LOGS AND LUMBER—Messrs. Hospes, Buckman, Barker, McKusick, McCarthy, Wilson, McGovern.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Messrs. Potter, Gausewitz, Ryder, Fitzpatrick, McGill, Daugherty, Young, Johnson, Knatvold, Miller.

MANUFACTURES—Messrs. McKusick, McCarthy, Hospes, Dart, Jepson, Benedict, Sivright.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Shell, McNamee, Nixon, Stockton, Brower, Ives, McGovern.

MINES AND MINERALS—Messrs. Hawkins, Somerville, Dickey, McNamee, McArthur, McCarthy, Buckman, Schellbach, Reeves.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Messrs. Barker, Benedict, Baldwin, Buckman, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Grindeland.

PRINTING—Messrs. Miller, Ryder, Du Toit, Johnson, Barker, Myran, Roverud.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Horton, Brower, Smith, E. E., Du Toit, Stockton, Snyder, Thompson.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DAIRY AND FOOD—Messrs. Smith, J. H., Chilton, Potter, Dickey, Ives, Sivright, Daugherty, Gausewitz, McGovern.

PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Wilson, Grindeland, Myran, Roverud, Grue, Daugherty, Halvorson, Hawkins, Sweningsen.

PUBLIC PARKS—Messrs. McGowan, McKusick, Halvorson, Collier, Sweningsen, Smith, J. H., McGovern.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Stockton, Thompson, Hawkins, Miller, Potter, Halvorson, Sivright, Sheehan, Jepson, Buckman, Jones, J. D., Jones, E. J., Smith, J. H., McGovern, Baldwin.

REAPPORTIONMENT—Messrs. Daugherty, Fitzpatrick, Shell, Du Toit, Grindeland, Horton, Jepson.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—Messrs. Halvorson, Lord, Stockwell, Everett, Young, Viesselman, Hospes.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Underleak, Roverud, Larson, McArthur, Brower, Batz, Chilton.

RULES—Messrs. Jones, J. D., Young, Snyder, Somerville, Baldwin, Schaller, Fitzpatrick, Stockton, Thompson.

STATE PRISON—Messrs. Thompson, Young, Hospes, Somerville, Halvorson, Schaller, McGowan, Roverud, McGovern, Brower, Baldwin.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—Messrs. Gausewitz, Underleak, Chilton, Everett, Baldwin, Benedict, Sivright.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL—Messrs. Dickey, Smith, J. H., Larson, McKusick, Ives, Greer, Schaller.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Nixon, Du Toit, Wilson, McGill, McGovern, McArthur, Dickey.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS—Messrs. McGill, Somerville, Collier, Greer, Smith, E. E., Daugherty, Grindeland, Jones, E. J., Roverud, Stockwell, Miller, Underleak, Snyder.

TEMPERANCE—Messrs. Grindeland, Gausewitz, Schaller, Nixon, Thompson, Halvorson, Grue.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Sivright, Lord, Shell, Grue, Smith, J. H., Jones, E. J., McKusick.

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—Messrs. Snyder, Young, Greer, Jones, J. D., Grindeland, Fitzpatrick, Daugherty.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE, 1901.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Galt, Peterson, G., Bush, Hillary, Lommen, Norman, Cooke, Hunt, Schutz, Ryan, Von Wald, Aanenson, Cumming, Pennington, Plowman.

APPROPRIATIONS—Messrs. Jacobson, Wallace, Laybourn, Roberts, Bean, Riley, Berg, Whitford, Hurd, Anderson, Ward, Scherf, Johnsrud, Sweet, Rich, Ryan, Hickey.

BANKS AND BANKING—Messrs. Barteau, Ferris, Riley, Wallace, Haugen, Hymes, Armstrong, J. A., Rich, Mark, Ocobock, Dorsey.

BINDING TWINE—Messrs. Haugen, Johnsrud, Wilder, Brubaker, Martin.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Grass, Morris, Pope, Torry, Alley, Rapp, Bosworth, Mahood, Martin.

COMMERCE—Messrs. Feeney, Nolan, Rapp, Wilcox, Hunt.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL—Messrs. Stevenson, Allen, Ferris, Barteau, Roberts, Pope, Torson, Larson, Morley, Alford, Smith, Lane, Schwarg, Ofsthun, Butler, Henricks, Hemstead.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—Messrs. Ofsthun, Holm, Bosworth, Wilder, Ocobock, Johnson, Benolken.

DRAINAGE—Messrs. Berg, Dunn, Wilcox, Haugland, Sander, Ofsthun, Johnson, Ryan, Johnsrud, Hinton, Daggett.

EDUCATION—Messrs. Burns, Bush, Jackson, Swanson, Nelson, W., Pope, Whitford, Wilder, Phillips, Mark, Morley, Sander, Cooke, Pennington, Sageng, Henricks, Fust.

ELECTIONS—Messrs. Dobbin, Riley, Laybourn, Kelly, Harden, Cumming, Hickey.

ENGROSSMENT—Messrs. Peterson, G., Nichols, Hunt, Benson, Oppegaard.

ENROLLMENT—Messrs. Schwarg, Neubauer, Alley, Dobbin, Henricks.

FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION—Messrs. Nyquist, Bush, Roberts, Hillary, Swanson, Stites, Berg, Hurd, Sander, Daggett, Rider.

GAME AND FISH LAWS—Messrs. Riley, Miller, Schurman, Nolan, Marks, Ofsthun, Feeney.

GENERAL LEGISLATION—Messrs. Torson, Babcock, Kelly, Laybourn, Allen, Peterson, S. D., Stevenson, Nelson, H. K., Peterson, J. A., Rich, O'Neill, Schurman, Armstrong, G. W., Galt, Benson, Pennington, Hemstead.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY—Messrs. Anderson, Dunn, Stevenson, Holm, Alford.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE—Messrs. Schutz, Peterson, G., Pugh, Torry, Peterson, S. D., Stevenson, Haugland, Lommen, Washburn, Burns, Stark, Morley, Hunt, Wilder, Benson, Oppgaard, Galney.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE—Messrs. Bean, Hymes, Haugan, Grass, Babcock, Whitford, Armstrong, G. W., Nolan, Lee, Wilder, Benson, Bosworth, Butler, Hemstead, Fust.

IMMIGRATION—Messrs. Plowman, Von Wald, Hogan, Stark, Norman, Brubaker, Hertert.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Mallory, Sander, Haugen, Morris, Jackson, Swanson, Nyquist, Lane, Peterson, S. D., Harden, Schurman, Berg, Armstrong, J. A., Johnson, Feeney, Umland, Sikorski.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Allen, Roberts, Dunn, Stites, Jackson, Grass, Whitford, Anderson, Peterson, J. A., Alford, Dobbin, Alley, Sweet, Haugland, Ofsthun, Wells, Hickey.

LABOR AND LABOR LEGISLATION—Messrs. Nelson, W., Mallory, Deming, Peterson, S. D., Washburn, Schurman, Morley, Norman, Plowman, Sageng, Mahood.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Messrs. Larson, Jacobson, Smith, Anderson, Whitford.

LOCAL BILLS—Messrs. Cumming, Butler, Gainey, Alford, Rapp.

LOGS AND LUMBER—Messrs. Armstrong, G. W., Hillary, Wilcox, O'Neill, Johnson, Noyes, Lane, Ryan, Herbert.

MANUFACTURERS—Messrs. Pennington, Neubauer, Nelson, H. K., Galt, Lee.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hurd, Pugh, Allen, Torry, Peterson, S. D., Armstrong G. W., Aanenson, Dorsey, Hillmond.

MINES AND MINERALS—Messrs. Hymes, Grass, Pugh, Hurd, Washburn, Aanenson, Scherf, Wells, Bury, Stark, Dorsey.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION—Messrs. Jackson, Morris, Dunn, Laybourn, Deming, Whitford, Haugland, Harden, Armstrong, J. A., Alford, Wells, Lane, Lemke, Rapp, Feeney, Martin, Sikorski.

PRINTING—Messrs. Noyes, Schurman, Wallace, Nyquist, Galt, Gandrud, Lemke, Lommen, Rider.

PRISON LABOR—Messrs. Lommen, Hillary, Stevenson, Scherf, Potter, Cooke, Daggett.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES—Messrs. Schurman, Deming, Morris, Armstrong, J. A., Ocobock, Hinton, Cooke, Mark, Brubaker, Benolken, Pennington.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Smith, Bean, Holm, Sander, Peterson, J. A., Schwarg, Hinton, Gandrud, Lee, Umland, Hillmond.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DAIRY AND FOOD PRODUCTS—Messrs. Bush, Neubauer, Babcock, Jackson, Swanson, Nichols, Peterson, J. A., Burns, Norman, Von Wald, Wells.

PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Roberts, Jacobson, Morris, Stites, Neubauer, Torry, Nelson, H. K., Armstrong, J. A., Washburn, Nichols, Lee, Bosworth, Ryan, Gandrud, Dealy, Oppegaard, Gainey.

PUBLIC PARKS—Messrs. O'Neill, Deming, Grass, Stark, Ryan, Aanenson, Fust.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Ferris, Allen, Torson, Barteau, Holm, Babcock, Larson, Kelly, Hymes, Sweet, Bury, Smith, Norman, Phillips, Rich, Wilcox, Dorsey.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS—Messrs. Johnson, Haugen, Peterson, G., Johnsrud, O'Neill, Haugland, Bury, Burns, Noyes, Bosworth, Cumming.

RULES AND JOINT RULES—Messrs. Dunn, Larson, O'Neill, Ofsthun, Harden.
SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Holm, Lemke, Ward, Nichols, Hogan, Galt, Herbert.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Peterson, J. A., Riley, Pope, Miller, Dobbin, Alley, Ward, Lemke, Nichols, Dealy, Rider.

STATE LIBRARY—Messrs. Harden, Nelson H. K., Stark, Potter, Mahood.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Messrs. Stites, Nelson, W., Miller, Anderson, Dobbin, Wilcox, Nolan, Potter, Ocobock, Daggett, Dealy.

STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY—Messrs. Sweet, Neubauer, Miller, Schutz, Benson, Johnsrud, Von Wald, Potter, Nelson, H. K., Umland, Herbert.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Messrs. Morley, Nyquist, Hillary, Phillips, Hogan, Von Wald, Sageng.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL—Messrs. Scherf, Riley, Nelson, W., Phillips, Noyes, Brubaker, Hillmond.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS—Messrs. Wallace, Torson, Barteau, Ferris, Larson, Laybourn, Jacobson, Hymes, Kelly, Peterson, J. A., Washburn, Burns, Hurd, Berg, Ward, Rich, Schwarg.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION—Messrs. Ward, Dunn, Grass, Hillary, Torry, Peterson, S. D., Haugland, Armstrong, J. A., Smith, Johnsrud, Bury, Oppegaard, Feeney, Umland, Sageng.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Kelly, Torson, Allen, Pope, Babcock, Neubauer, Barteau, Bean, Nelson, H. K., Haugland, Phillips, Schwarg, Smith, Lommen, Bury.

UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—Messrs. Deming, Stites, Nelson, W., Washburn, Wells, Hogan, Gandrud, Galt, Benolken.

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Swanson, Schutz, Mallory, Peterson, G., Mark, Cooke, Gandrud, Brubaker, Aanenson.

PERMANENT RULES OF THE SENATE, 1901.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The president shall take the chair at the hour to which the senate shall have adjourned, and shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed with the regular order of business.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to members, and shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the senate. He shall also decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the senate by any member, but such appeal shall be decided by a majority vote of those present and voting thereon.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

3. He shall rise to put the question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say No." The president shall declare all votes, but if any member rise to doubt a vote, he shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

5. The president shall call some member into the chair when the senate goes into committee of the whole. He shall also have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. In the absence of the president, except as above, the senate shall appoint a president pro tem.

FURTHER DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6. The president of the senate shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the senate shall be signed by him and attested by the secretary.

7. The president is authorized to administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the president or chairman of the committee of the whole shall have power to order the same cleared.

PRIVILEGES OF REPORTERS.

9. Reporters wishing to take down the debates may be admitted by the president, who shall assign them to such places on the floor or elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the senate. But any reporter of any newspaper who shall purposely misrepresent or misreport the proceedings of the senate, shall, during the remainder of the session, be denied admission to the senate chamber.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. The order of business shall be as follows, viz.:
- First—Presentation of letters, petitions, remonstrances and other communications.
 - Second—Resolutions and motions.
 - Third—Introduction of bills, memorials and joint resolutions.
 - Fourth—Reports of committees.
 - A—From standing committees.
 - B—From select committees.
 - Fifth—Messages and other executive communications.
 - Sixth—Messages from the House of Representatives, and amendments proposed by the House to bills and resolutions from the Senate.
 - Seventh—First reading of House bills.
 - Eighth—Second reading of Senate bills.
 - Ninth—Second reading of House bills.
 - Tenth—Third reading of Senate bills.
 - Eleventh—Third reading of House bills.
 - Twelfth—General orders of the day.

PUBLIC BILLS TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

11. Public and joint resolutions of a public nature shall always have the preference of private bills.

REFERRING OF BILLS.

12. All bills shall be referred by the president of the senate without motion to the proper standing committee, on the first reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills providing for an appropriation of money, when referred to and reported by any other than the committee on finance, shall, before passage, be referred to the committee on finance.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the senate, he shall rise to his feet and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. That in discussing any resolution senators shall be limited to five minutes each.

14. Whenever any member is called to order he shall sit down until it is determined whether he is in order or not, and if a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the words excepted to shall be taken down in writing immediately.

15. When two or more members shall happen to rise at once, the president shall name the member who is to speak.

16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question on the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment, without leave of the senate.

CONDUCT DURING BUSINESS.

17. While the president is putting any question, or addressing the senate, no one shall walk out or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the senate. No member or other person shall proceed to or remain by the secretary's desk while the ayes and noes are calling or ballots counting.

18. Upon a division and count of the senate on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

SENATORS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

19. Every member who shall be in the senate when the question is put shall give his vote unless the senate, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the senate divides or before he gives his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes. Any member wishing to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

MOTIONS.

20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the president; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the secretary, and read aloud for debate.

21. Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing if the president or any member desires it. In such case it must be signed by the member or committee offering the same.

22. After a motion is stated by the president or read by the secretary, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the senate; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to adjourn or to lie on the table, for the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to postpone indefinitely, or to amend; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. A motion to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, or to amend, being decided, shall not again be allowed on the same day, nor at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

24. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate; but a motion to adjourn, when refused, shall not be renewed until further business shall have been had.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

25. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon all pending amendments in their order, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the same, a call of the senate shall be in order, but after a majority shall have ordered such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

26. On a previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RECONSIDERATION.

27. When a motion or question has been once put and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the senate thereafter; and such motions shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion for reconsideration, being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed to be indivisible. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW TO BE PRESENTED.

29. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication addressed to the senate, the members shall only state the general purport of it.

30. Every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

31. Any member may make a call of the senate, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the senate being ordered and the absentees noted, the door shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

32. The standing committees of the senate shall be as set forth in the following list: Each committee shall consist of seven (7) members, except the Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey, which shall consist of eight (8) members; the Committee on Tax Laws shall consist of thirteen (13) members; the Committee on Census, the Committee on Legislative Expenses, the Committee on Forestry and Fire Protection, the Committee on Mines and Minerals, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Public Health, Dairy and Food, which shall consist of nine (9) members each; the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Drainage, which shall consist of nine (9) members each; the Committee on Municipal Corporations, which shall consist of ten (10) members; the Committee on Finance shall consist of fifteen (15) members; the Committee on State Prison shall consist of eleven (11) members; the Committee on Grain and Warehouse, which shall consist of thirteen (13) members; the Committee on Railroads, which shall consist of fifteen (15) members, and the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of seventeen (17) members.

1. A Committee on Agriculture.
2. A Committee on Banks and Banking.
3. A Committee on Census.
4. A Committee on Claims.
5. A Committee on Corporations.
6. A Committee on Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
7. A Committee on Drainage.
8. A Committee on Education.
9. A Committee on Elections.
10. A Committee on Engrossment.
11. A Committee on Enrollment.
12. A Committee on Federal Relations.
13. A Committee on Finance.
14. A Committee on Forestry and Fire Protection.
15. A Committee on Game and Game Laws.
16. A Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey.
17. A Committee on Grain and Warehouse.
18. A Committee on Hospitals for Insane.
19. A Committee on Immigration.

20. A Committee on Indian Affairs.
21. A Committee on Illuminating Oils.
22. A Committee on Insurance.
23. A Committee on Internal Improvements.
24. A Committee on Judiciary.
25. A Committee on Labor.
26. A Committee on Legislative Expenses.
27. A Committee on Library.
28. A Committee on Logs and Lumber.
29. A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
30. A Committee on Manufactures.
31. A Committee on Military Affairs.
32. A Committee on Mines and Minerals.
33. A Committee on Normal Schools.
34. A Committee on Printing.
35. A Committee on Public Buildings.
36. A Committee on Public Health, Dairy and Food.
37. A Committee on Public Lands.
38. A Committee on Public Parks.
39. A Committee on Railroads.
40. A Committee on Reapportionment.
41. A Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.
42. A Committee on Roads and Bridges.
43. A Committee on Rules.
44. A Committee on State Prison.
45. A Committee on State Public School.
46. A Committee on State Training School.
47. A Committee on State Soldiers' Home.
48. A Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws.
49. A Committee on Temperance.
50. A Committee on Towns and Counties.
51. A Committee on University and University Lands.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33. The rules observed in the senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee of the whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made.

34. Amendments made in the committee of the whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and so reported to the senate by the chairman standing in his place, which amendment shall not be read by the president unless required by one or more of the members. The report having been first acted upon, the bill shall then be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross it is taken.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

35. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by any member in his place, or by an order of the senate on a report of a committee, and every bill, memorial or joint resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it, and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee shall be indorsed thereon.

That hereafter all bills introduced in the senate shall be so framed that when any section or subdivision or chapter of any existing law is to be amended, or when any section or subdivision or chapter of any existing law is to be repealed, or when any section or subdivision or chapter of any repealed law is to be revived, the said section or subdivision or chapter shall in each case be given

in full as it is designed to read when enacted, and all new matter contained in any bill which proposes to amend any section or subdivision of any existing law by inserting or adding such new matter shall be underscored, and when the bill is printed shall be italicized; and no bill not so framed shall be received or read by the secretary unless otherwise specially ordered by the senate.

READING OF BILLS.

36. Every bill, memorial, order, resolution or vote requiring the approval of the governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; the first and third reading shall be at length; and no such bill, memorial, order or resolution shall be read twice on the same day.

COMMITMENT.

37. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been once read at length. If objections are made to a bill on its first reading the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go on its second reading.

ALL BILLS, ETC., TO GO TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

38. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the governor shall, after a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole before they shall be finally acted upon by the senate.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; provided, that no bills shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall be referred.

FINAL PASSAGE.

40. The final question upon a bill or other paper requiring action by both houses, after the first and second readings thereof and after the consideration in committee of the whole, shall be upon its final passage.

AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

41. No amendment shall be received on third reading except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the senate. In filling blanks, the largest sum, the longest time and greatest distance shall be first taken.

42. A bill or resolution may be committed at any time previous to its passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment to any other than a committee of the whole, it shall be again read the second time, considered in committee of the whole, and the question for third reading and passage again put.

ENGROSSING AND TRANSMITTING BILLS, ETC., TO THE HOUSE.

43. Every bill, memorial, order or resolution originating in the senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the house of representatives for concurrence.

44. Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper to which the concurrence of the house of representatives is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the secretary to transmit the same to the house, unless some member of the senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the said bill or other paper; in which case the secretary shall not transmit said bill or other paper until a motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence of any bill or other paper of the house of representatives by the senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the house, it shall also be the duty of the senate to notify the house thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

45. Memorials to congress, to the president of the United States or the heads of either of the departments shall be considered in committee of the whole before being adopted.

ANY SENATOR MAY DEMAND AYES OR NOES.

46. It shall be competent for any member, when a question is being taken, to call for the ayes or noes, which shall be entered on the journal. A call for the ayes or noes cannot be interrupted in any manner whatever.

COMMITTEE NOT TO BE ABSENT.

47. Committees shall not absent themselves from the senate, by reason of their appointment, without special permission for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrollment to report at any time.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

49. The secretary shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the senate, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him as such secretary. He shall permit no journal, records, accounts or papers to be taken from the table or out of his custody, other than in the regular mode of business. If any paper in his charge shall be missing, he shall report the fact to the president that inquiry may be made. He shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceedings, the engrossing, transcribing and copying of the bills and resolutions and generally perform the duties of secretary, under the direction of the president. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the books to be called "Minute Books," in which he shall enter, under the appropriate marginal numbers, all senate and house bills, and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition and progress of each bill pending, until its final passage.

CERTIFICATE FOR MONEY.

50. No certificate authorizing the payment of any money appropriated by the legislature shall be issued by the secretary, by virtue of any motion or resolution, unless such motion or resolution shall be sanctioned by a majority of all the members elected to the senate. And all motions or resolutions authorizing the issuing of certificates by the secretary for the payment of money shall be upon a call of the yeas and nays.

JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

51. The proceedings of the senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record to be provided by the secretary of the senate, and published with the proceedings of the senate, unless the public good requires secrecy. which shall be determined by a vote of the senate.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

52. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the senate, and the joint rules and orders of the senate and house of representatives.

HOURS OF MEETING.

53. The standing hour of the daily meeting of the senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, unless the senate direct otherwise.

SENATE RULES.**ABSENCE OF SENATORS.**

54. No senator or officer of the senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the session of the senate during the entire day, without having first obtained leave of absence.

PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

55. The governor and other state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of congress, members and officers of the house of representatives, ex-members of the senate, and such persons as may be introduced by the president, or any senator, shall be admitted to the ante-rooms and floor of the senate, and the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants shall exclude all others therefrom.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES.

56. No standing rule or order of the senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote equal to two-thirds of the full senate.

NOTICE TO DEBATE.

57. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day without debate or other action.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

58. When in executive session, the senate may, in all cases, sit with closed doors, and the senate chamber may be cleared of all persons except the officers and members of the senate.

NO SMOKING.

59. No senator or officer of the senate or other person shall be permitted to smoke in the senate chamber.

SECRETARY MAY CORRECT ERRORS.

60. The secretary and engrossing clerk, in all proper cases, shall correct all mistakes in numbering the sections and reference thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill or are caused by amendments thereto.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

61. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to execute all orders of the president or senate, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the senate chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated and the temperature thereof properly regulated, and open for the use of the members of the senate at the time fixed; and to perform all other services pertaining to his office.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

62. No committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any substitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

63. The secretary shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the senate which are referred to the committee of the whole, and which are not made the order of the day, for any particular day, and to number the same; which lists shall be called the "General Orders of the Day;" and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the committee.

Such general orders, together with all bills included therein required to be printed under the rules or orders of the senate, shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least one day before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole.

64. That it shall be the duty of the secretary to make a list of all bills, resolutions and other matters coming before the senate for final action, and place the same upon the calendar in the order in which they may have been acted upon in committee of the whole, and such calendar shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least one day before the matters included therein shall be considered.

DUTIES OF LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE COMMITTEE.

65. All propositions for the appointment of employes of the senate or for expenditures on account of the legislature, other than those provided by law, shall be referred to the committee on legislative expenses, without debate, and no appointment shall be made or expense incurred unless reported upon favorably by said committee, or unless their report be overruled by a three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) vote of the whole senate. Said committee shall report to the senate the amount of compensation that shall be paid to each employe whose appointment is recommended by it. All propositions for extra compensation or gratuity shall be referred to said committee, and no extra compensation or gratuity shall be paid to any officer, employe or other person unless reported upon favorably by said committee, or unless this report be reversed by a three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) vote of the whole senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

66. When a time has been designated by the senate, whether by the adoption of the report of a committee or otherwise, for a particular or special order, the senate shall at such time proceed to the consideration of such order, and shall at such time, so designated, after considering the bill, resolution or measure included therein, unless the same shall be then otherwise disposed of, or the special order postponed to a day certain, immediately proceed to the third reading and final passage of the same, and during the consideration of such special order, Rule No. 16 shall be suspended and the debate thereon and all proceedings thereunder, including amendments and substitutions, shall be, as nearly as applicable, that of the committee of the whole.

JOURNAL—HOW APPROVED.

67. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be open for correction at any time during the session of the succeeding day, and, unless corrected on that day, shall stand approved.

PERMANENT RULES OF THE HOUSE, 1901.

MEETING, ROLL CALL, ETC.

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the time at which the house stands adjourned, and the house shall then be called to order and the roll of members called, and the names of all members present and of those excused shall be entered upon the journal of the house.

READING OF THE JOURNAL.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read by the clerk, unless otherwise ordered, and any mistakes therein may be corrected by the house.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

3. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

4. The speaker shall not vote on appeals from his own decisions.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

5. When the house adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the speaker announces the adjournment.

6. Every member, before speaking, shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the speaker, but shall not proceed to speak further until recognized by the chair; and when two or more members rise at once the speaker shall designate which shall speak first.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

7. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the house, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the pending question shall have spoken.

MOTIONS.

8. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded. It shall be stated by the speaker before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing if the speaker or any member desires it.

9. After a motion shall be stated by the speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision; but all motions, resolutions or amendments shall be entered in the journal, whether they are rejected or adopted.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, or the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

12. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?"

It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be (1) to put an end to all debate, and (2) bring

the house to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any; (3) upon the preceding amendments, and then (4) upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question and prior to the seconding the same by a majority of the house, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

13. When the previous question is decided in the negative it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

14. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motion or after the house shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW PRESENTED.

15. Petitions, memorials and other papers presented to the house shall be presented by the speaker or by a member in his place, and a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and indorsed thereon, together with the name of the member introducing the same.

EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

16. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same, unless the house shall excuse him, or unless he is immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote.

ORDER OF DOING BUSINESS.

17. When the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

18. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

19. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there be no appeal the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. On an appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the house, except when a member is called to order for offensive language, in which case there shall be no debate.

BILLS—HOW INTRODUCED.

20. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by an order of the house on the report of a committee, or by any member in his place, unless objected to by the house.

Every bill and resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it, and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee and the name of the party introducing the bill shall be indorsed thereon.

21. All bills introduced in the house shall be so framed that when any subdivision, section or chapter of any existing law is to be amended, or when any subdivision, section or chapter of any repealed law is to be revived, the said subdivision, section or chapter shall in each case be given in full as it is designed to read when enacted, and no bill not so framed shall be received or read by the clerk unless otherwise specially ordered by the house.

The title of every bill shall indicate the subject-matter thereof, not merely

by reference to the page number or section of any existing law sought to be repealed or amended, but by such descriptive words as will indicate what subject the bill refers to.

All new matter contained in any bill which proposes to amend any section or subdivision of any existing law by inserting or adding such new matter shall be underscored, and when the bill is printed shall be italicized; and no bill not so framed shall be received or read by the clerk unless otherwise specially ordered by the house.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF BILLS.

22. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions shall be read at length, upon their introduction, unless objected to.

If objection is made, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection is made, or the question to reject is lost, the bill shall go to its appropriate standing committee, except when introduced by such committee. In such case it shall be read a second time and referred to the committee of the whole.

Every bill introduced, except when introduced by a committee as above provided, containing an amendment to an existing law of this state, shall first be referred to the appropriate committee of the house appointed with reference to the subject-matter contained in the law proposed to be amended.

All bills, whether emanating from the house or the senate, carrying an appropriation, shall be referred to the committee on appropriations for action by that committee before second reading of the bills.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

23. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the governor, shall, after a second reading, be considered in a committee of the whole before they shall be finally acted upon by the house.

24. The final question, after consideration in the committee of the whole, of a bill or other paper originating in the house, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

25. No amendments shall be received on the third reading, except to fill blanks, without unanimous consent of the house; and all bills and resolutions may be committed at any time previous to their passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment by any other than a committee of the whole, it shall be again read a second time, considered in a committee of the whole, and the question for third reading and passage then put.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

26. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions on their third reading shall be read at length.

SUSPENSION OF RULES TO HASTEN A BILL.

27. Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless in case of urgency two-thirds of the house deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed until it shall have been read twice at length.

PROCEEDINGS ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

28. No resolution that involves the expenditure of money, or joint resolution, shall be declared passed until voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the house, to be determined by a roll call. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therewith any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

29. In forming a committee of the whole house the speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

30. Bills committed to a committee of the whole house shall, in the committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the house by the chairman.

ORDER OF PUTTING QUESTIONS.

31. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be put in the order in which they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions, and in filling up blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

SENATE BILLS—HOW PROCEEDED WITH.

32. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the senate as with bills originating in the house.

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION.

33. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no action for the reconsidering of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the house announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken or within the next two days of actual session of the house thereafter; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the motion to adjourn; provided, that when notice of the intention to move such reconsideration shall be given by such member, the clerk of the house shall retain the said bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion until after the expiration of the time during which such motion can be made, unless the same is previously disposed of. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed.

RULES OF THE HOUSE TO APPLY TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

34. The rules of the house shall be observed in committee of the whole house so far as may be applicable, except that the yeas and nays shall not be called, the previous question forced, and speaking limited.

35. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

COMMITTEES.

36. Standing committees shall be appointed by the speaker, as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Appropriations, 17 members. | 12. State Prison and Reformatory, 11 members. |
| 2. Ways and Means, 9 members. | 13. Claims, 9 members. |
| 3. Judiciary, 17 members. | 14. Grain and Warehouse, 17 members. |
| 4. Railroads, 17 members. | 15. Insurance, 17 members. |
| 5. Public Accounts and Expenditures, 11 members. | 16. Immigration, 7 members. |
| 6. Public Lands, 17 members. | 17. State and Normal Schools, 11 members. |
| 7. Education, 17 members. | 18. Hospitals for Insane, 15 members. |
| 8. Agriculture, 15 members. | 19. Temperance Legislation, 15 members. |
| 9. Municipal Legislation, 17 members. | 20. Labor and Labor Legislation, 11 members. |
| 10. Military Affairs, 9 members. | |
| 11. Corporations other than Municipal, 17 members. | |

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|---|---|
| 21. School for Defectives, 7 members. | 38. Logs and Lumber, 9 members. |
| 22. State Training School, 7 members. | 39. Prison Labor, 7 members. |
| 23. Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams, 11 members. | 40. Public Parks, 7 members. |
| 24. Banks, 11 members. | 41. Taxes and Tax Laws, 17 members. |
| 25. Printing, 9 members. | 42. University and University Lands, 9 members. |
| 26. Elections, 7 members. | 43. Binding Twine, 5 members. |
| 27. Commerce, 5 members. | 44. Local Bills, 5 members. |
| 28. Public Buildings, 11 members. | 45. Manufactures, 5 members. |
| 29. Rules and Joint Rules, 5 members. | 46. Geological and Natural History Survey, 5 members. |
| 30. State Library, 5 members. | 47. Towns and Counties, 15 members. |
| 31. Mines and Minerals, 11 members. | 48. Public Health, Dairy and Food Products, 11 members. |
| 32. Engrossment, 5 members. | 49. Game and Fish Laws, 7 members. |
| 33. Enrollment, 5 members. | 50. Drainage, 11 members. |
| 34. Forestry and Fire Protection, 11 members. | 51. General Legislation, 17 members. |
| 35. Legislative Expenses, 5 members. | 52. Crimes and Punishments, 7 members. |
| 36. Soldiers' Home, 11 members. | |
| 37. State Public School, 7 members. | |

EMPLOYEES.

37. All propositions for appointment of employes of the house, other than those provided by law, shall be referred to the committee on legislative expenses, and no appointment shall be made unless reported favorably upon by said committee, or its report be overruled by three-fourths vote of the whole house, and said committee shall report to the house the amount of compensation that shall be paid each of said employes. Also, all propositions for extra compensation or gratuity shall be referred to said committee. No extra compensation or gratuity shall be paid to members, officers or employes unless reported upon favorably by the committee, or their report reversed by three-fourths vote of the whole house.

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSMENT.

38. The committee on engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed and report the same to the house correctly engrossed, before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

39. The committee on enrollment shall examine all house bills, memorials and joint resolutions which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled, they shall be presented to the presiding officers of the house and senate for their signatures, and, when so signed, to the governor for his approval; said committee may report at any time, but said committee shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

40. Special committees, to whom reference shall be made, shall in all cases report a state of facts, and their opinion thereon, to the house.

NAME OF MEMBER OFFERING BILLS, ETC., TO GO ON JOURNAL.

41. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the house, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the journal.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED ON THE FLOOR.

42. No person shall be admitted within the halls of the house but the executive or ex-governors of the State or of the Territory of Minnesota, members of the senate, the heads of departments of the state government, judges

of the supreme and district courts and members of congress, and, when personally introduced by members of the house, those who have been members of congress, of the constitutional conventions, of the state legislature, or of the legislative council, and such other persons as the speaker, on application, shall assign places.

No person shall be admitted, except upon the presentation of a card, signed by the speaker or some other member of the house, setting forth that the person named thereon is not, to his knowledge, engaged as a lobbyist for any public measure pending before the house. Any such ticket shall be good for only the day it bears date, and upon presentation shall be taken up by the door-keeper to whom it is presented, and delivered over to the clerk of the house, who shall preserve the same until the end of the session. The house shall have the right, upon days on which public questions are debated, to admit, by vote, ladies and others to the floor of the house during such debate. This rule applies after the house has adjourned or takes a recess, as well as while in session.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

43. The speaker shall cause the clerk of the house to make out a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees of the whole house, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called the "general orders of the day," and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by the majority. When a time has been designated by the house for a particular or special order the house shall at such time proceed to the consideration of such order, and the house at the time set, after considering such measure, shall immediately proceed to the third reading and final passage of the measure. Such general orders, together with all bills included therein required to be printed under the rules or orders of the house, shall be printed and placed upon the members' desks at least two days before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole.

Each member of this house shall leave on his desk or under his desk, each time the house adjourns for the day, his file binder for bills, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of this house to have placed in each binder one copy of each general order and of each bill required to be printed under the rules or orders of this house at least forty-eight hours before the same shall be considered in committee of the whole, and under the first order of business each day said clerk shall report to the house what bills he has placed in the binders, and each member shall then forthwith examine his binder and verify and correct, if necessary, the report of the clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

44. On the meeting of the house, after reading the journal of the preceding day, the order of business of the day shall be as follows:

1. Presentation of petitions or other communications.
2. Reports of standing committees, and second reading of house bills.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Motions and resolutions.
5. Introduction of bills.
6. Consideration of messages from the senate.
7. First reading of senate bills.
8. Second reading of senate bills.
9. Third reading of house bills.
10. Third reading of senate bills.
11. General orders.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

45. A committee of conference may report at any time.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46. When the house has arrived at the general orders of the day they shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders. No business shall be in order until they are considered or passed, or the committee rise; and, unless a particular bill is ordered up, the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon or pass the general orders according to the order of their reference.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

47. The speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than a day, except by leave of the house.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

48. The rules of parliamentary practice embraced in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the house in all cases where they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house and the joint rules and orders of the senate and house of representatives.

VOTE REQUIRED TO SUSPEND RULES.

49. No rule of the house shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the whole house, except rules 37, 49 and 62, which shall require the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of the whole house.

HOUR OF MEETING.

50. The hour of the daily meeting of the house shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the house directs otherwise.

TEN MEMBERS MAY DEMAND AYES AND NAYS.

51. The ayes and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by ten members, except upon the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and motions directing the payment of money; in which case the ayes and nays shall be had without any demand.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEBATE.

52. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day without debate or other action.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

53. Any ten members may make a call of the house and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the house cannot be made after the voting has commenced, and the call of the house being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended, and pending the call, no motion shall be in order, except it pertains to matters incidental to the call or a motion to suspend further proceedings under the same. After the call of the house has been ordered and proceedings under the call are suspended, the speaker is authorized to instruct the sergeant-at-arms not to permit any member to leave the hall or the house unless excused by the speaker.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

54. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; provided, that no bill shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, unless ordered printed by a majority vote of the house.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

55. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in lobby or gallery, the speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

56. No member or officer of the house, unless from illness or other causes he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the session of the house during the entire day without having first obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

DUTIES OF CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

57. Neither the chief clerk nor his assistants shall permit any records or papers belonging to the house to be taken out of their custody or otherwise than in the regular course of business; the chief clerk shall report any missing papers to the speaker; shall have general supervision of all clerical duties appertaining to the business of the house; shall perform, under the direction of the speaker, all duties pertaining to his office, and shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of all bills, memorials and joint resolutions.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S DESK.

58. No member or other person shall remain by the clerk's desk when the yeas and nays are being called.

SMOKING PROHIBITED.

59. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the hall of the house while in session.

SUBSTITUTION OF BILLS.

60. No standing or special committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any substitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose, than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the house is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. This rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the house.

DUTY OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

61. It shall be the duty of the committee on public accounts and expenditures to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the state auditor, state treasurer, and all other state officers intrusted with the custody or disbursement of any portion of the public moneys; to require and report particularly, on or before the twentieth day of February next, whether the expenditures of each and all of said officers are justified by law; whether all claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by such officers are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justice both as to character and amounts; whether all such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor, and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws, and whether all moneys reported to be on hand are so on hand and to the credit of various funds as reported; and the notes, bonds and securities in which any portion of the public moneys are reported to be invested are on hand as reported, and whether the same are proper and secure investments, and securely kept.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of said committee to report from time to time whether any and what retrenchment can be made in the expenditure of any department or officer of the state without detriment to the public service, and to report from time to time such recommendations and bills as may be necessary to add to the economy and accountability of any officer of the state; and said committee shall make such recommendations as to the investment of public moneys and the exchange or sale of any of the bonds or securities held by the state as in their judgment the public interest requires.

EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

62. The speaker shall appoint employes with compensation as follows:

One janitor, \$3.00 per day.

Three door-keepers, \$3.00 per day.

One gallery keeper, \$3.00 per day.

Three keepers of cloak rooms, \$3.00 per day.

One file clerk, \$3.00 per day.

One assistant file clerk, \$2.50 per day.

Seven pages, \$2.50 per day.

Four assistants to have charge of all committee rooms, \$3.00 per day.

One reading clerk, \$7.00 per day.

One clerk for judiciary committee, \$7.00 per day.

Also clerks for the following named committees at a compensation of \$5.00 per day:

Appropriations, railroads, engrossment, enrollment; also three additional clerks at a compensation of \$5.00 per day, such clerks to be assigned to the remaining committees of the house under the direction of the committee on legislative expenses.

One general clerk, who shall be under the direction of the speaker, at the compensation of \$5.00 per day.

One stenographer, subject to assignment by committee on legislative expenses, at a salary of \$5.00 per day.

The postmaster shall appoint an assistant at a salary of \$5.00 per day.

Rule 62 shall not be construed as authorizing the employment or appointment of any employe named therein, in case any employe has been appointed, or authorized to be appointed, or engaged by this house for such position by any rule or resolution heretofore adopted. No clerk shall be appointed for any of the committees named in Rule 62 until the necessity for the same is recommended by the committee on legislative expenses, and no clerk of said committee and no employe of this house shall receive any pay for any time prior to date of appointment. The judiciary committee shall have one additional clerk when needed, who shall be paid \$5.00 per day.

MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

63. The chairman of the different standing committees shall lay on the clerk's desk, to be read previous to adjournment, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committee.

64. Seats shall be provided for the pages of the house in front of the speaker's desk, and the speaker shall see that the pages remain in their seats except when in actual service of the members; and the speaker shall name one of said pages to have charge of the supplies of the house, and no other page shall have anything to do with the supplies of the house save as he receives them from or through the page so appointed.

JOINT RULES.

JOINT CONVENTIONS—HOW GOVERNED.

RULE 1. The speaker of the house shall preside at all conventions of the two branches of the legislature, and shall call the members to order; the chief clerk of the house shall be the secretary and the sergeant-at-arms of the house shall be sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

RULE 2. The president of the convention shall preserve order and decorum; may speak on points of order in preference to other members not heard; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the convention by any member. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED.

RULE 3. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say *Aye*," and after an affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say *No*." If the president doubts, or a division be called, the convention shall decide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise, and afterwards those in the negative.

PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

RULE 4. The president shall have the right of voting in all cases except on an appeal from his decision; and on all questions he shall vote last.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

RULE 5. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the convention, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.

RULE 6. Whenever any member is called to order he shall be seated until the point of order is determined; and if called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be reduced to writing immediately.

RULE 7. When two or more members rise at the same time, the president shall name the member who is in order.

RULE 8. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the convention.

CALL OF THE CONVENTION.

RULE 9. Any five members may move a call of the convention, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call cannot be made after voting has commenced; and a call being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed and no member be permitted to leave the hall until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended by a vote of a majority of all the members of the convention.

EITHER HOUSE MAY AMEND, ETC.

RULE 10. It shall be in the power of either house to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

BILLS—HOW ENROLLED AND SIGNED.

RULE 11. After a bill, memorial or resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated. The Senate and House Committees on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, shall then carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed copies as passed by the

two houses, and after correcting all errors that may be discovered in the enrollment, report the same as correctly enrolled to their respective houses. They shall then obtain the signatures and certificates of the proper officers to the enrolled copies, present the same to the governor for his approval, and report the date of such presentation to their respective houses.

ELECTIONS BY JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 12. Whenever there shall be an election of any officer in joint convention, the result shall be certified by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and by them announced to their respective houses, and shall be entered on the journal of each, and communicated to the governor by the secretary of the convention.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

RULE 13. In every case of difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, if either shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other shall also appoint a committee, and such committee shall meet at a time and place to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and state to each other the views of their respective houses, and freely confer thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective houses such modifications as they shall think advisable.

EITHER HOUSE MAY RECEDE, ETC.

RULE 14. It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject or matters of difference existing between the two houses at any time previous to a conference, whether the papers upon which the difference has arisen are before it or not, and a majority shall govern, except in cases otherwise provided in the constitution; and the question having been put and lost, shall not be again put upon the same day, and a reconsideration thereof shall in all respects be regulated by the rules of the respective houses.

APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY—HOW MADE.

RULE 15. The same bill shall not appropriate public money or property to more than one local or private purpose, and bills appropriating money for the payment of the officers of the government shall be confined to that purpose exclusively, and no certificate authorizing the payment of any money appropriated by the legislature shall be issued by the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house, by virtue of any motion or resolution, unless such motion or resolution shall have been carried by a majority of all the members of the house in which it was introduced; and no clause appropriating money for a local or private purpose shall be contained in a bill appropriating money for the state government or public institutions, and all resolutions authorizing the issuing of certificates by the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house for the payment of money shall be upon a call of the yeas and nays.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

RULE 16. There shall be appointed at the commencement of the session a joint standing committee on printing, consisting of three members, one on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house, to have general supervision and care of all printing done by order of a convention of both houses.

RULES OF JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 17. The rules of the house shall be the rules of the joint convention of both houses in all cases where the foregoing rules are not applicable.

TITLE OF BILLS SHALL EXPRESS THEIR OBJECT.

RULE 18. The subject matter of each bill shall be clearly expressed in its title, and when a bill is amendatory of an existing act, it shall not be sufficient to refer to the chapter, section or page, but the subject matter thereof shall be clearly stated.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the senate are printed between brackets. Those of Parliament are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the speakers of the house of commons, used to say "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the house of commons, than a neglect of or departure from the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents; the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the house; by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. *2 Hats. 171, 172.*

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by than what that rule is, that there may be a uniformity of proceedings in business not subject to the caprice of the speaker or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. *2 Hats. 149.*

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.] *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*

[The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States.] *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

[For the powers of Congress see the following articles and sections of the Constitution of the United States: I.—4, 7, 8, 9. II.—1, 2. III.—3. IV.—1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: (1) That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own house; that during the time of privilege (2) neither a member himself, his* wife, nor his servants (*familiarics sui*), for any matter of their own, may be† arrested on mesne process, in any civil suits; (3) nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege; (4) nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court; (5) nor summoned as a witness or juror; (6) nor may their lands or goods be distrained; (7) nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the courts of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "Their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite, and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws." 1 *Blackst.* 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the law

*Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

†Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats. 21; Gray's Deb. 133.

shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "senators and representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest," in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house." *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void *ab initio*.† 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion (1 *Bl.* 166; 3 *Stra.* 990), or by *habeas corpus* under the federal or state authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery (2 *Stra.* 989), in those states which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons, 1550; February 20th.* 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceeding stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest *eundo, moranda, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580) 1 *Hats.* 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity, perhaps, constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest privileges, of course, against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person, as a subpœna *ad respondendum*, or *testificandum*, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a senator is withdrawn by summons, his state loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evils admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise: In

†*Stra.* 989.

December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the house; and, the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their house to be a breach of the privileges of the house; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possessed the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the state legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumults render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the state legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several states have the same powers by the laws of their states, and those of the federal government by the same state laws adopted in each state, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress has no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their house, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, etc., but till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist from the ordinary neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magis-

trates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him (3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255), is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the president; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law is open to question and consideration as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by what law it is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgment they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor*, 107, 108; *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1; *Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119. *Lex. Parl. c.* 23; 2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

Every man must at his peril take notice who are members of either house returned of record. *Lex. Parl.* 23; 4 *Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the house. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the house. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S. I.* 6, *S. P.*, *Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the house in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush*, 663. For he is not to have privilege *contra morem parliamentarium*, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the house, of which the house has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the house has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the house, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the house itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the house is subject to the censure of the house; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the house, etc. *Scob.* 72; *L. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order for a speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.* 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the house, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the house, and so as many, one after another, as would make the house what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hothan a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted for a felony it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the house till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the house, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they may think proper. 2 *Hats.* 259. Of which we see many examples. *Ib.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.* 252; 4 *Inst.* 15; *Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the king's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the house; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate, and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege (2 *Nelson*, 347); and in 1783, December 17th, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the king on any bill or proceeding depending in either house of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places and manner of holding elections, for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const. I. 4.*]

[Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const. I. 5.*]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of the state, any executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. *Const. I. 3.*]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of that most numerous branch of the state legislature.]

[No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States, I. 2.*]

The provisional apportionments of representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	1787	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
11 Maine,	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
New Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	18	12	10	11	10	11	12	13
Rhode Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vermont,	1	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	54	58	51	53	54	54
New Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	3	5	7	7	8
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6
12 Virginia,	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10
North Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9
South Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11
Kentucky,	1	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11
13 Tennessee,	1	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10
14 Ohio,	1	1	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21
15 Louisiana,	1	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	5	6	6	6
16 Indiana,	1	1	1	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13
17 Mississippi,	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7
18 Illinois,	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22
19 Alabama,	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	7	6	8	8	9
20 Missouri,	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15
21 Michigan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	6	9	11	12
22 Arkansas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	11	6
23 Florida,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
24 Iowa,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	9	11	11
25 Texas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	11	13
26 Wisconsin,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	8	9	10
27 California,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	7
28 Minnesota,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
29 Oregon,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30 Kansas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
31 West Virginia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4
32 Nevada,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33 Nebraska,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6
34 Colorado,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
35 South Dakota,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
36 North Dakota,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37 Montana,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38 Washington,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39 Idaho,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40 Wyoming,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	65	105	141	181	212	240	223	236	243	263	321	356

1. As per Constitution.
2. As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.
3. As per act of Jan. 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.
4. As per act of Dec. 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.
5. As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.
6. As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.
7. As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.
8. As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.
9. By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of repre-

sentation for the several states. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 126,823, and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the several states, one representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each state at least one representative. Subsequently, by act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following states, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one representative each, to 243.

10. As per apportionment bill passed Feb. 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.

11. Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent state, and by act of Congress of March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

12. Divided by action of state legislature and Congress of 1861 and 1862 and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

13. Admitted under act of Congress, June 1, 1796, with 1 representative.

14. Admitted under act of Congress, April 30, 1802, with 1 representative.

15. Admitted under act of Congress, April 8, 1812, with 1 representative.

16. Admitted under act of Congress, Dec. 11, 1816, with 3 representatives.

17. Admitted under act of Congress, Dec. 10, 1817, with 1 representative.

18. Admitted under act of Congress, Dec. 3, 1818, with 1 representative.

19. Admitted under act of Congress, Dec. 14, 1819, with 3 representatives.

20. Admitted under act of Congress, March 2, 1821, with 1 representative.

21. Admitted under act of Congress, Jan. 26, 1837, with 1 representative.

22. Admitted under act of Congress, Jan. 15, 1836, with 1 representative.

23. Admitted under act of Congress, March 8, 1845, with 1 representative.

24. Admitted under act of Congress, March 3, 1845, with 2 representatives.

25. Admitted under act of Congress, Dec. 29, 1848, with 2 representatives.

26. Admitted under act of Congress, May 29, 1848, with 2 representatives.

27. Admitted under act of Congress, Sept. 8, 1848, with 2 representatives.

28. Admitted under act of Congress, May 11, 1858, with 2 representatives.

29. Admitted under act of Congress, Feb. 14, 1859, with 1 representative.

30. Admitted under act of Congress, Jan. 29, 1861, with 1 representative.

31. Previous to Dec. 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia, which state was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

32. Admitted under act of Congress, Oct. 31, 1864, with 1 representative.

33. Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the president, March 1, 1867, with one representative.

34. Admitted under act of Congress, Aug. 1, 1876.

35, 36, 37, 38. Admitted under act of Congress, Feb. 22, 1889.

39. Admitted under act of Congress, July 3, 1890.

40. Admitted under act of Congress, July 10, 1890.

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const. I. 2.*]

[No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. *Const. I. 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. *Const. I. 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the house adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the house to be counted; and, being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats. 125, 126.*

[The president having taken the chair and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the house, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the house be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time; and, if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising can not be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats. 72.*

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The vice president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution, I. 3.*]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers. *Const. I. 2.*]

When but one person is proposed and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the house; but, without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hals.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the house debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die diem* for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice president, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the vice president appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.]

Where the speaker has been ill, other speakers *pro tempore* have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.* 6, Sir John Tyrell, in 1656, January 27th; 1658, March 9th; 1659, January 13th.

Sir John Charlton, ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18th.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15th.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merely *pro tempore*.
1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.* 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8 *L. Parl.* 263.

A speaker may be removed at the will of the house and a speaker *pro tempore* appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The president shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.* II. 3.]

A joint address of both houses of Parliament is read by the speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both houses in a body, or by a committee from each house, or by the two speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole house or by the speaker (9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301), or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.* 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting to continue through the session. The first person named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy, every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the house 4 *Inst.* 11, 12; *Scob.* 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.* 440; 2 *Hats.* 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the house. *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the house. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they can not proceed against him, but must make a special report to the house; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the house sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the house. 2 *Nals.* 319.

*RULE 43. The vice president, or president of the senate *pro tempore*, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

It appears that on joint committee of the lords and commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the house, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.* 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees everyone speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.* 49. They generally assent in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.* 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the house into committee is for the speaker, on motion, to put the question that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the house, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the house of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee can not. 2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers on a division differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon, the members retiring to their places, the speaker told the house "He had taken the chair without an order, to bring the house into order." Some excepted against it, but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the speaker without an order, the house was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the house, and it was decided in the house, without returning into the committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a

question, the house is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but, not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the house will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the house; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make the report when the house shall think proper to receive it. If the house have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the house. *Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.* 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.* 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22-92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the house has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.* 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the house, any member wishing to ask the person a question must address it to the speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.* 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the house is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the house, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.* 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the house of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Journal H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-45.

Either house may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other house,

and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The house then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he choose to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the commons. There it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.* 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public, bills, and on such points of law only as the house shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the house on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hackew.* 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the house, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the house, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the house, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the house, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the house. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if

not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading, are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before 1 o'clock, the general file of bills consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading and those reported from committees, after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At 1 o'clock, if no business is pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the house of business *gradatim* as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the house. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the house. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other house, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the house is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other house respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the house is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the house.]

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.* I. 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.* 141. But what is done only by one Parliament can not be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a committee of the whole amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the house resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable house, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed it is put into the speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.* 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place uncovered, and to address himself, not to the house, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name that the house may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.* 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1; 2 *Hats.* 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.* 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and, when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule* 3.]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the house overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the house does not acquiesce in the speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*; 76 *Scob.*; 7 *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the president's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: "*When two members rise at the same time, the president shall name the person to speak, but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the chair shall speak first.*" *Rule* 5.]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day, or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.* 12, 115; *Hakew.* 148; *Scob.* 58; 2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comn.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcon. Parl.* 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule* 4.]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416), or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.* 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.* 75); or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.* 29); or to the orders of the house, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the speaker rises to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, col. 205; *Hale Parl.* 133; *Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the speaker may of right speak of matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the house have occasion for facts within his knowledge, then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.* 31, 33; 2 *Hats.* 166, 168; *Hale Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.* 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1. fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the house. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the house, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.* 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31; *Hale Parl.* 133; 2 *Hats.* 166), by speaking, reviling, nipping or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.* 1604, Apr. 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the president or a senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the president, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the president may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.* 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1; 1640, col. 1), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.* 6; *D'Ewes*, 2, 487, col. 1); nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.* 31); nor to pass between the speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the house (*Scob.* 6); or to walk up and down it; or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.* 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the house to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the house and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the house may

require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation and to withdraw. Then the speaker states the offense committed, and the house considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.* 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assault and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the house, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280); or orders them to attend the speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the house (3 *Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the house must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the house is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the house, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the house is to be taken. 2 *Hats.* 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they can not be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.* 196; *Mem. in Hakew.* 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the house; but the committee can only report them to the house for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: If the member be called to order by a senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge of the matter. *Rule 7.*]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king is against order. *Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c. 3*; 2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other house, on the particular vote or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each house should be left to its own dependency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither house can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the house of which he is, and leave the punish-

ment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another house, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the house, and more particularly of the speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other house, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats*. 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats*. 219. The rule is that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or of examination of witnesses in the house, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved), himself heard, and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats*. 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the house that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats*. 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the house with his head covered, nor to move from one place to another with his hat on; nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob*. 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats*. 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the speaker may be controlled by the house. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right the door of the house ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters or sergeants-at-arms assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl*. 23.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the president shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule* 18.]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule* 19.]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the house. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the house told where there is no quorum present. 2 *Hals.* 87, 129. How far an order of the house is binding, see *Hakew.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the house will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the house is usually full [*which in the Senate is at noon*].

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the house, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes comes to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the house determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a *habeas corpus*. *Raym.* 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case*.

[Where the Constitution authorizes each house to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the house.]

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.* 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was, on the question (March 14, 1800), received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member,

not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. *10 Grey, 57.*

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the president or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule 24.*]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received; But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the informality of this question; it is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or debated until it is seconded. *Scob. 21.*

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule 9.*]

It is then, and not until then, in possession of the house, and can not be withdrawn but by leave of the house. It is to be put into writing, if the house or speaker require it, and must be read to the house by the speaker, as often as any member desire it for his information. *2 Hats. 82.*

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired, by the president or any member, delivered in at the table and read, before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule 10.*]

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And, the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without rising and addressing the chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the house against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the house commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinion and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the chair; but on an appeal

to the Senate (*i. e.*, a call for their sense by the president, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 26), the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen., June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the president shall give notice at each whether it be first, second, or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 25.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 25.*]

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the house in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew. 122; Scob. 40.*

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the speaker may refuse it. *Scob. 41; 1 Grey, 82, 84.*

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the speaker, who, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew. 137, 141.* A bill can not be amended on the first reading. *6 Grey, 286.* Nor is it usual for it to be opposed then; but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes, 335, col. 1; 3 Hats. 198.*

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew. 143.* It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the speaker. The speaker, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the

other house, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.* 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the president reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to committee of the whole house, or to a special committee. If the latter, the speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member may also name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the house have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.* 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.* 47), or, as it is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.* 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule* 27.]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule* 34.]

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town.*, col. 38); but it is usual to deliver to him who is first named.

In some cases the house has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the house. *Scob.* 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the house has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—

nothing being the report of the committee but what has been **agreed to** in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the house may be present at any select committee, but can not vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.* 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they can not change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.* 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hats.* 276); but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraph separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the house, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it can not be made good by amendments, they can not reject it, but must report it back to the house without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament that when a latter part has been amended you can not recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob.* 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the house so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was

made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the house to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the house can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *econverso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the house, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats*. 289, 292; *Scob*. 53; 2 *Hats*. 290; 8 *Scob*. 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it can not be altered but by the house, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob*. 50), and where, by references to the page, line and word of the bill. *Scob*. 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the house that the committee to whom was referred such a bill have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the house pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "Now, now," from the house generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the house, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob*. 52; *Hakew*. 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob*. 51. But it may be revived by a vote; and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILLS, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in any ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in case of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew. 151.* If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the house, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats. 131—note.*

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (3 *Hats. 131*); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the house, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey, 366*; 6 *Grey, 368*; 8 *Grey, 47, 104, 360*; 1 *Torbuck's Deb. 125*; 3 *Hats. 348*), no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey, 381.*

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem. 53.* When, through the amendments of the committee, the speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the house to the body of the bill, as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and, when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The twenty-eighth rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and pro-

ceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee). And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the vice president or president *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman (so-called) shall, during such time, have the powers of the president *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, are precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the house resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the president reports that "The house, acting in a committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the house." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the president pauses to give time to the house to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and, when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the house resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.]

[How far does this twenty-eighth rule subject the house, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the house are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the house. 3. A committee, even of the whole, can not refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the house can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee can not punish a breach of order in the house or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the house, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the twenty-eighth rule meant to subject them: for it continues to be a house, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a house. Thus [3] it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the house, for the moment it

would resume the same subject there; the twenty-eighth rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the house does. 7. It receives messages from the president and the other house. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read the second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, whether it shall be read a third time? If it comes from the other house, or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other house, and that which goes to the other house as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that

*The former practice of the senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[Rule 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

is to say, on the question, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and, lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves everyone to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass. When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill. *Hakew. 250.*

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the house or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great, though common, error to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the house. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the speaker directs it to be read without putting the question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. *2 Hats. 117, 118.*

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the house. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the house. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the house.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. *2 Grcy, 226.*

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28, 1793.*

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hats. 117.*

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule 11.*]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.* 274; *Elsyng's Mem.* 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.* 28, 22; *2 Hats.* 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the house might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion can not be received after another question is actually put, and while the house is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the house; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, “Whether the house will now proceed to the orders of the day?” they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand (*2 Hats.* 83); for priority of order gives priority of right, which can not be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.* 183. This

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the question entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the house. 2 Hats. 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 Hats. 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the house has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the house will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
	{ Postponement indefinite.
Lying on the table.	{ Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad uses of it, and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions the previous questions, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Previous question and postpone.....	}	In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule "first moved first put," takes place.
commit.....		
amend.....		
2. Postpone and previous question.....	}	
commit.....		
amend.....		
3. Commit and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
amend.....		
4. Amend and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
commit.....		

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar, for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to-wit: that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit, and if it be decided negatively, to-wit: that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the house out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for or against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If the postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the house; and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observation as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the house whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the house had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.* 46.

We have hitherto considered the question of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment, or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment, or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commit-

ment, or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the house, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, can not be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question can not be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with the sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and the longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats*. 8, 83; 3 *Hats*. 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the ses-

[*Rule 13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.]

sion shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded, but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats*. 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats*. 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the house. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats*. 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the house, and can not be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the house, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memorials in Hakew*. 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats*. 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Memorials in Hakew*. 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and, in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.* 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put, and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this maneuver to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the chair. But, as the rule is that the house is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it can not be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the house to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended, or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience, inasmuch as the speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may

prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch, also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the house, but not within the competence of the speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. *2 Hats.* 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. *1 Grey,* 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. *2 Hats.* 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it can not be amended afterward, in the same stage, because the house has on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it can not be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. *2 Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words

and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it can not do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, Jan. 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution, the words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after shorter time decided against, a longer time can not be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you can not insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you can not do it, then it can not be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and insert instead thereof, "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that, having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out can not be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out, by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one house with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the house or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.* 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the house. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where is it complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the house, on a question, unless the house orders it to be divided; as, on a question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to-wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.* 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the twelfth rule of the Senate, which says: “If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.”

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the proviso, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away, or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the

section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question, to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that, one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or an exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend: (1) To any foreign minister; nor (2) to any person whom the president should give a passport; nor (3) to any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the president shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having on the question retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

COEXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the house can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? so that one of them being decided, the other goes to questions without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the house, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the house. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the house when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the house, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 145. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out would be to put the same question, in effect, twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two houses. A motion to recede being negative, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to-wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating house to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, to recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1st. To agree. | { | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed— <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede. | { | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the house.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.* 23; 2 *Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.* 22; 2 *Hats.* 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the house, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the house is commonly full. *Hakew.* 153.

[The usage of the Senate is not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading can not on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he reads the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.* 136-37, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill *verbatim*; only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc.; the second section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but is a thing very unusual. *Hakew.* 126. Thus (27 *El.* 1584) a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formally committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewcs*, 337, col. 2; 414, col. 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.* 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Everyone is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read, as also all amendments from the other house. *Town.*, col. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill, sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the house; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.* 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the house. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the house, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the speaker's decision, then the speaker is to divide the house. *Scob.* 24; 2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the house. This has made it important which go forth and which remain, because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent and inattentive. The general rule, therefore, is that those who give their vote

for the preservation of the orders of the house shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats*. 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.* 43, 52; *Co.* 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

Petition that it be received*.....	}	Ayes.	
Read			
Lie on the table.....	}	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table.....			
Referred to committee for further proceeding.....		Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in.....	}	Ayes.	
Read first or second time.....			
Engrossed or read a third time.....			
Proceedings on every other stage.....			
Committed			
To committee on the whole.....		Noes.	
To select committee.....		Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table.....		Noes.	
Be now <i>read</i>	}	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence...			30, P. J. 251
Amendments to be read a second time		Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.	}	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....			334
With amendments be engrossed.....			395
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....		Noes.	398
Receive a rider	}	260	
Pass			
Be printed		Ayes.	256
Committees. That A take the chair.....	}		
To agree to whole or any part of report.....			
That the house do <i>now</i> resolve into committee.....			
Speaker. That he now leave the chair after order to go	}	Noes.	291
into committee			
That he issue warrant for new writ.....			
Member. That none be absent without leave.....			
Witness. That he be further examined.....		Ayes.	344
Previous question		Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.....	}	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of.....			
Lords. That their amendments be read a second time....		Noes.	
Messenger be received.....	}	Ayes.	
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock...			
If after 2 o'clock.....		Noes.	

*Noes. 9 *Grey*, 365.

Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock...Ayes.
 If after 4 o'clock.....Noes.
 Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution).....Ayes.
 Over the 30th of January.....Noes.
 For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sit- }
 ting day } Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the house and report the number to the speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the speaker. *Mem. in Hakew. 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats. 145, note.*

[But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the president or speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the vice president announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And, again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the president, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively."]

[By the sixteenth and seventeenth rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the president or speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the president or speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the secretary calls on the vice president and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the house.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other (*Scob. 24*), as it is not permitted to anyone to withdraw who is

in the house when the question is put, nor is anyone to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. *2 Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the president at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendment, by which debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the house is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.* 26; *2 Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the house if irregular. He sometimes permits old, experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.* 93. But if the house be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns., col.* 134.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the vice president decides when the house is divided. *Const. U. S., I. 3.*]

When from counting the house on a division it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1st, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.* 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other house.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the

reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule 20.*]

[1798, January. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing it to no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless a sense of that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the house in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried can not be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the house. *Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew. 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session. *Hakew. 158; 6 Grey., 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting in the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the house as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the house, and open for free discussion. *Towns., col. 26; 2 Hats. 98, 100, 101.* So orders of the house, or instruction to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib. 92; 3 Hats. 161.* Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew. 97, 98.*

Diverse expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 *Hats.*

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

†This rule now fixes the limitation.

278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual, an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.* 194-6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*. 3 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.* 22, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.* 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one house and sent to the other are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS, BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But

the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats*. 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trever, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance (10 *Grey*, 146); but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house can not recede from, or insist on, its own amendment, with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats*. 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand*. 288. A like case, 1 *Chand*. 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand*. 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other house takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating house agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the second and not the third degree; for, as the amending house, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the

only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating house, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending house is only in the second, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when on a bill from the originating house, the other, at its second reading, makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the question of amendments between the houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters pending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the house which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.* 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the house asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other house at the conference; but are not then to be answered. 4 *Grey*, 144. The other house, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each house to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, *viva voce* and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.* 280. This report can not be amended or altered as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the house asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferrees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.* 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 *Hats.* 269), and we do in fact

see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*Ib.* 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300); and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferrees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferrees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.* 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.* 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.* 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 8 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other house. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.* 304. Or the failure of the other house to present to the king a bill passed by both houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the house, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the king, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.* 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chand.* 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill. 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the houses are to be sent only while both houses are sitting. 2 *Hats.* 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.* 22.

[In Senate, the messages are introduced in any state of business, except: 1. Where a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule 47.* The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the house be in committee when a messenger attends, the speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the speaker of the house. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly,

March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that house disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other house to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought the bills from the other house has retired, the speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the house "that the other house have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew. 178.*

It is not the usage for one house to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. *10 Grey, 150.* Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the house to which it is sent. *3 Hats. 25.* Nor, when they have rejected a bill from the other house, do they give notice of it; but it passes *sub silentio*, to prevent unbecoming alterations. *1 Blackst. 183.*

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the house in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one house of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. *3 Grey, 151, 181.*

When a bill is sent by one house to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. *3 Hats. 25; 5 Grey, 154.* But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the speakers or members of the two houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. *2 Hats. 260, 261, 262.*

The king, having sent original letters to the commons, afterward desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. *1 Chandler, 303.*

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The house which has received a bill and passed it may present it for the king's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. *2 Hats. 142.* Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the king, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their president. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the president of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the president disapprove, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the president's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.* 1, 7.

[Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.* 1, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.* 1, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule* 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed

by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats.* 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals separated from the question, but only the question as finally agreed to by the house. The rule of entering in the journals only what the house has agreed to is founded in great prudence and good sense, as there may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.* 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.* 1, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was Oct. 30, 1685. *1 Chandler,* 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.* 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.* 114, 115; *Jour. H. C., Mar.* 17, 1592; *Hale Parl.* 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature, and both houses together have power of judicature, and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament (6 *H.* 8, c. 16; 4 *Inst.* 23, 24); and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.* 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.* 361; 3 *Hats.* 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, everyone may see and publish them. 6 *Grey,* 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the house. *2 Hats.* 194-5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective houses. The king has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either house to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats.* 332; 1 *Blackstone,* 186; 5 *Grey,* 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I. 5. But "neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting." I. 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with re-

spect to the time of adjournment, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.* II. 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, can not be amended, as by adding "to a particular day," but must be put simply, "that this house do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned till the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the house is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the house be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to-wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the king, or by the efflux or the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.* 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.* 29; 4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.* 61; 1 *Mod.* 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.* 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 3 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separates in two ways only, to-wit: By adjournment or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the president, "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the president's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day"

(I. 4.), this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other words, it is declared by a joint vote authorizing the president of the Senate and speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the —— day of ——.*]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the termination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachment, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.* 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The president of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. *Const. U. S.* II. 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the Senate shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 39.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware vs. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.* 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe.* 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature, the president originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we en-

tirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and can not be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights to the states; for surely the president and Senate can not do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the house, of Feb. 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the president.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratifications is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only, when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and everyone shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every one of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed, on a subsequent day, when everyone shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be: "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S. I. 3.*]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const. I. 3.*]

[The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const. II. 4.*]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const. III. 2.*]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The lords can not impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the commons. *Ib.* 84. The lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the king or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but, on accusation by the house of commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So

the lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris' case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.* 325-7; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.* 25; 73 *Seld.* 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.* 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sach. Tr.* 329; 2 *Wood.* 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 June, 1701, 101; 1 *W'ms.* 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

Articles. The accusations (articles) of the commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.* 325; 2 *Wood.* 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 June, 1701, 101; 1 *W'ms.* 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the article is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*, 1; *Rushw.* 268; *Fost.* 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.* 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law, but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.* 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush*, 274; 1 *Rush*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.* 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 Nov. 1643; *Woodd.* 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.* 615; 2 *St. Tr.* 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.* 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.* 233; *Sach. Tr.* 15; *Jour. H. of C.*, 6 March, 1640-1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open house, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the house, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 R. 2), a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.* 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.* 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons: for they are in *loco proprio*, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.* 124. The Ld. Berkley (6 E. 3) was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the king, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.* 125. In 1 H. 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.* 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are *patria sua* of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "The peers are judges of law as well as of fact" (2 Hale P. C. 275); consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole house, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb. 1709-10; 2 Woodd. 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 159), as well as not capital (162). The lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.* 167; 2 Woodd. 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per *legem teræ*, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*. *Seld. Jud.* 168-71. This trial, though it vary in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments prevailed; for impeachments

are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.* 14; 2 *Woodd.* 611. The chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors, the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.* 144; 2 *Woodd.* 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.* 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.* 614, *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.* 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray*, 383; 4 *Com. Jour.*, 23 Dec. 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.* 618.

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JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

PART II.

HISTORY.

MINNESOTA.

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND RESOURCES.

HISTORY.

The greater part, or about two-thirds, of the territory embraced within the boundaries of Minnesota, was included in the Louisiana Purchase, ceded to the United States by France in 1803. The remainder of this state, comprising its northeastern third part, lying east of the Mississippi river, was included in the country surrendered from Great Britain by the treaty of 1783, at the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1805 a grant of land nine miles square, at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter (now Minnesota) rivers, was obtained from the Sioux Indians. A military post was established on the grant in 1819, and in 1820 arrangements were made for the erection of a fort, which was completed in 1822, and named "Fort Snelling," after the commanding officer, and the grant has ever since been known as the Fort Snelling Reservation. In 1823 the first steamboat ascended the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling; and annually thereafter one or two trips of steamboats were made to this isolated post for a number of years.

This territory was held by the Chippewa and Dakota or Sioux Indians, but adventurous pioneers had penetrated into the country along the streams tributary to the Mississippi river, and in 1836 Wisconsin Territory was organized, comprising all the territory west of Lake Michigan, and including within its limits all the country west of the Great Lakes and north of Illinois, the west boundary of the Territory being the Mississippi river.

In 1837 two important treaties were made with the native tribes of Indians. The first one was made by Gov. Henry Dodge of Wisconsin, with the Chippewas, at Fort Snelling, on the twenty-ninth of July of that year, whereby the Chippewas ceded to the United States all their pine or agricultural lands on the St. Croix river and its tributaries.

On the twenty-ninth of September of the same year, at the city of Washington, a treaty was made by Joel R. Poinsett, a special commissioner representing the United States, and about twenty Indian chiefs, accompanied by Major Taliaferro, their agent, and Scott Campbell, an interpreter. Through the influence and by the direction of Governor Dodge, this delegation of chiefs had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making this treaty, by which the Dakotas ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, including all the islands in the same. The Indians were to receive as consideration for the same \$300,000, to be invested in five per cent stocks, the increase of which should be paid to them annually

—\$110,000 in cash, to be divided among the mixed bloods, and \$90,000, in payment of debts owing by the tribes.

In 1848 Wisconsin adopted a state constitution, but ignored the enabling act, and made the northern part of the western boundary of the State along the line of the St. Louis and Rum rivers, which was not accepted by the United States government, and the boundary line from the Mississippi river to Lake Superior became fixed, as in the enabling act, on the line of the St. Croix river and in a direct line to the mouth of the St. Louis river.

After the acceptance of the Wisconsin constitution, in May, 1848, the territory north and west of the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers being practically without a government, the Hon. John Catlin, claiming to be still secretary and acting governor of Wisconsin Territory, issued a proclamation for a special election, to elect a delegate to Congress. The election was held October 30th, and Hon. H. H. Sibley was chosen delegate, and after some delay was admitted as such into the Congress of the United States.

On March 3, 1849, Congress passed an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota. It fixed the seat of government at St. Paul, and established the southern boundary of the territory along the north and west boundary lines of the State of Iowa, from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river, the western boundary through the middle of the channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of the White Earth river, and up the middle of the channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, the northern boundary running thence easterly and southeasterly on the international boundary line to Lake Superior, and the eastern boundary running thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin, and following the north and west boundary of said state down the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers to the place of beginning. At this time the population of the Territory was mainly in the section east of the Mississippi river, and the settlers almost entirely engaged in lumbering. The territorial government was declared fully organized June 1, 1849, by Hon. Alexander Ramsey, who had been appointed first territorial governor. The year 1849 was noted as the year of excitement from the discovery of gold in California, and the eyes of many thousands of people throughout the east were turned westward, where opportunities were opening for the growth of new states. Although at the organization of the Territory there was scarcely a thousand people, within a year the census of 1850 gave to the Territory a population of 6,077. Of this number, however, 1,134 residents were credited to the northernmost part of the Territory on the Red River of the North, many of these being half-breeds, and the early pioneers engaged in the fur trade, brought there through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company.

The first territorial election was held on the first day of August, 1849.

The first session of the territorial legislature commenced in St. Paul, Sept. 3, 1849, during which counties were established and a code of laws enacted. The second session was commenced in January, 1851, at which time the capital was permanently located at St. Paul, the university at St. Anthony, and the state prison at Stillwater.

In 1851 three treaties were made with the Sioux and with the Chippewa bands of Indians, whereby large tracts of lands were relinquished to the United States.

In view of the great extent of country desired, and the importance of the transaction, and the long continued friendship of the Dakota nation, President Fillmore departed from the usual mode of appointing commissioners, and deputed the Hon. Luke Lea, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and Gov. Alexander Ramsey to meet the representatives of the Dakotas, and to conclude with them a treaty for such lands as they might be willing to sell.

On the twenty-seventh of June, 1851, Commissioner Lea arrived in St. Paul on the steamboat *Excelsior*, and on the twenty-ninth he, in company with Gov. Ramsey, landed at Traverse des Sioux, where the great council was to be held, and the treaty consummated with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Great delay in the proceedings was caused by the non-arrival of certain Sioux chiefs from the upper country, and it was not until the eighteenth of July that the council convened, and the preliminaries to the treaty commenced. During this interval of about twenty days they all entertained themselves as best they could with races, dances, suppers, sham fights and all sorts of fun.

On the eighteenth of July, all the chiefs having arrived, proclamation was made, and being convened in grand council and the *pipe of peace* having been passed around, the council was opened by an address from Gov. Ramsey. On the twenty-third of July the treaty was concluded and signed by the chiefs, by which they ceded to the United States all the lands claimed by these bands east of the Sioux Wood and Big Sioux rivers and Lake Traverse to the Mississippi, excepting a reservation one hundred miles long by twenty miles wide, on the headwaters of the Minnesota river.

This sale included 21,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world. By this treaty the Indians were to remove within two years to the reservation; to receive from our government, after removal, \$275,000, to enable them to settle up their affairs and to become established in their new home; \$30,000 was to be expended in breaking land, erecting mills and establishing a manual labor school; and they were also to receive, for fifty years from that time, an annuity of \$68,000, payable as follows: Cash, \$40,000; civilization fund, \$12,000; goods and provisions, \$10,000; education fund, \$6,000.

On the twenty-ninth of July, 1851, Gov. Ramsey and Commissioner Lea met the chiefs and leading men of the Med-ay-wakantoon and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands of Sioux at a grand council at Mendota, to negotiate another treaty for the sale of other lands, which treaty was concluded on the fifth of August, and signed by sixty-four chiefs, head men and warriors. By this treaty these bands of Indians ceded and relinquished all their lands in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Iowa, and in consideration thereof the United States was to reserve for them a home of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river, and bounded on the west by the Tchay-tam-bay and Yellow Medicine rivers, on the east by the Little Rock river, and a line running due south from its mouth to the Waraju river; and to pay them the following sums of money: For settling debts and aid in removal, \$220,000; for erection of buildings and opening farms, \$30,000;

civilization fund, to be paid annually, \$12,000; educational fund, paid annually, \$6,000; goods and provisions, annually, \$10,000; cash, \$30,000. The annuities were to continue for fifty years from date of treaty.

The commissioners, in their report of August. 6, 1851, to Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, secretary of the interior, say, "the amount of land acquired by these treaties is computed at over thirty-five (35) millions of acres." Embraced in the articles of cession as part of the above purchase were 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 acres lying in the State of Iowa, between the line of the old "neutral ground" and the northern and western boundaries of the State. The tract of country, and generally all lands whatever in the State of Iowa claimed by the Sioux, were therefore embraced in the articles of cession of both treaties.

The Senate of the United States, on the twenty-third of June, 1852, ratified the treaties, with amendments to each, which amendments were subsequently accepted by the Indians, and on the twenty-fourth of February, 1853, President Millard Fillmore issued his proclamation accepting, ratifying and confirming each of the said treaties as amended. The total amount of land relinquished to the government by these two treaties amounted to over 28,000,000 acres in Minnesota.

The third treaty of 1851 was effected by Gov. Ramsey with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas at Pembina, by which they ceded certain territory, sixty-five miles in width by one hundred and fifty miles in length, intersected by the Red River of the North. This treaty was not ratified by the government.

After the ratification of these treaties a great wave of immigration set in from all the eastern states, and an era of speculation started which probably has never been excelled in any portion of the west, and a census taken in 1857 gave a population of 150,037.

Notwithstanding there was an abundant supply of good land outside of the limits of the land ceded under these treaties, the adventurous spirit of the pioneers led many of them to settle on the extreme eastern limits of the grant, and in immediate proximity to the Indian settlements. In the southwestern portion of the State, particularly, settlements were made close to the boundary line of Iowa and north and west of Spirit lake. Some were in Iowa and some were in Minnesota, and all were within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent resident in the Territory of Minnesota. Although the Indians were living on the reservation lands west of these settlements, in their hunting expeditions they were accustomed to return to the ceded lands. In a general way the Indians were civil, and committed only petty depredations; but their visits were at times annoying. Among the Indians there was a single band, under the leadership of Ink-pa-du-ta, or the Scarlet Point, of about fifteen lodges, which had been for many years an independent band, and of a thieving, vagabondish character (really outlaws from the Sioux nation, and not represented in the treaties of 1851), who had taken possession of a strip of land running on both sides of the boundary lines of Iowa and Minnesota, and extending to the Missouri river. In March, 1857, a few of these Indians were hunting in the neighborhood of Rock river, and one of them was bitten by a dog belonging to a white man. The dog was

killed by the Indian, and in return the owner of the dog made an assault upon the Indian, and afterwards gathered his neighbors, and they went to the Indian camp and disarmed them. The arms were afterwards returned to them, and the party moved north, arriving at the Spirit lake settlement about the sixth of March, where they massacred the men and took four women into captivity. Other settlements were attacked, and altogether forty-two settlers were killed. Two of the women were afterwards rescued through the efforts of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, then the Indian agent. An effort was made to punish this band of savages, but all escaped except the oldest son of Ink-pa-du-ta, who had ventured into the camp of other Sioux, near the agency, and was killed in an attempt to capture him.

In 1855 and 1856 town-site speculation became the absorbing thought; and when the panic of 1857 set in Minnesota was soon in a deplorable condition. The demand for an extensive railroad system and a state government had originated in the flush times of 1856 and 1857, and on Feb. 26, 1857, Congress passed an act authorizing a constitutional convention, and granting a large amount of lands in aid of public schools. On March 3, 1857, an act of Congress was approved making a large grant of lands in aid of railroads.

The election of members of the constitutional convention was held June 1, 1857, and the result was an almost equal division representing the Democratic and Republican parties. So close was this division, and there being some contested seats, when the convention assembled, on July 13, two distinct organizations were made, each proceeding to frame a constitution, but finally, by conference committees, they united in one document, which was submitted to a vote of the people on October 13, and adopted almost unanimously. By this constitution the boundaries of the State were changed on the west, making the Red River of the North the line, up to the Bois des Sioux, along that river and through Lake Traverse and Big Store lake, and by a direct south line to the north boundary of Iowa.

This constitution provided for an election of State officers at the same time of voting upon the adoption of the constitution, resulting, by a close vote, in the election of the Democratic nominees. The first State legislature was convened on the 2d of December, 1857, and continued in session until March 25, 1858, when a recess was taken until after the State should be admitted. Some doubts were raised as to the legality of the acts of the legislature previous to admission by Congress. The act of admission was passed and approved May 11, 1858. The legislature again assembled in June, and finally adjourned Aug. 12, 1858. During this prolonged session the embryo State was without funds, and a loan of \$250,000 was authorized; but as the acts of the legislature before admission were somewhat irregular, the loan could not be readily negotiated. To tide over the difficulty State warrants were issued in the form of bank notes, and passed current, with more or less discount, until the summer of 1858, when they were redeemed from the proceeds of the loan consummated after the admission of the State.

The first legislature worked diligently in what they considered the best interest of the State, and as the grant of lands by the United States in aid of railroads within the State had to be turned over to companies, a large part of the session was devoted to railroad legislation. The scheme of further

aid to companies who might be willing to undertake the building of railroads was originated, and commonly denominated the "Five Million Loan Bill," contemplating the loan of the credit of the State, to that amount, in such sums as would be paid upon the grading and final completion of certain miles of road. On a submission of this law to the people it was adopted by a large majority. The opposition at the time of the vote upon this measure was very bitter, and continued after bonds were being issued, and with the dissatisfaction arising from the small amount of work completed and the large amount of bonds issued, threatenings of repudiation advocated by leading men in the State caused a distrust in financial circles and a final collapse of the whole scheme, and the foreclosure of the mortgages taken by the State upon the railroad lands and franchises, and the abandonment of all railroad construction for the time being. The total amount of bonds issued under this provision of the constitution was \$2,275,000. By the foreclosure proceedings the State acquired about 250 miles of graded road, the franchises of the companies and the lands, amounting to five millions of acres, as indemnity for this issue of bonds. Notwithstanding the State had acquired all the rights, including the improvements of the railroad companies, the feeling against any settlement of the bonds was strong enough to secure an amendment to the constitution in 1860 prohibiting the passage of any law levying a tax or making other provision for the payment of the principal or interest of these bonds without having the same submitted to a vote of the people and adopted.

The two years following the crash of 1857 were replete with financial disaster and a shrinkage of inflated values in town-sites; but the country was filling up with farmers, and the rich soil of the State was giving abundant harvests.

The political contest of 1859 was bitter, and resulted in the Republican party carrying the State, both for State officers and the legislature.

The census of 1860 gave the State a population of 172,023. During this year there was great hope of a largely increased immigration into the country; but the political situation in the Union, starting with the opening of the presidential campaign of that year, soon indicated a disturbing element throughout the country, and distrust and depression were manifest on all sides, which was not allayed by the result of the presidential election. The war period, commencing with the time of the president's proclamation in April, 1861, to the final close of the rebellion in 1865, did not permit any material growth in the State. About twenty-five thousand of her able-bodied citizens volunteered and were enlisted in the Union army.

The Indian reservation set apart by the treaties of 1851, a tract twenty miles wide on the upper part of the Minnesota river, embracing some of the finest lands in the State, was becoming a barrier to settlements in the upper Minnesota valley. Settlers had taken lands close up to the reservation, and there was considerable complaint that Indians were coming off the reservation and committing petty depredations, and the Indians had more or less complaints to make regarding the extortions practiced by the post traders. The encroachments of the whites were viewed with suspicion by the Indians, and sooner or later, from these causes alone, a conflict would probably have occurred. The War of the Rebellion, calling away

so many of the able-bodied men of the State, left the frontier settlements almost defenseless, and doubtless caused the younger portion of the tribes to become more offensive to the settlers, and more exacting in their demands.

The lands embraced within the reservation under the treaties of 1851 were in the very heart of Minnesota, and, considering the forests and streams, were the choicest of farming lands. The settlers on the border were anxiously coveting this Garden of Eden. A sentiment was created throughout the State that the Indians should abandon the tribal relations and become civilized. To this end the head men of the Dakota nation were induced, in 1858, to go to Washington, under the charge of Hon. Joseph R. Brown, in whom they had great confidence, for the purpose of negotiating for the whole or a part of this reservation. Treaties were signed ceding the ten-mile strip on the north side of the river, upon the payment of \$140,000, and the government provided that every head of a family or single person over the age of twenty-one years adopting a civilized life should secure in fee eighty acres of land. From some cause the payments of \$140,000 were never made, and there was great dissatisfaction on account of this treaty among those of the tribes who were averse to accepting the condition of civilization; and from the fact that there was no money divided among them on account of this relinquishment, a bitter dissension arose between the older chiefs and the younger members, the latter claiming that they had been robbed either by the chiefs or by the government, and they proposed to have a settlement, peaceful or otherwise.

This internal strife was augmented from year to year by the withdrawal of families who were willing to accept the civilization fund, the number in three years succeeding the treaty amounting to one hundred and sixty persons. They were, however, still annuity Indians, and claimed the right to be heard in the councils. The annuity Indians, all told, numbered about six thousand two hundred, and the annual cash payment to each person amounted to about fifteen dollars. The Indians were treated as wards of the United States. Two agencies were established, around which were gathered storekeepers to sell the Indians goods in anticipation of the annuity payments; and, usually, the annual payment was simply a settlement of the claims of the traders, who took the risk of furnishing the goods in advance. That there was injustice practiced upon the Indians is doubtless true; probably not so great as the disaffected Indians imagined. There was enough, however, to make the time of the annual payment an anxious period, for fear of an outbreak. The failure of the government in its attempt to punish the Spirit lake murderers had a tendency to create a feeling among the leaders of the rebellious spirit that if they could only unite the whole body of Sioux in an uprising they could make a successful attack upon the settlers, and perhaps regain the lands formerly held by the Indians. The War of the Rebellion, starting in 1861, gave renewed energy to the discontent. The Indians were well aware of the reverses of the Union forces during the first year of the war. The calls for troops were taking the able-bodied men from the farms, and many of the half-breeds had volunteered for the army. All these conditions had a disquieting effect, and, added to this, in 1862 the June

payment was not made; and as there was no satisfactory answer for the delay, the traders took advantage of the necessities of the Indians and insinuated that perhaps the government would go to pieces, and there would be no further payments. The missionaries endeavored to counteract these evil influences, and, with the aid of the civilized Indians, succeeded in averting deliberate outbreak. The delay in payment of annuities, however, tended to keep up the discontent, particularly among the younger braves, who were the hunters. Their vagabond life brought them into the settlements, and in contact with the whites; and their worthless, lazy habits made them offensive to the families, as beggars of meals or money, or anything to take their fancy.

These are, in brief, the circumstances which led up to the great massacre of 1862, which for a short time threatened the lives of all the settlers on the western boundary of the State. There was no concerted action for the massacre, and to some extent there is an uncertainty as to why the first murders were committed. Four young men or boys are believed to have commenced the massacre, in a spirit of bravado, making a threatening attack first upon a family, driving them from their home, afterwards following them to a neighbor's house, where, after an altercation with the families, they killed three men and two women. These occurrences took place on the seventeenth of August, in the township of Acton, twelve miles west of Litchfield. Realizing that if they remained in the vicinity punishment would soon overtake their murderous acts, they lost no time in going back to camp, relating what they had done, and asking protection. A hasty consultation was had between two of the chiefs; they realized that the murderers must be given up, or the annuities would be stopped, and a war of extermination would be inaugurated. They chose to stand by the murderers, and immediately following there was a general uprising of the entire Sioux bands. So swift were their movements, before any effective resistance could be brought against them, that about eight hundred of the settlers, men, women and children, were murdered within a few days. The prompt action of the State authorities, aided by the national government, resulted in the capture of about 2,000 of the belligerent Indians and the withdrawal of the remainder beyond the boundaries of the State, into the wilds of Dakota. Of the captured Indians 303 were found guilty of murder and rape, and were condemned to death by a military court martial. Of this number 265 were reprieved by President Lincoln, and the remainder, thirty-eight of the most prominent engaged in the massacre, were hung in Mankato on the 26th of December, 1862. The next year the general government authorized an expedition against the Indians who had escaped to the Dakota plains, because of their constant raids in small squads on the frontiers of the State for the purpose of horse-stealing and marauding upon adventurous settlers who might risk going back to their abandoned farms. After two decisive encounters, the Indians retreated beyond the Missouri river, and in 1864 another expedition was sent forward and a final settlement of the Sioux outbreak was accomplished, by a confiscation and surrender of the ponies and arms of most of the bands hostile to the government.

The several tribes of Sioux Indians were engaged in this massacre; and were the representatives of the tribes that had made the cession of lands in 1851, under the first and second treaties of that year. Under these treaties the government had set aside a trust fund of several millions of dollars, from which there was paid annually the sum of \$150,000. Settlers who had lost property urged their claims for indemnity, and Congress promptly established a commission to receive all claims, and investigate the facts. The commission was duly organized and established headquarters in the city of St. Paul, and carefully examined all the claims presented. The total number filed was 2,940, with damages amounting to \$2,458,795.16. The commission allowed 2,635 claims, and cut down the damages to \$1,370,374. By act of Congress these claims were paid, and the annuities and all further payments to the tribes were stopped. The State was also reimbursed for extraordinary expenses incurred during the period of insurrection.

On the second of October, 1863, a treaty was concluded at the old crossing of Red Lake river, about twelve miles east of the present city of Crookston, by Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, and the chiefs and head men of the Red Lake and of the Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, for the cession of a large tract of country, being the same land embraced in one of the treaties of 1851, but not ratified at that time, of which the boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the national boundary with the Lake of the Woods; thence in a southwest direction to the head of Thief river; thence following that stream to its mouth; thence southeasterly in a direct line toward the head of Wild Rice river, and thence following the boundary of the Pillager cession of 1855 to the mouth of said river; thence up the channel of the Red river to the mouth of the Sheyenne; thence up said river to Lake Stump, near the eastern extremity of Devil's lake; thence north to the international boundary; and thence east on said boundary to the place of beginning. It embraced all of the Red river valley in Minnesota and Dakota, except a small portion previously ceded, and was estimated to contain 11,000,000 acres. This treaty was ratified by the Senate, with amendments, March 1, 1864. The Indians, on the 12th of April, 1864, assented to the amendments, and President Lincoln, by his proclamation of the 5th of May, 1864, confirmed the treaty.

The close of the Civil war in the spring of 1865, and the return of the soldiers, and the assurance of no further depredations from the Sioux Indians, started a new era of prosperity and rapid growth. The legislature, in the meantime, had granted charters on the foreclosed roadbeds and lands to new railroad companies, and the construction of roads was furnishing abundant labor to all who were coming to the State. The population at this time was 250,099, and in 1870 the population had increased to 439,706, nearly doubling in five years. The railroad companies had within the same period constructed nearly 1,000 miles of railroad, and continued their building with even greater vigor until the financial crisis of 1873 brought all public enterprises again to a stand, and produced stagnation in all the growing towns. The farmers had been active in developing the country, and were adding largely to the productions of the State when the grasshopper raids, for the

time being, destroyed the growing crops, and caused great financial distress for two or three years.

The census of 1875 gave the State a population of 595,407, still showing a fair increase, but small in comparison with the five years following the close of the rebellion. By 1878 the State had fairly recovered from the financial crash of 1873, but speculation has at no time since 1878 been so reckless as in the two periods of the State ending in 1857 and 1873.

Along with the prosperity of the State, caused so largely by the rapid railroad building, the State pride began to assert itself with more force, and the prominent citizens continued to urge an adjustment of the dishonored railroad bonds. In 1877 a proposition setting aside the proceeds of 500,000 acres for internal improvement lands in settlement was by act of the legislature submitted to a vote at a special election called for the 12th of June, and voted down by the decisive vote of 59,176 against to 17,324 votes for the proposition. This vote was largely owing to the fact that the State at that time had almost an entire new population that had come into the State long after the bonds were issued and had no definite knowledge of the history of the original indebtedness.

In 1881 the legislature enacted a law providing for the adjustment of these bonds, and designating the judges of the supreme court as a commission to make the settlement. The constitutionality of this law was questioned, a writ of injunction was served, and the final determination of the supreme bench was that the law was unconstitutional, as also the amendment of 1860, prohibiting any settlement without a vote of the people. This latter act had previously been determined unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. An extra session of the legislature was called in October of the same year, when the final adjustment was authorized by act of the legislature, on a basis of fifty per cent of the amount nominally due, and, after a careful examination of all the claims presented, the bond question was forever set at rest by the issue of adjustment bonds, to the amount of \$4,282,000, to parties entitled to receive them. For the payment of these bonds the proposition of setting aside the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands was again submitted at the general election in 1881, and, by a vote of 82,435 votes in favor and 24,526 votes against, the action of the legislature was ratified and the stigma of repudiation removed, which had been fastened upon the State by the popular vote of 1877.

In 1880 the national census gave us a population of 780,773, and the state census of 1885 swelled these figures to 1,117,798, indicating the extraordinary growth of forty-three per cent; but an examination of the figures shows us that the growth was mainly confined to the cities, being nearly eighty per cent of increase, while in the farming community and small towns the percentage of increase was only twenty per cent.

During the ten years between 1880 and 1890 there was a period of great activity in railroad building, and 2,310 miles of road were put in operation. This alone gave great energy to the business of the State, and caused a large increase in the population of the cities, and gradually culminated in a most extravagant real estate boom, and an era of the wildest speculation. In the

country the growth was normal over the entire State, although large numbers of farmers in the southern half of the State were attracted to the plains of Dakota, where great activity was being developed by the pushing of railroads into different sections of the territory.

The settlement of the Dakotas and the consequent breaking up of the virgin land, after the year 1885, almost doubled the wheat yield of the north-western states, so that the farmers of Minnesota were soon confronted with the question whether wheat should continue to be their leading staple. In the southern part of the State the wheat return was not enough per acre to yield any profit to the farmer at the reduced prices; and gradually methods have changed, so that the leading agricultural industries are dairying, stock raising, and a general diversified farming. It seems safe to predict that in the near future Minnesota will yield her place as the greatest wheat-producing state, but will have earned a greater reputation as the best all-around farming state in the Union.

The national census of 1890 gave us a population of 1,301,826, an increase of 184,028 in five years, of which amount about 70,000 increase went to the cities and 114,000 to the country districts, showing eighteen per cent increase in the cities and fifteen per cent increase in the country. The state census of 1895 showed an increase of 272,793, or 21.95 per cent, in the preceding five years, giving a total population of 1,574,619.

Minnesota was the first state of the Union to respond to the call of the president for volunteers at the beginning of the war with Spain, in April, 1898. Three regiments, designated as the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, were mobilized at St. Paul April 29, and were mustered into the United States service May 7 and 8. The Fifteenth Regiment was mustered into service July 18. In total this State furnished 5,313 officers and enlisted men for the volunteer army. At the close of the war the Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments returned to Minnesota, and were mustered out of service in November. The Fifteenth Regiment continued in service until March 27, 1899; and the Thirteenth Regiment, after more than a year of service in the Philippine Islands, was mustered out October 3, 1899.

According to the last national census, the population of Minnesota June 1, 1900, was 1,751,394, showing an increase of 34.5 per cent during the preceding decade. The population of her five largest cities was as follows: Minneapolis, 202,718; St. Paul, 163,065; Duluth, 52,969; Winona, 19,714; and Stillwater, 12,318.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

1635. Jean Nicollet an explorer from France, who had wintered in the neighborhood of Green Bay, brought to Montreal the first mention of the aboriginies of Minnesota.
- 1658-59. Groseilliers and Radisson wintered among the Sioux of Mille Lacs region, Minnesota, being its first white explorers.
1661. Father Rene Menard left Keweenaw, on Lake Superior, to visit the Hurons, then in northern Wisconsin, and was lost near the sources of the Black and Chippewa rivers. His breviary and cassock were said to have been found among the Sioux.
1679. July 2d, Daniel Greyselon Du Lhut (Duluth) held a council with the Sioux at Kathio, their principal settlement on the shore of Mille Lacs. Du Lhut, in June, 1680, by way of the St. Croix river, reached the Mississippi, and met Hennepin.
1680. Louis Hennepin, **after** captivity in the village of the Mille Lacs Sioux, first saw the Falls of **St. Anthony**.
1688. Nicholas Perrot **planted the** cross and arms of France on the soil of Minnesota, and laid formal claim to the country for France. He built a fort on Lake Pepin, near Lake City.
1696. Le Sueur built a fort on Isle Pelee, in the Mississippi, now called Prairie island, between Hastings and Red Wing.
1700. Le Sueur established Fort L'Huillier, on the Blue Earth river (near the mouth of the Le Sueur), and first supplied the Sioux with firearms.
1727. The French established a third fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de La Perriere as commander.
1728. Great flood in the Mississippi.
1763. By the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, to England, and west of it to Spain.
1766. Captain Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony falls and Minnesota river. He claimed to have made a treaty with the Indians the following spring, in a cave, afterward called "Carver's Cave," within the present limits of St. Paul, at which he said they ceded to him an immense tract of land, long known as "Carver's Claim," but never recognized by government.
1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787 extended over the Northwest Territory, including the northeastern third of Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river.
- 1798-99. The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.
1800. May 7th, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana by the division of Ohio.
1803. April 30th, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for the preceding forty years in possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain.

- 1803-04. William Morrison, the first known white man to discover the source of the Mississippi river, visits Elk lake and explores the streams entering into the lake forming the head of the river.
1805. Lieut. Z. M. Pike visited Minnesota to establish government relations there, and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotas.
1812. The Dakotas, Ojibways, and Winnebagoes, under the lead of hostile traders, joined the British during the war. Red river colony established by Lord Selkirk.
1819. Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river, became a part of Crawford county, Michigan. Fort Snelling established and a post at Mendota occupied by troops, under command of Col. Leavenworth. Maj. L. Taliaferro appointed Indian agent, arriving April 19th.
1820. Corner-stone of Fort Snelling laid September 10th. Gov. Cass visits Minnesota and makes a treaty of peace between the Sioux and Ojibways, at Fort Snelling. Col. Josiah Snelling appointed to the command of the latter post.
1823. The first steamboat arrived at Mendota, May 10th, Maj. Taliaferro and Beltrami being passengers. Maj. Stephen H. Long explores Minnesota river, the Red river valley, and the northern frontier. Beltrami explores sources of the Mississippi.
1826. Great flood on the Red river; a part of the colony driven to Minnesota and settle near Fort Snelling.
1832. Schoolcraft explored sources of Mississippi river.
1833. First mission established at Leech lake by Rev. W. T. Boutwell.
1834. The portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi attached to Michigan. Gen. H. H. Sibley settles at Mendota.
1835. Catlin and Featherstonhaugh visit Minnesota.
1836. The Territory of Wisconsin organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi; the rest being attached to Iowa. Nicollet visits Minnesota.
1837. Gov. Dodge of Wisconsin made a treaty, at Fort Snelling, with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotas for their lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements within the area of Minnesota.
1838. The treaty ratified by Congress. Franklin Steele makes a claim at St. Anthony falls. Pierre Parrant makes a claim and builds a shanty on the present site of St. Paul.
1839. St. Croix county established.
1841. The chapel of "St. Paul" built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the State.
1843. Stillwater settled.
1846. August 6th, the Wisconsin enabling act passed.

1847. The Wisconsin constitutional convention meets. The town of St. Paul surveyed, platted and recorded in St. Croix county register of deeds' office. First improvement of the water power at the Falls of St. Anthony.
1848. May 29th, Wisconsin admitted, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government. August 26th, the "Stillwater convention" held, taking measures for a separate territorial organization, and asking that the new Territory be named Minnesota. October 30th, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.
1849. January 15th, H. H. Sibley admitted to a seat. March 3d, the bill organizing Minnesota passed. March 19th, its territorial officers appointed. June 1st, Gov. Ramsey declared, by proclamation, the Territory organized. September 3d, the first territorial legislature assembled.
1850. Great flood this year; highest water ever known. Minnesota river first navigated by steamboats. Census shows 6,077 inhabitants.
1851. Permanent location of capital, university, and penitentiary; another flood. July 23d, treaty of Traverse des Sioux completed, opening all the territory west of the Mississippi to settlers.
1852. June 22d, the treaty ratified by the United States Senate.
1853. Pierce's administration. W. A. Gorman appointed governor. The capitol building completed.
1854. Celebration of the opening of the Rock Island railroad, the first road to the Mississippi river, by a mammoth excursion, reaching St. Paul June 8th. Large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.
1857. Enabling act passes Congress, February 26th. Gov. Sam Medary (appointed by Buchanan) arrives on April 22d. Legislature passes a bill to remove the capital to St. Peter, but it fails to accomplish the object. Ink-pa-du-ta massacre, April. Land grant act passes Congress. April 27th, extra session of the legislature to apportion land grant. July 13th, constitutional convention assembles. Real estate speculation reaches its height, and is checked by the financial panic, August 27th. Great revulsions and hard times. Census shows 150,037 population. October 13th, constitution adopted and State officers elected.
1858. State loan of \$250,000 negotiated. Five million loan bill passed by the legislature, March 9th; ratified by vote of the people, April 15th. Great stringency in money market. State admitted May 11th. State officers sworn in May 24th.
1859. Hard times continue to intensify. "Wright County War." "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money issued. Work on the land grant roads ceases. Collapse of the five million scheme. First export of grain this fall. Hard political struggle; the Republicans triumph.
1860. Another warm political canvass. Federal census, 172,023.
1861. April 15th, president's proclamation for troops received; the first regiment recruits at once; June 22d, it embarks at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.

1862. Call for 600,000 men. August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at lower Sioux agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 2d, the bloody attack at Birch Coulee. September 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis. September 23d, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered at Camp Release; military commission tries 321 Indians for murder, rape, etc.; 303 condemned to die; December 26th, 38 hung at Mankato.
1863. General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river; July 3d, Little Crow killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; July 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28th, battle of Stony Lake.
1864. Large levies for troops. Expedition to Missouri river, under Sully. Inflation of money market. Occasional Indian raids.
1865. Peace returns. Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded. In all 25,052 troops furnished by the State. Census shows 250,000 inhabitants.
- 1866-72. Rapid railroad building everywhere; immigration heavy; "good times" prevail, and real estate inflated.
1873. January 7th, 8th and 9th, polar wave sweeps over the State; seventy persons perish. September, the Jay Cooke failure creates another panic. Grasshopper raid begins and continues five seasons.
1876. September 7th, attack on bank at Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter killed and three captured.
1877. Biennial session amendment adopted.
1878. May 2d, three flouring mills at Minneapolis explode; eighteen lives lost.
1880. November 15th, portion of the hospital for the insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates burned to death, seven died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six missing; total loss, \$150,000.
1881. March 1st, the state capitol destroyed by fire.
1884. January 25th, state prison partially burned.
1886. April 14th, a cyclone strikes the cities of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings and killing about seventy people.
1887. Important legislation regarding the liquor traffic, common carriers and elections.
1889. The legislature enacts the Australian system of voting in cities of 10,000 and over. The first electric street railway started in the State, at Stillwater.
1890. United States census shows a population of 1,301,826. July 13th, an excursion steamboat returning from Lake City encampment was foundered on Lake Pepin, and 100 people were drowned. July 13th, a cyclone swept across Lake Gervais, in Ramsey county, demolishing several buildings and killing six people.

- 1891. June 15th, a destructive cyclone started in Jackson county, near the town of Jackson, traversing Martin, Faribault, Freeborn, Mower and Fillmore counties, on a line nearly parallel with, but from five to fifteen miles north of, the Southern Minnesota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, doing a large amount of damage to farms and farm buildings, and causing death to about fifty people along the track of the storm.
- 1892. June 7th, national convention (Rep.) held at Minneapolis. The Australian system of voting used at the November general election.
- 1893. The legislature authorizes the appointment of a capitol commission to select a site for a new capitol, and providing a tax of two-tenths of a mill for ten years to pay for the site and the erection of a building. A great financial crisis causes the failure of several banks and many mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the larger cities of the State.
- 1894. September 1st, forest fires start in the neighborhood of Hinckley, in Pine county, carrying death and destruction over nearly four hundred square miles of territory, destroying the towns of Hinckley and Sandstone, causing the death of four hundred and seventeen people, and rendering homeless and destitute twenty-two hundred men, women and children, and entailing a property loss of about one million dollars.
- 1895. A census of the State was taken during the month of June, and the total population of the State was found to be 1,574,619.
- 1896. The Red Lake Indian reservation was diminished to about a quarter part of its former area, and on May 15th a large tract of agricultural and timber lands formerly belonging to that reservation was opened for settlement.
- 1897. July 2d, the monument at Gettysburg to the First Minnesota Regiment was dedicated.
- 1898. July 27th, the corner stone of the new capitol was laid. Minnesota supplied four regiments for service in the Spanish war, being the first state, May 7th, to respond to the president's call. October 5th, the Pillager Indians attacked United States troops near Sugar Point, Leech lake.
- 1899. Semi-centennial of the Territory and State celebrated by the Old Settlers' Association, June 1st, and by the Historical Society, November 15th.
- 1900. Population of Minnesota, shown by the national census, 1,751,394. Death of Senator C. K. Davis, November 27th.

DESCRIPTIVE.

NAME.

Minnesota derives its name from the river which was named "Minisota" by the Dakotas, pronounced "Min-nee-sotah," applied to the stream, in its natural state in the summer season, after the waters were cleared from the roiling caused by the spring floods. *Mini*, water; *sotah*, sky-colored. Apparently, to secure the correct pronounciation in English letters, the convention called at Stillwater, in 1848, for the purpose of procuring a territorial organization, instructed their delegates to see that the name of the Territory should be written Min-ne-so-ta.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically, Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent of North America, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. This States is bounded on the south by Iowa, on the west by South and North Dakota, on the north by Manitoba and Ontario, and on the east by Wisconsin. It extends from latitude 43 degrees 30 minutes to 49 degrees 24 minutes, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 15 minutes west longitude. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from its most eastern to the extreme western point about 354 miles. In a foot-note on article 2 of the State constitution the boundaries are fully defined, including a history of the projecting point beyond the forty-ninth parallel, shown upon the map.

AREA.

Minnesota is, in area, the tenth state of the Union. It contains 84,287 square miles, or about 53,943,379 acres, of which 3,608,012 acres are water. In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of three great river systems are found in its limits, those of streams flowing northward to Hudson bay, eastward to the Atlantic ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

About half of this surface, on the south and west, consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest, embracing the elevated district immediately west and north of Lake Superior, consists mainly of rich mineral ranges and of the pine forests which clothe the headwaters of the Mississippi, affording very extensive supplies of lumber. There is but a very small percentage of broken, rocky or worthless land in the State. Nearly all is arable.

RIVERS.

Numerous rivers and watercourses give it excellent drainage. But few states are so well watered as Minnesota. Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red River of the North, and the Red Lake river, all of which, near their sources, have extensive water powers; while a number of smaller streams, such as Rum river and Snake river, both valuable for lumbering, the Cannon and Zumbro rivers, the Vermilion, Crow, Blue Earth, Des Moines, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Sueur, Root, Elk and Sauk rivers, etc., also furnish fine water powers. These, with their tributaries and a host of lesser streams, penetrate every portion of the State. Some of the water powers furnished by these streams are among the finest in America, and many of them have been utilized for manufacturing purposes.

LAKES.

The lakes of Minnesota are more numerous and varied in form than in any other state in the Union. Bordering on the northeast corner of the State for one hundred and fifty miles, the waters of the great Lake Superior wash its shores. Within the State there are about ten thousand lakes, the largest of which is Red lake, in the extreme central northern part of the State, bordered partly by dense pine forests, with its overflow through Red Lake river, by a devious course, into the Red River of the North. On the same northern slope, in St. Louis county, is the beautiful Vermilion lake, with its tributaries, at the edge of the great Vermilion iron range, and flowing into Rainy lake, on the northern boundary, and then through Rainy Lake river into the Lake of the Woods, and thence into Lake Winnipeg, and finally into Hudson bay. On the southern slope of the State we have Itasca lake, as the source of the Mississippi, with Cass lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Leech lake, and other innumerable lakes, all adding volume to the waters of the Mississippi, eventually flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Then we have Mille Lacs, the source of Rum river, and the picturesque Lake Minnetonka. These are the largest lakes in the State. Of these, however, only Minnetonka, besides White Bear and Chisago lakes, have so far been much utilized as summer resorts. The incomparable park region, traversed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, is the paradise of summer idlers, of hunters and fishermen: but it is not in this portion alone that all the beautiful lakes are found. The northeastern and the southwestern sections each have numerous lakes to attract the summer visitor.

There is an undoubted modification of the climate of the State, caused by these numerous bodies of water, giving a most delightful summer temperature.

Fine varieties of fish are abundant in all these lakes; and the State expends annually several thousand dollars, through a game and fish commission, to improve the varieties, and to prevent their wanton destruction.

ELEVATION.

Surveys with leveling from the sea show that the shore of Lake Superior is the lowest land in the State, 602 feet above sea level. The waters of the northeastern part of the State south of the Mesabi iron range flow into Lake Superior, and are carried to the Atlantic ocean. The Mississippi river, having its chief source in Lake Itasca, at 1,466 feet elevation, runs in a southerly direction, leaving the State at 620 feet above sea level.

The Red River of the North, rising in the north, near Itasca lake, at a height of 1,600 feet above the ocean, after a circuitous route south and west to Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, and then flowing north along its great valley, leaves the State at an elevation of 750 feet. The average elevation of the State is given at about 1,275 feet. The highest elevation is the Misquah hills, in Cook county, 2,230 feet.

CLIMATE.

The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere, gives it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, the same as that of Middle Illinois and Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, etc. The excessive heats of summer often felt in other states are here tempered by the cooling breezes. Its high latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer than states further south, and during the growing season there are two and one-half hours more sunshine than in the latitude of Cincinnati. This, taken in connection with the abundant rainfall of early summer, accounts for the rapid and vigorous growth of crops in Minnesota, and their early maturity. The cool breezes and cool nights in summer prevent the debilitating effects of heat on the system often felt in low latitudes. The winter climate is one of the attractive features of the State. Its uniformity, and prevailing freedom from thaws and excessive spells of cold, severe weather or heavy snow storms, and its dryness, together with the bright sunshine and electrical condition of the air, all tend to enhance the personal comfort of the resident, and make outdoor life and labor a pleasure.

These features tend to make this climate the healthiest in the Union. It gives life and briskness to those performing manual labor, enabling them to do more work than in a damper or duller climate. Even live stock enjoy the winters, and are easily kept in good condition.

STATE PARKS.

Nicollet's Middle Lake
ITASCA STATE PARK.

STATE PARKS.

ITASCA STATE PARK.

After the glacial ice-cap receded from the northern exposure of the thirteenth, or Itasca, moraine, which irregularly grouped massive and numerous hills across the northern portion of Minnesota, precipitating a limited basin at the utmost extremity of the Mississippi river, where now is situated the southern limit of Beltrami county, and portions of Becker and Hubbard counties, man, in his native and barbarous capacity, ascended the principal river of America to its source and established an ancient village of mound-builders at the outlet of Itasca lake, where its inhabitants were permanently located for an indefinite period of time at an unknown and unascertainable date in the remote past. This archæologic discovery was made by Hon. J. V. Brower, in the month of October, 1894, and about five hundred stone implements, arrow-points, spearheads, pieces of ancient clay vessels and other objects, have been gathered there, proposed for permanent display and preservation in the capitol building at St. Paul, with the State Historical Society.

It remained for the closing year of the past century for scientific studies and the results of careful explorations to demonstrate that the tumuli of northern Minnesota, and the artifacts found in that portion of the state, are largely of ancient Siouan origin, as shown and proved by the explanatory contents of a printed address delivered at the October, 1900, monthly meeting of the Historical Society, entitled "*Mille Lac*."

Concerning the ancient date when the Siouan ancestry first and originally approached the headwater branches of the Mississippi, only approximate conjectural estimates can be made after an examination of the tumuli, artifacts, and remains of the ancient dead, but it is reasonably proposed that nearly or quite 2,000 years have elapsed since the first advent of Sioux Indians left the footprints of an ancient occupancy by that linguistic stock, on the soil of Minnesota, and one of the most remote and primitive aboriginal villages was established at Itasca lake.

In 1659, 1679 and 1680, Radisson, Du Luth and Accault, respectively, discovered Sioux Indians at large and populous villages in northern portions of the present State of Minnesota.

It is related in history that when the Ojibway Indians came into the possession of firearms they gradually drove out the Sioux and assumed possession of the country to and beyond the headwater branches of the Mississippi. The vicissitudes of time and the fortunes of war made one-half of the source of the river a federal possession and the other half a French possession as a

By purchase, at a fraction more than two cents per acre, Louisiana came into possession of the United States, in 1803, and the title of the Ojibway people at Itasca lake was subsequently extinguished by formal treaty.

In 1875 the official survey, made under direction of Gen. J. H. Baker, brought the land about Itasca lake under the operation of the public land laws, and a portion of them were entered, odd sections to a given limit inured to the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad, swamp land selections were made, and the school sections were set apart for school purposes.

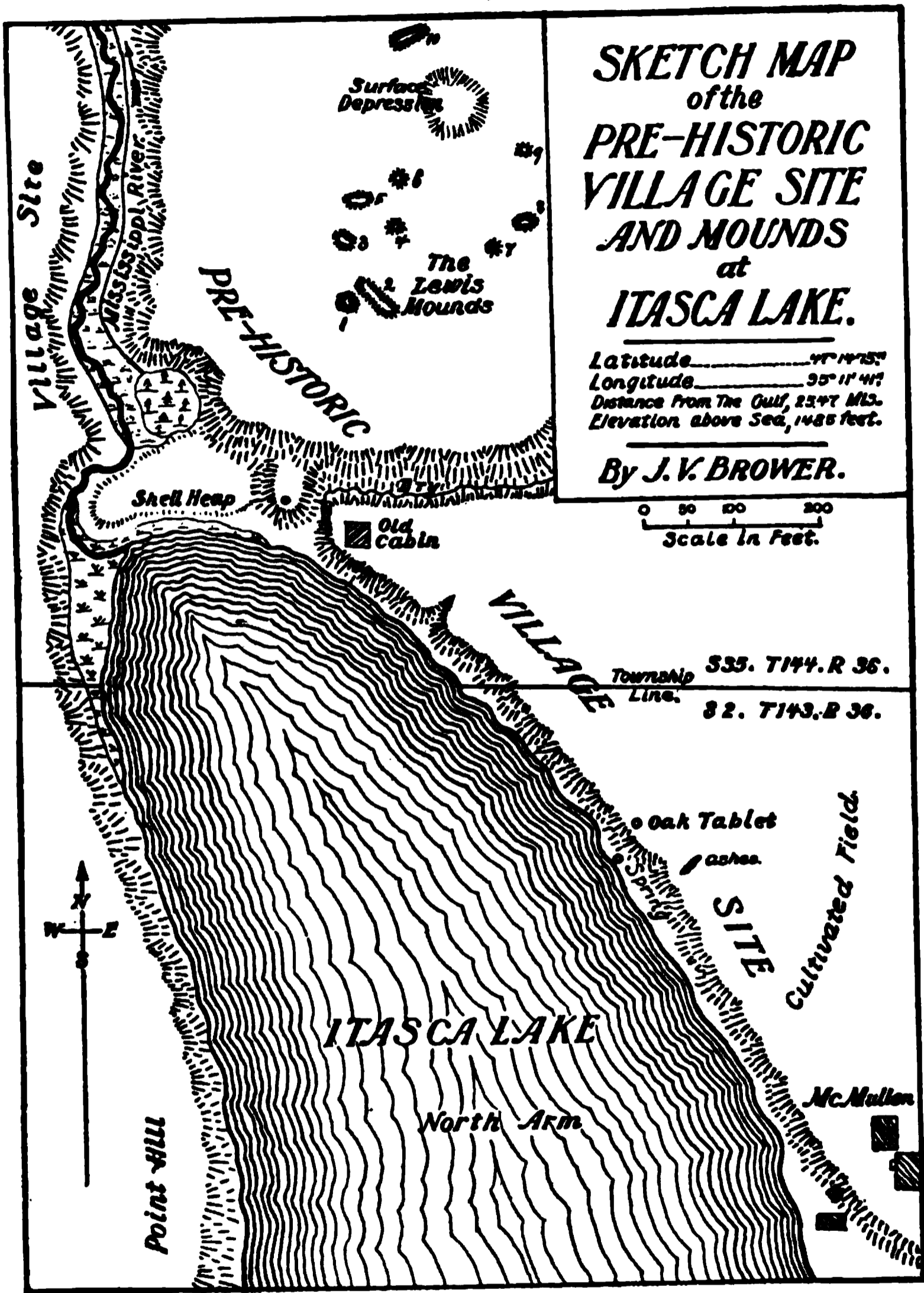
Such were the conditions when, on the 20th of April, 1891, an act of the legislature was approved setting apart thirty-five sections (19,702 acres) as a public State park, to be forever dedicated to public use.

This dedication by legislative enactment is in the nature of a reservation of that part of the area of the State which immediately surrounds the ultimate basin of the Mississippi. The object of the reservation is to maintain intact, forever, a limited area of the domain of this commonwealth, seven miles long and five in width, in a state of nature. A dense forest of pine, oak, maple, basswood, aspen, balsam fir, cedar and spruce covers the heights of land which separate the headwaters of the Mississippi from those of the Red River of the North, and the certainty of the ultimate destruction of the entire pine forest of the State, at no distant day, for commercial purposes, makes this park reservation, notwithstanding its limited area, particularly valuable as maintaining a forest of pine, for all future time, in a natural condition, as a public resort for the whole people of the State. It entirely surrounds Itasca lake, and is distant from the north boundary of Minnesota 125 miles, from the south boundary 252 miles, from the west boundary 75 miles, from Lake Superior 150 miles, and from the State capital 140 miles by the ordinary traveled route. Its altitude above the sea level is from 1,457 feet at the surface of the water in Itasca lake, to 1,750 feet at the summit of the heights of land near the south end of the park. The distance from the State capital by the channel of the Mississippi to the north end of the park is 560 miles. The territory set apart is a picturesque locality, containing numerous lakes and streams, and is of historical interest throughout the civilized world, attention having been directed toward it during the Spanish, French, English and American occupancy of the Western hemisphere. It has been more widely discussed throughout the world than any other historical locality of the State, on account of the interest centered in the ultimate source of the Mississippi river, which originates from secular aerial precipitation forming a greater ultimate reservoir at the heights of land within the park, 2,553 miles from the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of the river.

On the third day of August, 1892, the United States granted to this State all the unappropriated public lands within the park, with the following proviso:

"Provided, That the land hereby granted shall revert to the United States, together with all improvements thereon, if at any time it shall cease to be exclusively used for a public State park, or if the State shall not pass a law or laws to protect the timber thereon."

The legislature has been slow in providing the necessary funds to meet the obligation assumed in the legal acceptance, from the United States, of



ITASCA STATE PARK.

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ITASCA STATE PARK,

the public grant of lands for park purposes, in 1892, so that at the close of the legislative session for 1893 the separate parcels under State control and held as private property were as follows:

	Acres.
Under State control and ownership.....	10,879
Held by individual owners.....	8,823
	<hr/>
	19,702

This divided ownership of the park area left the whole region open to despoilation and destruction by lumbering operations within the limits of the park and consequent destructive forest fires after the timber is cut.

Mr. J. V. Brower had been appointed park commissioner, May 4th, 1891, and in the absence of any appropriation for per diem, salary or expenses, made all necessary surveys, charts, examinations and reports at his own personal cost and expense until the session of the legislature of 1895 provided a salary of six hundred dollars per annum and one thousand dollars for the erection of a park house.

From 1895 until 1899, practically nothing was done to either extinguish the title to the 8,823 acres held by private owners, or to protect the park from fire and trespass.

During the session of the legislature of 1899, Hon. Portius C. Deming, a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill appropriating \$21,000 to be applied toward perfecting title to park lands. Pursuant to the provisions of the Deming law, which was passed and approved, Governor John Lind and Attorney General W. B. Douglas made an official effort to perfect the park in many ways after a personal inspection of the Itasca Basin in the month of August, 1899.

A detailed inspection and estimate of the timber was ordered and the comprehensive report made by Mr. J. V. Brower is on file in the Attorney General's office, and shows all the pine timber in the park, in a recapitulation, to be as follows:

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

	White Pine. Feet.	Norway Pine. Feet.	Total. Feet.
On state lands.....	2,764,500	7,925,000	10,689,500
On other lands.....	7,523,100	23,790,500	31,313,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	10,287,600	31,715,500	42,003,100

The governor also ordered a saddle trail opened in a circuit, thirteen miles long, around the Source of the Mississippi in the central region of the park and a bound descriptive report of the completion of the work is on deposit with the Historical Society, made by the same person who completed the timber report. The trail is a very marked improvement, convenient for an examination and tour of the whole south half of the park forest

via Mary, Elk, Nicollet, Whipple, Hernando de Soto and Deming lakes. The trail crosses over or passes Mary creek, Douglas Heights, Chambers creek, Morrison Hill, Brower Ridge, Mississippi Springs, the Littlest Mississippi, Gilfillan Lake and Ackerson Heights, constituting a beautiful day's travel in a dense solitude of pine and fir-covered glacial hills and valleys.

The Mississippi River Commission having ordered a survey of the park, Mr. George H. French, a civil engineer representing the commission, arrived at the park July 19th, 1899, and on the 29th of the following month was joined by a member of the commission and Mr. J. V. Brower for a preliminary examination which was completed from Hernando de Soto Lake to the outlet of Itasca lake, and thence in a row-boat down the channel of the Mississippi to Aitkin.

Mr. A. T. Morrow, chief of a party of U. S. civil engineers employed by said commission, arrived at the park April 4th, 1900, and with his corps of assistants proceeded immediately to formulate a detailed topographic and hydrographic chart of the state park and source of the Mississippi river. The work was continued in the field until October, 1900, on the basis of a contour interval of five feet triangulation, from Brainerd to Itasca lake, for latitude and longitude completing the survey.

From the extensive field notes a most complete and accurate chart is now issued at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for and on behalf of the War Department at the city of Washington.

Also, Hon. Portius C. Deming, author of the Deming bill, visited the park in 1899, for a personal inspection of entire region, discovering the absolute necessity of additional appropriations for the maintenance and preservation of the picturesque forests of the park and the protection of lakes and streams.

Hon. W. P. Christensen was appointed park commissioner in April, 1899, and forthwith assumed the responsibilities of his office as provided by statute for the preservation of game and fish, the protection of forests and the general supervision of the park, causing a state highway to be opened along and near the east shore of Itasca lake to the county road which is opened to Park Rapids, depositing with the governor of the state official reports of his administration of park affairs.

Mr. John Gibbs was appointed to succeed Mr. Christensen as park commissioner, the first of February, 1901.

Three lines of precise levels have been extended to the surface of the water of Itasca lake, with results as follows:

	Sea Level.
First Brower line, March, 1889, from Fosston branch survey.....	1,470 feet
Second Brower line, from Park Rapids.....	1,457 "
Captain Patrick's line, referable to Gulf of Mexico, completed to Itasca lake in 1900.....	1,466 "

It is probable that the final sea level at the surface of the water at Itasca lake will be as determined by Captain Patrick, there existing many slight variations in the railroad surveys of Minnesota to which the Brower levels

Taylor's Falls, Minn.

THE INTER-STATE PARK.
TAYLORS FALLS.

St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Devil's Chair. *Looking down the Dalles.*
Well, or Pot Hole. *Looking up the Dalles.* *Old Man of the Dalles.*

THE INTER-STATE PARK.

TAYLORS FALLS

were referable, while the levels by Captain Patrick are the termination of a precise line extending the whole distance from the gulf to the source of the Mississippi.

When the adoption of the Patrick levels shall have been accomplished, all other levels in Minnesota will need slight alterations and corrections to conform to the latest permanent sea levels which seem to have been ascertained with great care and accuracy, by competent authority.

The stations erected at the park for triangulating purposes, by the United States commission, have been donated to the State. One of the platforms is ninety feet in height at the crest of the highest hill, which stands covered with pine timber in the midst of a group of small bodies of water known as Deming, Josephine, Ako and Budd lakes. From the top of this platform the entire Itasca region can be viewed from a single standpoint of observation.

THE INTER-STATE PARK.

THE DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX.

The Inter-State Park, embracing what has been commonly known as "The Dalles of the St. Croix River," is the second of state parks. The beautiful tracts of land on either side of the St. Croix river at Taylors Falls, on the Minnesota side, and St. Croix Falls, on the Wisconsin side, were acquired by the respective states in 1895. In the beginning of that year Mr. G. H. Hazzard of St. Paul called public attention to the desirability of securing these lands for a public preserve. The proposition to establish such a park met with so general approval that the result was the enactment of chapter 169, General Laws of Minnesota for 1895, and of chapter 315, General Laws of Wisconsin for 1895. A commission was appointed by Gov. Clough, consisting of Messrs. Benj. Clayton of Taylors Falls, John Zelch of Cottage Grove and G. H. Hazzard of St. Paul, to secure title to the land. Mr. Hazzard was afterwards appointed park commissioner.

The plant life in and about the Dalles is said to be the most varied of any one place known. The moss-covered rocks and logs are likened unto beautiful mats, so varied are their colors. All the different vines of the northern climes are found here. Among her trees are the pine (white, Norway and jack), cedar (red and white), spruce, fir, birch, willow, butternut, linden, poplar, the maple family, ash, walnut, mountain ash, elm, oak, ironwood, cherry, hickory, and the junipers, the larch and Canadian yew. Among her thousand plants is found the moccasin flower ("Our State's Own"), the golden rod, blue harebells, roses, bluebells, jacks-in-the-pulpit, columbine, honeysuckle, blue gentian, anemones, asters and lilies. Among her very exceptionally large family of ferns, the most choice and rare are found, including the walking and bulb fern; and among her mosses and lichens is found the prickly pear cactus. The "Glacier Gardens" are among

her most noted features—the footprints in the rocks, the many pot-holes or wells, made by the whirling, surging water keeping the boulders or cobblestones in motion. Large numbers of these have been taken out, some among a yellow drift, as from Red River valley, and some a dark red drift, as from Lake Superior. Many of the stones are worn very round and smooth. The names of many of the places are: Old St. Croix Fireplace (the coloring of this is remarkable), the Devil's Chair, the Kitchen, Bake-oven, Sitting Room, Pulpit, the Cross, Old Man of the Dalles or Sentinel, the Cave, the Gopher, the Hammer-head or Two-faced Man, the Pulpit, Desk Rock, Echo Rock, Eagle Nest Point. For geology, see Chamberlin-Strong, 1880, "Geology of Wisconsin," vol. III., chap. 6, pp. 365-428; Winchell-Upham, 1888, Minn. Survey, final rept., vol. II., pp. 399-425; Warren Upham lecture, 1896; "Lectures, Laws, Papers, Pictures, Pointers, Inter-State Park, Dalles of the St. Croix."

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association held their national convention in Minneapolis summer of 1898. Many of them visited the Dalles, and after a careful inspection by Warren H. Manning, secretary, Boston, adopted the following resolutions, indorsing the move to acquire 1,100 acres in Wisconsin and 500 in Minnesota on lines surveyed and recommended by Frank H. Nutter, so as to control the unit of scenery, embracing the landscape from the upper to the lower Dalles:

Resolved, That we place upon the records of this American Park and Outdoor Art Association an expression of our appreciation of the work that has already been accomplished toward securing the Dalles of the St. Croix as a forest reserve for the benefit of the citizens of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where native plants and animals that are fast being exterminated may be perpetuated and where they and the remarkably varied and interesting geological conditions may be readily accessible to students, and we urge that these two states take early action to acquire the additional land that is necessary to preserve the reservation and the views in it from being marred by the destruction of any part of the forest growth and rock formations or by the introduction of any inharmonious objects.

We further direct our secretary to send to the executive officers of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin a copy of this resolution.

The land embracing the springs on the St. Croix Falls side, near the grist mill, with the shore line of the river on both sides, from the bridge up to the old dam, should also be secured.

The following letter was received by the commissioner from John H. Renshaw, Geologist, United States Geological Survey, Department of Interior, dated at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1898:

"Under separate cover, I mail you a photograph of the St. Croix Falls sheet. The photograph, being all black, you will not be able to form a correct idea of the work as it will appear in the final engraved proof. When engraved, the houses, roads, etc., will be printed in black, the contours in

Before Improvement.
THE INTER-STATE PARK.
TAYLORS FALLS.

After Improvement.
THE INTER-STATE PARK.
TAYLORS FALLS.

brown, and the water in blue. It will be one of the most beautiful and interesting sheets we have surveyed, and will be valuable for the use of students, with its varied contour and rich geological and pictorial features. The States of Minnesota and Wisconsin are to be congratulated that you took up the matter of making a reservation of the Dalles of the St. Croix.

"Having visited and inspected the park before you commenced your extensive improvements, I have to congratulate you upon the good effect you have been able to produce with so little money at your disposal, with which to clear up and make accessible the picturesque parts of the Dalles."

This survey was secured by Senator Davis, Dean Hall of the University of Minnesota, and Professor Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, joining with the Park Commission in the request. The map includes a territory of 12x17 miles. The St. Croix river at the Dalles is near 700 feet above sea level. The bluffs on the Minnesota side are 1,120 feet above sea level, while on the Wisconsin side they rise to 1,400 feet.

The elevation of points in neighboring territory is as follows: At Duluth—lake, 600 feet; bluffs, 1,000 to 1,400 feet. At St. Paul—river, 700 feet; bluffs, 900 to 1,000. At Minneapolis—water above falls, nearly 800 feet and knolls at Lake Harriet, 900 feet. The low land south of the State Fair Grounds is 900 feet.

This park move should have a good effect on our state, and no doubt has stimulated sentiment in the line of having the general government preserve the Leech Lake region, and should set the friends in the different parts of the state to work to secure the shore line and prominent points on many of our lakes and streams for park purposes.

The editor of the *Garden and Forest*, published in New York, in speaking of the move to secure the Dalles of the St. Croix as an interstate park, names them in the following class:

"It is not only such marvels as Niagara, the Palisades, the Dalles of the St. Croix, the Yosemite valley, and the great gorge of the Colorado which ought to appeal to us as a special charge for which our civilization is responsible."

The editor of the *Grocer's Criterion*, Chicago, who has a collection of over three thousand photographs of American beauty spots, pens a column article for his paper, of which the following is a sample:

"Fancy a massive mountain split from summit to base by some mighty convulsion of nature, and through this great gorge a deep, black river rushing, and you have a slight conception of this interesting place. In its way it is as remarkable as Niagara, and its picturesque features are more attractive and beautiful."

Landing Before Improvement.
THE INTER-STATE PARK.
TAYLORS FALLS.

Landing After Improvement.
THE INTER-STATE PARK.
TAYLORS FALLS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRESENT STATE CAPITOL.
ST. PAUL.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

By the organic act of Minnesota Territory, \$20,000 were appropriated for a capitol building. At the time the Territory was organized, however, (June 1, 1849), the permanent seat of government had not been determined on, and the money was therefore not available. The "Central House" in St. Paul, a log tavern, weather-boarded, situated at the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, was rented for the public offices and legislative assembly. It was for some months known as "The Capitol." On the lower floor was the secretary of state's office and the house of representatives' chamber. On the second floor was the council chamber and the territorial library. Neither of these legislative halls was over sixteen or eighteen feet square. The rest of the building was used as an inn. The Union colors floating from a flag-staff on the bank in front of the building was the only mark of its rank. During his entire term of office Governor Ramsey kept the executive office in his private residence, and the supreme court met in rented chambers here and there.

Sept. 3, 1849, the first session of the legislature assembled at the above temporary capitol. Governor Ramsey delivered his message to the two houses, in joint convention assembled, in the hotel dining-room. The whole fitting of the assembly rooms was of the plainest description.

Considerable discussion ensued during the session on the subject as to whether the Territory had a right to expend the \$20,000 appropriated in the organic act for a capitol building. The question having been submitted to Hon. W. M. Meredith, secretary of the treasury, he replied that the "department can not doubt that the public buildings in question can only be erected at the *permanent* seat of government, located as described. Of course, the reply to your inquiry must be, that nothing can be expended from this appropriation until after the location shall be duly made."

So the permanent location was not definitely settled this session, however, but at the close of the legislature it was a drawn battle, St. Paul remained the temporary seat of government, and the governor was authorized to rent buildings to carry on the public business meantime.

Ex-Governor Marshall, in his address before the old settlers of Hennepin county, Feb. 22, 1871, says, regarding the contest for the seat of government:

"The organic act made St. Paul the *temporary* capital, but provided that the legislature might determine the *permanent* capital. A bill was introduced by the St. Paul delegation to fix the permanent capital there. I opposed it, *endeavoring to have St. Anthony made the seat of government. We succeeded in defeating the bill which sought to make St. Paul the permanent capital, but we could not get through the bill fixing it at St. Anthony. So the question remained open in regard to a permanent capital until the next session, in 1851, when a compromise was effected, by which the capital was to be at St. Paul, the state university at St. Anthony, and the penitentiary at Stillwater."

The second session assembled Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building, since burned, which occupied the site of the Third street front of the Metropolitan Hotel. At this session, the seat of government was fixed at St. Paul as above noted. D. F. Brawley, Jonathan McKusick, Louis Robert and E. A. C. Hatch were elected building commissioners. Charles Bazille, a pioneer resident and large property owner of St. Paul, donated to the government the block of ground since known as "Capitol square," and plans, drawn by N. C. Prentiss, were adopted. The contract was let to Joseph Daniels for \$33,000, but the building finally cost over \$40,000. It was commenced at once, but not completed until the summer of 1853. The third and fourth sessions of the legislature were compelled, therefore, to meet in rented buildings. That of 1852 assembled in "Goodrich block" on Third street below Jackson, and that of 1853, in a two-story brick row, on Third street, near corner of Minnesota street.

On July 21, 1853, the governor (W. A. Gorman) first occupied the executive chamber of the new capitol. The original building was in the form of a T, and so many were the alterations and repairs, that but little of it, except the walls, remained when it was burned in 1881. For some years it amply accommodated all the State business, and its interior furnishing and equipments were as plain as the exterior. Up to 1866, when gas was put in, the legislative halls were lighted during night sessions with candles, and up to 1871 the building was heated with wood stoves, and all the water used in it was supplied by carts. That year the steam-heating apparatus and water supply were ordered by the legislature, and the building "began to have some of the comforts of civilized life," as a witty member expressed it in one of his speeches; but it had meantime grown too limited for the rapidly extending business of a state which had increased in population eight-fold since the building was erected. After the increased representation commencing in 1872, more room was imperative. Next session, the wing fronting on Exchange street was ordered, costing \$8,000, while the changes in the assembly rooms, roof, cupola, etc., cost \$6,000 more. This gave relief for several years; but at every session of the legislature the members of the house suffered from the crowded condition of their hall, bad air, etc., so much, that a

*Governor Marshall then represented St. Anthony, at which place he lived.

larger hall was absolutely demanded. The session of 1878, therefore, ordered the erection of a new wing fronting on Wabasha street, capable of accommodating the House of Representatives properly, and giving more space to other departments. That wing was completed in December, 1878, at a cost of \$14,000, and for over two years was used. The representatives' hall was 96x48 feet in the clear. The building, with these additions, was not of very symmetrical shape, but was commodious and comfortable, having an extreme length of 204 feet and a width of 150, and contained about fifty apartments. Its total cost, from first to last, was \$108,000.

At 9 o'clock in the evening of March 1, 1881, while both houses of the legislature were in session, and all the halls and apartments crowded with visitors, the dome of the building was found to be on fire. The flames spread with too great rapidity to be checked, and all that could be done was to save the contents of the building. The most valuable records and papers of various offices, and of the legislature, with some of the furniture, were carried out, but the greater part of the contents of the building, including the valuable law library, the supply of State laws, documents and reports, and all the stationery in the secretary of state's store-rooms, etc., were a total loss. The Historical Society's library was mostly saved. The entire loss to the State was fully \$200,000.

Fortunately the city of St. Paul had just completed a fine and spacious market house, which was still unoccupied, and its use was at once tendered to the State by the city authorities, and, while the flames were still ascending, the furniture and effects saved from the old capitol were removed thither. At 9 o'clock next morning the State departments and both houses of the legislature were again at work in their new quarters. But two days of the session yet remained. Gov. Pillsbury immediately secured estimates for rebuilding the burned edifice, using the old walls, and an act appropriating \$75,000 for that purpose was passed. Work was commenced at once. It was then found that the old walls were too unsafe to use, and at the extra session in September, 1881, also held in the market house, the further sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the completion of the building. Its total cost was about \$275,000.

By the assembling of the legislature of 1883, the new building was completed sufficiently to use. It is in the form of a Greek cross, three stories in height, with a high basement. The latter is built of cut stone, and the superstructure of red brick with Dresbach stone trimmings. The roof is slate. The boilers for supplying the steam heat are in a building detached from the main edifice. The form of the building naturally furnishes good light to the offices, but no modern methods of ventilation have been used. Halls lead to every portion of the building. In the center of the main hall, on the first floor, a glass cabinet has been erected, in which are displayed the battle flags of the State, including the flags captured by Minnesota troops in the civil war. The dome of the building is 200 feet above the ground, giving a noble view to the visitor who ascends it. The exterior of the edifice is neat and tasty, considering its comparative small cost.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The legislature of 1893 passed an act to provide for the appointment of seven suitable persons, one from each congressional district in the State, to act and be known as the "Board of State Capitol Commissioners," whose duty should be to secure the erection of a new state capitol, according to the provisions of the law. The governor appointed the following, who were confirmed by the Senate, duly qualified, and have since been acting as the said board, viz.:

H. W. Lamberton of Winona, from the First congressional district.

James McHench of Fairmont, from the Second congressional district.

George A. Du Toit of Chaska, from the Third congressional district.

Channing Seabury of St. Paul, from the Fourth congressional district.

John De Laittre of Minneapolis, from the Fifth congressional district.

Charles H. Graves of Duluth, from the Sixth congressional district.

E. E. Corliss of Fergus Falls, from the Seventh congressional district.

Mr. McHench died April 27, 1895, and Daniel Shell of Worthington was appointed September 3, 1895, in his stead. The latter served until January 16, 1896, when he resigned, and Edgar Weaver of Mankato was appointed.

By the terms of this act the governor is made a non-voting member of the board, and a total appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made, to be provided by a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill upon the assessed valuation of the State each year, not exceeding ten years, commencing in 1895.

The board met and organized May 13, 1893, and have since been diligently engaged in the prosecution of their duties. They purchased a commanding site for the new building, which has been paid for out of the appropriation available during 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, at a total cost, including a lot for boiler house, in an adjoining block, of \$288,875. It is situated at the head of Wabasha street, in St. Paul, about four blocks from the site of the present capitol. The new site is bounded by University avenue on the north, Park avenue on the west, Wabasha street and Central avenue on the south, and Cedar street on the east, and contains about 335,750 square feet, or 7 8-10 acres. It is on a commanding elevation, is easy of approach, and fronts upon one of the principal thoroughfares, being upon the direct line of travel between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

October 30, 1895, Cass Gilbert of St. Paul was appointed architect of the new capitol, and a design for the same, submitted by him, was adopted, of which a reproduction is shown herein. The board proceeded with the construction of the new building as rapidly as the funds available would allow, and the stonework of the basement story and the foundation walls and piers and area walls were built during the year 1896 by Geo. J. Grant, and the steel girders for the basement floors were put in place the same year by the Universal Construction Company. The legislature of 1897 passed an act authorizing the Board of State Capitol Commissioners to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$500,000, at not to exceed four per cent interest per annum, payable out of the funds appropriated by the act of 1893, in equal installments, during the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904. During the

In Course of Construction, as the Same Appeared January 1, 1901.
NEW STATE CAPITOL.
ST. PAUL.

years 1897 and 1898 \$350,000, of such certificates were issued and sold at a premium reducing the net rate of interest to about three and one-third per cent, and the board was thus enabled to proceed with the work and let further contracts. The legislative act of 1899 authorized the further issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the full amount of future revenues as might be necessary, and struck out the limitation of ten years within which the standing appropriation of two-tenths of a mill should run, but limiting the same to \$2,000,000 total. There are now outstanding \$650,000 of these certificates of indebtedness, of which amount the Permanent School and University Funds of this state hold \$450,000.

During the year of 1897 the concreting of the sub-basement floor and the drainage system for the same was completed by Messrs. Lauer Bros. & Miller. August 31, 1897, the contract for the general construction, which includes erection of the main walls, the roof, the interior cross walls and vaults, the steel floor beams, and the dome pieces (but not the dome itself) was awarded to the Butler-Ryan Company of St. Paul, the facings of the basement exterior walls to be of St. Cloud granite, the remaining facings of the exterior walls of Georgia marble, the interior walls, the vaults and the backing of exterior walls of best hard-burned Minnesota brick, and the dome piers of Kettle River (Minnesota) sandstone.

This contract has now been practically executed. The brick walls and vaults are all laid in domestic cement, the quality of which was constantly tested, and the exterior facings are laid in the best known quality of imported non-staining cement. The basement walls (in granite) came from the quarries of Wm. C. Baxter, near St. Cloud.

July 27, 1898, the corner stone of the new capitol was laid, with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of many thousands of our citizens, by Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor of Minnesota. It was an unusually fitting and pleasant circumstance that the man who has watched the growth of our State for fifty years, from a paltry handful of frontier settlers to its present proud rank in the sisterhood of states, should still be with us, in the full possession of all his faculties, and able to round up his long history of service to our people by the performance of this ceremony. In loving testimony of his services to Minnesota, a beautiful silver trowel was presented to him by his fellow citizens on that occasion, and this was used by him in spreading the mortar under the corner stone.

Senator Cushman K. Davis delivered a powerful oration. Hon. C. H. Graves of Duluth made an address in behalf of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners. The prayer was made by Right Rev. Archbishop John Ireland.

After Gov. D. M. Clough had announced the corner stone properly set, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop M. N. Gilbert.

During the summer of 1900, a contract for construction of the dome (in marble) to correspond with the rest of the building, was let to the Butler-Ryan Co., who pushed the work forward rapidly. The dome will be completed during 1901 and the board hopes to seat the legislature of 1903 in the new building.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

The general plan of building is an oblong, with a wing in the center of the north side.

The dimensions are as follows:

	Feet.
Length over all, not including entrance steps.....	433
Average width of main portion.....	120
Width, through central portion, not including steps.....	228
Height to top of ball on dome from base of steps on south front elevation	220
Average height of outside walls from grade of terrace.....	69
Average depth of outside walls from grade of terrace to bottom of concrete	14
<hr/>	
Total cubical contents.....	5,060,955

The basement, which is at the level of the grade, and has convenient entrances on each facade, in addition to the carriage entrance under steps on south facade, will contain the rooms of the State Historical Society, occupying the entire east wing. In this floor will also be located the offices of the Board of Health, the Dairy Commissioner, etc. The elevators, two on either side of the main entrance, start from this floor and run to the roof of the building.

The first floor has entrances in the center of each facade, opening into the large vestibules and corridors leading to the rotunda, which is centered on the main axes of the building. This story is occupied by the administrative offices, and the most important of these, so far as practicable, have been placed on the south side, and so grouped as to best accommodate the business of the State officers.

On the second floor are placed the Senate, a domed room fifty-five feet square, in the center of the west wing, and the supreme court room, with domed and vaulted ceiling, somewhat smaller than the Senate, and cruciform in plan, in the center of the east wing.

The House of Representatives will occupy a semicircular room in the north wing, the ceiling of this room being domed and penetrated by arches opening into the galleries at the third floor level. These three rooms are lighted from above by great skylights, designed to conform to the domed ceiling, this being the most approved method of lighting rooms of this character.

The retiring rooms, postoffice, principal committee rooms, judges' rooms, clerk of the supreme court, consultation room, the working part of the law library, and librarian's room are also located on this floor. The east end of the building used for the supreme court, library and judges' rooms.

The third floor contains additional committee rooms, meeting room for the State boards, and main part of law library, which has direct connection

with library, and with judges' rooms on the second floor. The galleries for the Senate and House of Representatives are also in this story, and are supplied with special stairways.

Each floor is amply provided with general and special toilet rooms and lavatories, janitors' closets, etc.

The building is designed in the renaissance style of architecture, as the perspective view shows, in a manner that expresses the dignity of its purpose, and the exterior is a true expression of the internal arrangements of the plan, the basement and first story having a simple rustication, form a base for the great order, of Corinthian proportions, comprising the second and third or legislative stories. The terrace walls, balustrades and general features of the approaches are designed to harmonize with the building, and will aid in the general composition, and, in fact, one regarded as essential to form a suitable setting for the great structure.

At the foot of the main entrance there are four pedestals, to be surmounted by couchant lions, of heroic scale. On the west side of the main south entrance is a group symbolizing labor, and on the opposite side of this entrance, toward the supreme court, a group symbolizing law.

On the pedestals above the main cornice line, over this entrance, are placed the quadriga in the center, and on either side appropriate groups of heroic scale. Over entrance to supreme court wing are seated figures of Moses and Justinian, symbolic of ancient and modern law; and over Senate end are figures symbolizing probity and wisdom.

The design of the interior will be in harmony with the style of architecture on the exterior, and it is believed that a fine effect will be obtained in the rotunda and grand stairways, which rise on either side with gentle ascent, and are inclosed in marble colonnades of monumental proportions, supporting marble entablatures, from which spring the metal and glass vaulted skylights that will light that portion of the building to the basement floor. The walls of the corridors and rotunda will be faced with stone and marble, if the funds at the disposal of the Board of Capitol Commissioners will permit; otherwise they will be plastered and finished in a simple and inexpensive manner. The same may be said of the rotunda and corridor floors, which will be finished with stone flagging and marble if possible; otherwise of hardwood, using encaustic tile at the entrances. It is the intention to use local stones in such floors and the corridor wall facings in conjunction with marble wherever they can be arranged in harmony with the design, provided the funds are available. Several of the G. A. R. organizations have requested the privilege of having bronze tablets, recording historical events in which they took part, erected in the building, and space will be arranged for such tablets as may be suitable, provided they are in conformity to the general design and in harmony with their surroundings as approved by the Board of State Capitol Commissioners.

The Senate, the House of Representatives and supreme court, together with their lobbies, have been designed with special care and are of ample size.

In the question of special interior decorations, the architect, Mr. Gilbert, desires that the example of the Boston public library and the congressional

library at Washington be followed, by employing artists of the first rank to do the mural painting in the great pendentives of the dome, and in other wall surfaces of the more important rooms.

Sufficient vault space is provided for each office, and the vaults will be equipped with metal shelving and special fittings and safety devices as may be needed for the business of the several departments.

Numerous ducts and chases in the walls and large flues and hot air chambers are provided for the heating and exhaust ventilation system, which is intended to be as complete as possible. The building will be fitted with thoroughly modern sanitary apparatus and have a complete mechanical equipment of the most modern character. Speaking tubes and local telephones will connect the principal departments, local dynamos providing electric light and power, rapid running elevators, and the most approved form of apparatus in each department will be provided.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Article 5 of the State constitution provides that the executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and attorney general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State.

OFFICERS FOR 1901.

Governor—SAMUEL R. VAN SANT, Winona county.

Lieutenant Governor—LYNDON A. SMITH, Chippewa county.

Secretary of State—PETER E. HANSON, Meeker county.

Auditor—ROBERT C. DUNN, Mille Lacs county.

Treasurer—JULIUS H. BLOCK, Nicollet county.

Attorney General—WALLACE B. DOUGLAS, Clay county.

The constitution of the State provides that these officers shall be elected for two years, except the state auditor, whose term of office is for four years.

The duties of the governor are so well known that it is not necessary to recapitulate them in this work. His office assistants are a private secretary, executive clerk, executive stenographer and executive messenger. Connected with the executive office is the appointment of notaries public.

The lieutenant governor is *ex officio* president of the Senate, and has no other duties to perform, except in a protracted absence of the governor from the State he may be called to act, and in case of vacancy in the office he becomes governor during said vacancy.

The secretary of state is the recording officer of the State, and the official custodian of official papers. The duties of this officer are of the most voluminous character. All the private and public corporations of the State are recorded, and the official bonds of all county officers are filed in this office. He is the custodian of all the volumes of laws and journals and all the legislative records of whatever nature. The whole machinery of state elections, the preparation of registers and poll lists and blanks for returns of elections, the reception and opening of state election returns, and the final canvassing of votes, is carried forward in his office. The preparation of the volumes of law for publication is no inconsiderable part of his duty. The additional burdens upon the secretary are the purchase and disposition of all printing paper and stationery to the state printer and state officers, and the superintending of all printing, besides having the care and disposition of all printed executive documents of the State. For the general purposes of the office, the clerical force is an assistant secretary, who in addition to his duties as assistant is also commissioner of statistics; a chief clerk, one record clerk and an assistant clerk.

The state auditor has the charge really of two departments of the government, the auditing department and the land department. The auditing department is to keep a record of all public accounts, audit all claims presented, and issue warrants in payment. These accounts are not only those of the State departments, but include the pay rolls of State institutions. He has charge of the tax law and prescribes the tax blanks, prepares the abstracts of taxes for the state board of equalization, makes all the drafts for state taxes, and keeps an account of the same, and a multitudinous amount of other duties, and is required to make a detailed and exhaustive report of the affairs of his office to the legislature, and for the performance of these duties he has a deputy and six clerks.

In the land department, of which the auditor is chief, he has the assistance of four clerks specially detailed. The duties of this department are the care and sale of school, university, agricultural, college and swamp lands, and the sale of grass, cranberries and maple sugar; and the leasing of mineral lands; and the making out and record of all deeds and conveyances for the disposition of lands, besides keeping a classified account of all money transactions connected with these lands.

The treasurer is the receiving and disbursing officer of the State, and has the assistance of a deputy treasurer and three clerks to aid in the duties of the office. His duties are defined by law to keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, specifying the names of persons from whom received, to whom paid, on what account the same is received and paid out, and the time of such receipt and payment. And for all payments into the State treasury by county treasurers he issues two receipts, one to the treasurer and the other to the county auditor. There are many other duties relating to the finances of the State devolving upon this officer.

The attorney general is the legal adviser of all the departments of state, and counsel for the State or departments in all suits at law; prosecutes all official bonds of delinquent officers; prepares all forms of contracts; receives reports of criminal actions in all the counties of the State from the county attorneys, and makes a biennial report to the legislature. The additional force in the office is an assistant attorney general, a clerk and stenographer.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief,

His Excellency, S. R. VAN SANT, Governor.

Executive Officer of Department,

Brig. Gen. ELIAS D. LIBBEY, Adjutant General.

The active military forces of the State are officially known as the National Guard of the State of Minnesota. In time of peace, the National Guard is composed of three regiments of infantry and one battalion of artillery formed into one brigade under the command of a brigadier general, and one medical corps under the direction of the surgeon general. The commander-in-chief is authorized to increase this force in time of war, and under this power a fourth regiment of infantry has been organized; it has since been transferred to the reserve forces. The volunteers furnished by Minnesota during the war with Spain were chiefly recruited from the ranks of the National Guard.

The adjutant general is the executive officer of the department and the custodian of all records relating to the National Guard or to the Civil War. Under the commander-in-chief, he has general supervision and control of the military forces of the State and of all military property.

It is also the duty of the adjutant general to act as claim agent, without pay or compensation, for all persons having claims against the government of the United States for pensions, bounty or back pay, arising out of the Civil war. The applications of widows, children and dependent ones, and the applications for increase naturally following old age, have largely taken the place of original applications for pensions. The demand for evidence in old as well as in new cases and the requests for information and copies of the records or of discharges, together with the growing number of applications for pensions by soldiers of the Spanish war, occupies all the clerical force of the office.

The military storekeeper is the armorer and ordnance officer of the State, and keeps in order the arms and other public property necessarily connected with the ordnance department.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The constitution provides that the judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as the legislature may from time to time establish. This latter prerogative the legislature has exercised in the establishment of municipal courts in the larger cities of the State.

The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices, elected by the people, and holding office for six years, and until successors are elected and qualified. Two terms of court are held in each year, commencing on the first Tuesdays of April and October, at the capitol, in St. Paul. This court has original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity.

The clerk of the supreme court is an elective officer, the term of office being four years. He may appoint a deputy.

The reporter of the supreme court is an officer appointed by the supreme court to prepare the adjudicated cases for publication in official volumes, entitled "Minnesota Reports," of which seventy volumes have been published. The reports are now accumulating at the rate of four volumes annually. The present law regarding their publication limits them to a special size, and was passed in territorial times, when one volume was large enough for the opinions of two years. A modification of the law would be of advantage to the State and to attorneys.

Originally the reporter owned the exclusive copyright, and the reports were printed and bound at his expense, the State buying of him 200 copies of each volume at six dollars a volume. In 1881 an act was passed providing that the reporter should have no pecuniary interest in the reports, but that they should be published by contract under his supervision, the publisher to agree to sell the volumes at two dollars a volume and the State to agree to buy 200 copies at that price. By this act the copyright of the volumes already published was to vest in the secretary of state for the benefit of the people of the State, but the publisher was permitted to continue the publication and sale of such volumes so long as he complied with the requirements of the act as to character and price of volumes. The publisher at that time was the West Publishing Company. In 1897 an act was passed authorizing the secretary of state to enter into a contract with F. P. Dufresne for the publication of the reports at the price of one dollar fifty cents a volume. Such a contract was entered into, and the State now buys 425 copies of each vol-

• MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT.

ume at the price last named. Under the contract thus authorized he has published volumes 68, 69 and 70.

The secretary of state is charged with the distribution of the volumes, one copy to each of the several departments of state, to each judge of the supreme court, and of the several district and probate courts, and to the clerk of each district court, while the University of Minnesota receives 100 copies for the law department, and the state library receives a sufficient number for exchanges with other states and for the use of the library. The remaining copies stay in the custody of the secretary of state for future distribution by law.

THE LOWER COURTS.

The district courts are created by the legislature, the State being divided into eighteen judicial districts, with one or more judges in a district, as the exigencies of business may require, and the judges are elected for six years. The district courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the amount exceeds \$100, or the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of more than \$100. Also, in criminal cases where presentments are made by grand juries.

The municipal courts generally have the power of disposing of all criminal cases for infraction of city laws, and for hearing and committing for trial on arrests for violation of state laws. Chap. 146, G. L. 1891, "An act relating to villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, and providing for municipal courts therein." By the provisions of this act a municipal court has jurisdiction in civil actions where amount does not exceed \$500; also, in all cases where a justice court has jurisdiction, and over certain criminal actions. Its jurisdiction is co-extensive with the limits of the county where located.

The probate courts are created by authority of the constitution, one for each county, and the judges to be elected by the people, for two years. The courts are now governed by a code adopted by the legislature in 1889. The probate court has jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, and the examination and commitment of insane persons to the asylums. The salaries to probate judges are fixed by special law, or in lieu thereof a salary of \$100 for the first 1,000 inhabitants and \$50 for each additional 1,000 inhabitants, limiting the compensation, where by reason of population the sum would be larger, to \$4,000 per annum.

THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

The following scheme shows the elements of the school systems of the State:

DISTRICTS. { Common... } Schools graded and ungraded.
 { Independent }
 { Special..... }

- STATE RURAL SCHOOLS.
- STATE GRADED SCHOOLS.
- STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.
- NORMAL SCHOOLS.
- UNIVERSITY.

A common school district is controlled by a board of three members: an independent by one of six members; a special by a board of six or more members.

Common schools are supervised by a county superintendent; independent and special districts have their own superintendents, and in the main are not subject to the county superintendents.

The state high schools and state graded schools are subject to a board of three members acting *ex officio*; namely, the governor of the State, the superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the university.

The normal schools are at present controlled by a board of nine members. Five of these are resident directors, three are appointed for the State at large, and one, the superintendent of public instruction, is an *ex officio* member.

The university is controlled by a board of regents, now composed of three *ex officio* members and nine appointed by the governor. The three *ex officio* are the same officers mentioned above as constituting the high school board.

At date there are 115 state high and 110 state graded schools.

The following figures are taken from the report of the state superintendent of schools for the biennial period ending July 31, 1900:

PUPILS.		1900.
Number enrolled in the public schools during the year entitled to apportionment		325,766
Number of pupils in the public schools during the year not entitled to apportionment		72,441
Average length of school, in months, during the year in common districts.....		7.2

TEACHERS.

Number employed during the year in common districts.....	7,878
Average monthly wages—	
Males	\$38.30
Females	31.08

SCHOOL HOUSES, APPARATUS AND LIBRARIES.

Number of new school houses built.....	259
Value of same.....	\$419,643.00
Value of all school houses and sites.....	14,559,564.00
Value of school apparatus.....	419,402.00
Value of school libraries.....	244,211.00

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Average rate of local taxation in mills.....	11.31
Paid for teachers' wages.....	\$3,842,987.23
Appropriation for state teachers' institutes.....	24,500.00
Appropriation for support of state high schools.....	85,000.00
Appropriation for support of graded schools....	26,000.00
Appropriation for support of semi-graded schools.....	11,000.00
Appropriation for support of rural schools.....	40,000.00
Appropriation for support of normal schools.....	108,000.00
Permanent school fund.....	12,496,866.00
Current school fund or apportionment.....	1,311,321.00

There are now four normal schools, located as elsewhere shown in this Manual.

The university now has the following colleges and departments: Science, literature and arts; metallurgy and mechanic arts; agriculture, law, medicine and surgery; medicine and surgery (homeopathic); dentistry; pharmacy, and graduate department.

In 1900 there were 3,400 pupils enrolled.

The permanent school fund now amounts to \$12,546,599. The current school fund for the support of the schools is made up of the state one-mill tax levied on all taxable property in the state, which amounted for the year 1900 to about \$580,000, and the income from the permanent school fund, together with small fines that are accredited to this fund. The total of the current school fund for the year ending July 31, 1900, amounted to \$1,295,215.58. This was divided among the 7,177 school districts in the state, giving to each district \$3.98 for each child therein between the ages of five and twenty-one years that had attended a legal school for not less than forty days during the preceding year.

In addition to the above current school fund, the State of Minnesota distributes about \$160,000 annually to aid and encourage districts that make an effort to do exceptionally fine work. The state virtually says to electors in each district: "Elect your own trustees, and the trustees within certain legal limits may conduct the school as they think best; but if you people of your district will vote to tax yourselves for the support of not less than an eight-months school each year; if you will furnish your school with suitable apparatus, maps, charts, globes and library, and do exceptionally fine work, the State of Minnesota will supplement the current school fund by a bonus

of seventy-five dollars for each district." The state virtually says to the district employing not less than two teachers and not more than four that the state will supplement the current school fund in such district by a bonus of \$100 for the same effort made by rural schools to secure the seventy-five dollars aid. She says to the people supporting a graded school and employing not less than four teachers that she will supplement the current school fund by a bonus of \$200 for exceptionally fine and meritorious work; but in order to secure this aid graded schools must comply with the rules of the state high school board, and the work must be approved by the state graded school inspector. The village or city supporting a high school having not less than nine months school, and employing therein none but teachers holding state professional certificates, and providing not less than a four-years high school course, and furnishing the high school with suitable apparatus for instruction in the sciences, and with a suitable library under the inspection of a state high school inspector, shall receive upon the approval of their work from the state high school board a bonus of \$800.

This method of aiding and encouraging local effort is a novel one. It originated in Minnesota, and is now copied by other states. The chief merit of the system lies in the fact that state aid encourages rather than discourages, as is usually the case where the state increases its appropriation for local schools, local effort and local interest.

The total amount appropriated by the legislature in 1899 for aid to the several classes of schools was, for the state high schools, \$85,000; state graded schools, \$26,000; semi-graded schools, \$11,000, and rural schools, \$40,000. Out of the appropriations for high schools and graded schools, amounting to \$111,000, must be paid the salaries and expenses of the two inspectors, and also the expenses for conducting all the state high school examinations. For the year ending July 31, 1900, there were 115 state high schools, an increase for the year of eighteen. Each school received \$700. Each of the 110 graded schools received \$200. Of the 190 semi-graded schools each received \$50.59, while each of the 660 rural schools that complied with the conditions of the law received \$60.60. The amount appropriated for each class of schools is divided pro rata among those entitled to share in the apportionment.

The state high school board is composed of His Excellency Gov. S. R. Van Sant, President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota, and Hon. J. W. Olson of Albert Lea, secretary. The board is constituted by authority of chapter 144, General Laws of 1881. The object of the board is to formulate a system for public high and graded schools, requiring of them that there be regular and orderly courses of study, embracing all the branches prescribed as prerequisite for admission to the collegiate departments of the University of Minnesota, and upon compliance with these regulations by any such high school district that they receive the sum of \$800 annually, or their share in the pro rata distribution of the \$85,000, toward defraying the expenses of the school.

These schools sustain varied and important relations to the state. They are free to all the youth of the state. They complete the preparation of many young men and women for various callings, business, teaching and

social duties. They are preparatory to the normal schools, colleges, and to the university, in its several literary and professional departments.

From the report of the state superintendent of schools we learn that they are yearly increasing in numbers and improving in quality. The number of high schools under the supervision of the state board during the past year has been 115. Many of these high schools sustain full preparatory courses to the classical, scientific and literary courses of the state university. They provide adequate supervision for all departments, and have full equipments of libraries and apparatus, chemical and physical.

Others rank as substantial and complete in organization and instruction, although lacking in one or more of the requirements for the first class. A few do not meet all the conditions of a well-equipped high school. They give fair promise, in the number of students and in the interest and ability of the people, of growing into prosperous high schools. Schools of this class must make reasonable progress in improved scholarship, teachers and teaching facilities, or be discontinued.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

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The University of Minnesota is at Minneapolis, established by the constitution of the State and endowed by the general government, being a part of the state system of public instruction. It is open to both sexes, and tuition is absolutely free except to the professional departments.

DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES OF STUDY.

The university is divided into seven distinct departments: A College of Science, Literature and Arts, a College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, a School of Mines, a College of Agriculture, a College of Law, and a Department of Medicine, the latter consisting of four separate colleges, and Graduate Department.

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts there are four courses of study, the Classical, Scientific, Literary, and Civic. The Classical course offers for its leading studies the Greek and Latin languages; the Scientific course, the natural and physical sciences; the Literary course, the modern languages; the Civic course, history and economics. The regular courses are of four years' duration. The completion of the courses lead respectively to the degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Literature, and Bachelor of Philosophy.

The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts offers courses of study of four years each, in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, leading to the degrees of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

In this college there is offered a four-years' course of study in science and technology, leading to the degree, Bachelor of Science, with an additional year's work leading to the engineer's degree.

The School of Mines offers a four years' course in mining and metallurgy; upon completion of the course the degree of Engineer of Mines or Metallurgical Engineer is conferred.

The College of Agriculture offers a regular course in agriculture of four years of college work; the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture is conferred upon completion of the course.

The School of Agriculture is a training school for practical farm life, and for the College of Agriculture, if the student desires to pursue the subject further.

The College of Law offers a three years' course of instruction, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. There is in addition an evening course

Students' Christian Association Building.
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY.
MINNEAPOLIS.

UNIVERSITY.

Pathological Building.

Mechanic Arts Building.

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Chemical Laboratory.

Medical Laboratory.

(of three years) in this college, leading to the same degree. Graduate work is offered in this college, leading to the degree of Master of Laws and Doctor of Civil Laws.

The College of Medicine and Surgery and the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery each offer a four years' course of study, of eight months each; upon completion of the prescribed course the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred.

The College of Dentistry offers a three years' course of study of eight months each; upon completion of the prescribed course the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine is conferred.

The College of Pharmacy offers a two years' course of study, leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; also graduate work, leading to the degrees of Master of Pharmacy and Doctor of Pharmacy.

The Graduate Department. In each of the colleges, except that of medicine, there are advanced courses of study, leading to second degrees. These courses are open to graduates of any reputable college upon presentation of diploma.

Special Courses. In each of the colleges students of an advanced age are permitted to pursue, under the direction of the faculty, one or two distinct lines of study.

The following is the staff of professors in the several departments of the university:

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

FACULTY.

CYRUS NORTHROP, LL. D., *President*.
 WILLIAM W. FOLWELL, LL. D., *Professor of Political Science*.
 JABEZ BROOKS, D. D., *Senior Professor of Greek*.
 CHARLES N. HEWITT, M. D., *Professor of Sanitary Science*.
 JOHN G. MOORE, B. A., *Professor of German*.
 CHRISTOPHER W. HALL, M. A., *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy*.
 JOHN C. HUTCHINSON, B. A., *Professor of Greek*.
 JOHN S. CLARK, B. A., *Professor of Latin*.
 JOHN F. DOWNEY, M. A., C. E., *Professor of Mathematics*.
 MARIA L. SANFORD, *Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution*.
 CHARLES W. BENTON, M. A., Litt. D., *Professor of French*.
 O. J. BREDA, *Professor of Scandinavian*.
 HENRY F. NACHTRIEB, B. S., *Professor of Animal Biology*.
 FREDERICK S. JONES, M. A., *Professor of Physics*.
 CONWAY MACMILLAN, M. A., *Professor of Botany*.
 FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE, M. A., *Professor of Philosophy*.
 WILLIS M. WEST, M. A., *Professor of History*.
 DAVID L. KIEHLE, LL. D., *Professor of Pedagogy*.
 GEORGE B. FRANKFORTER, M. A., Ph. D., *Professor of Chemistry*.
 JAMES RICHARD JEWETT, Ph. D., *Weyerhaeuser Professor of Semitic Languages and History*.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, M. A., *Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory*.
 RICHARD BURTON, Ph. D., *Professor of English*.
 FREDERICK KLAERER, Ph. D., *Professor of Comparative and English Philology*.
 JOSEPH BROWN PIKE, M. A., *Professor of Latin*.
 JOHN S. CARLSON, Ph. D., *Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures*.
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 HENRY M. BRACKEN, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica.*
 _____, *Professor of Pharmacognosy.*
 CHARLES J. BELL, A. B., *Professor of Chemistry (General, Medical and Analytical.)*
 CONWAY MACMILLAN, M. A., *Professor of Botany.*
 EDWARD M. FREEMAN, B. S., *Instructor in Botany and Practical Pharmacognosy.*
 FRANK F. WESBROOK, M. A., M. D., C. M., *Professor of Bacteriology.*
 GEORGE D. HEAD, B. S., M. D., *Instructor in Clinical Microscopy.*
 RICHARD O. BEARD, M. D., *Professor of Physiology.*
 M. RUSSELL WILCOX, *Instructor in Physiology.*
 JOHN F. FULTON, Ph. D., M. D., *Professor of Hygiene.*
 F. A. KIEHLE, A. B., *Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.*
 _____, *Instructor in Mineralogy.*
 B. O. LEUBNER, Phm. D., *Instructor in Pharmacy.*
 H. C. CAREL, B. S., *Instructor in Chemistry.*
 HOBART HAZELTINE, *Instructor in Materia Medica.*

The number of students enrolled in the year 1898-99 was 2,925, of whom 2,099 were men and 826 were women. The number of students enrolled in the year 1899-1900 was 3,236, of whom 2,329 were men and 907 were women. In the College of Science, Literature and Arts, during both of these years, the women have outnumbered the men for the first time in the history of the university.

In 1896-97 the men in this college numbered 477; women, 432; in 1897-98, men, 470; women, 464; in 1898-99, men, 418; women 480; in 1899-1900, men, 416; women, 520.

The falling off in the number of men in the College of Science, Literature and Arts is easily explained by reference to the enrollment in the other colleges. Thus, in the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines, in which almost all of the students are men, the enrollment in the successive years named above, from 1897 to 1900, was, in 1897, 181; in 1898, 181; in 1899, 213; and in 1900, 286. Taking the two colleges together, it will be seen that the number of men enrolled has continued to increase, and that the total number of men in the two colleges is still greater than the number of women, the men numbering, in 1900, 687, and the women, 535. This is not a matter of vital consequence; but it is pleasant to know that, while women in increasing numbers and with growing enthusiasm are availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for gaining the higher education, the men are not less earnest, and are using a wise discrimination in the selection of their courses of study. It is interesting also to note that the women are not all confining their attention to one college, as in the year 1900 there were eighty women in the School of Agriculture, and this number will undoubtedly be largely increased in the near future.

The faculty of the College of Science, Literature and Arts, at the close of the year 1899-1900, consisted of twenty-five professors, thirteen assistant professors and forty instructors and assistants. The College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, at the same time, had as its special faculty seven professors, three assistant professors and four instructors, the instruction in physics, chemistry, geology and several other subjects being given by the members of the faculty of the College of Science, Literature and Arts.

The following table, showing the residence, by states and countries, of the students enrolled in the university in the year 1899-1900, with the exception of the university section of the summer school, proves very satisfactorily that, while the university is clearly extending its influence and directly affecting a larger portion of the world than formerly, it is yet mainly doing the work for Minnesota for which it was established. It will be seen that an overwhelming majority of its students are residents of Minnesota. The total number of students from other states and countries than Minnesota is only 387, while the number from Minnesota is 2,546.

ENROLLMENT BY STATES AND COUNTRIES.

	College of Science Literature and Arts.	College of Eng. and Mech.Arts	School of Mines.	Dept. of Agricl.	College of Law.	Dept. of Medicine.	Graduate Dept.	Total.
Alabama,	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	8
Arkansas, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
District of Columbia,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
California, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3
Colorado,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Georgia, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Illinois,	6	8	1	.	.	2	1	18
Indiana, . . . . .	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	5
Iowa,	27	6	2	5	16	12	2	70
Kansas, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	5
Kentucky,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	5
Maryland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Massachusetts,	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	7
Michigan,	2	2	.	1	2	2	.	9
Minnesota,	821	186	66	459	496	412	166	2,546
Missouri, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Montana, . . . . .	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	5
Nebraska,	8	.	.	8	1	1	.	8
New Jersey, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
New York,	5	1	2	2	2	.	.	12
North Dakota,	27	8	.	7	22	26	8	88
Ohio,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Oregon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Quebec and Ontario, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
South Dakota,	12	2	2	6	11	8	2	48
Washington, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
Wisconsin,	16	4	1	8	24	26	1	80
Vermont,	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	6
West Virginia, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Virginia, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Germany,	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	8
Sweden,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The university desires to meet the needs of the people, and to open its doors to all who wish to secure the higher education and are fitted to do the work. It does not desire to place unnecessary obstacles in the path of the candidate for admission, nor to embarrass and annoy teachers and principals of high schools by insisting on unnecessary technicalities. It has sought in various ways to meet the wishes of the teachers of the state. It is believed that the resolution passed by the board of regents Oct. 5, 1899, upon recommendation of the faculty, establishes a policy that will be agreeable alike to teachers and scholars, and it is already apparent that this action is not going to result in any loss of attention to the semi-annual examinations offered by the state high school board, nor in any lowering of the standard of work required for entrance to the university.

The resolution as adopted by the board of regents is as follows:

"Resolved, That students who have successfully completed, in any state high school of Minnesota, the studies required for admission to any course in the university may be admitted to the university without examination, on presenting a certificate of the principal of their school that they have successfully completed the required studies; but if any student so admitted shall fail to maintain a reputable standing in the university, they shall be required to make further preparation before continuing their studies in the university."

It has long been felt by those familiar with the professional schools of the country that the standard for the preparatory work was altogether too low, but for various reasons it has been found difficult to raise this standard till recently. The regents of the university took a decided step forward April 5, 1900, when they voted that "the requirements for admission to the College of Medicine and Surgery for the college year 1902-3 shall be the same as for admission to the sophomore class in the College of Science, Literature and Arts, and for 1903-4 and thereafter they shall be the same as for admission to the junior class in said college."

In the College of Science, Literature and Arts Dr. Charles P. Sigerfoos has been advanced to the position of professor of zoology, Dr. Frank L. McVey to the position of professor of private economics, Dr. Norman Wilde has been made assistant professor of philosophy, Carl Schlenker assistant professor of German, and Dr. Albert B. White assistant professor of history.

In the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, F. W. Springer has been made assistant professor of electrical engineering.

In the Department of Agriculture Mrs. Virginia Meredith has been made professor of home economics.

In the College of Law, *Judge William Mitchell, formerly of the supreme court of Minnesota, has been engaged as lecturer on mortgages.

In the year 1899 a building was erected on the university campus for the Department of Anatomy in the Medical College, and another building

*Deceased.

Medical College.
College of Mechanic Arts.

Main Building.
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY.
MINNEAPOLIS.

Law Building.
Fillsbury Hall.

Draft Hall.

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY FARM BUILDINGS.

Dairy Hall.

was erected in a thickly settled part of the city, on the other side of the Mississippi, for a free dispensary and for clinical work. These buildings have been of great advantage to the Department of Medicine, and the clinical building has been the means of strengthening the clinical work by bringing in a larger number of patients and by furnishing facilities for better work. The Department of Agriculture was also greatly benefited by the erection of a commodious new building for horticulture, at the farm, and the thorough repair of the old main building on the campus has made that building very serviceable, and removed all apprehensions of danger from its supposed weakness of walls.

The attendance in the various colleges, as compared with the attendance at the time of my last report, is shown in the following table:

	1898.	1900.
Graduate Students	184	177
College of Science, Literature and Arts.....	934	936
College of Engineering, Mechanic Arts and School of Mines.....	181	286
Department of Agriculture.....	470	503
College of Law.....	430	528
Department of Medicine.....	409	556
Summer school—university section.....	302	389

A very considerable amount of work in the way of original investigation has been done in most of the colleges. In the scientific departments of the College of Science, Literature and Arts, in the College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, in the School of Mines and in the Department of Agriculture much has been done, and it is hoped that in cases where the results have been interesting and valuable, the publication of the experiments may in due time give the benefit of this work to the public.

In general, the work of the university has gone forward during the two years covered by this report peacefully and prosperously. The docility and earnestness of students in their work have been delightful, and everywhere there has been manifested a desire for self-improvement and a determination to make the most of the opportunities afforded. Under such conditions the administration of the university cannot be otherwise than pleasant.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Since the university established the State Agricultural Experiment Station in the spring of 1888, and the School of Agriculture in the fall of the same year, agricultural education in Minnesota has made rapid strides. The most apparent and gratifying results have come from the School of Agriculture. The importance of agriculture in Minnesota demands not only that the discoveries of science shall be made known and applied to its needs, but demands also that young men with ability and energy be trained to assume the duty of improving and increasing the agricultural wealth and possibilities of the State. It is gratifying to note the increasing number of young men and young women who seek this education, and with intelligent enthusiasm return to their farm homes. Young women are admitted into

the regular course of study in the School of Agriculture. In the sciences their classroom work is with the young men, but instead of the special work of carpentry, blacksmithing, field work and athletics given to the young men, the young women have sewing, cooking, laundering and physical culture. They also have instruction in home management, home economy, social culture, household art and domestic hygiene. It is believed that the work being done for the farm home in the School of Agriculture is effective, and that its results are direct and helpful. The building devoted to the use of the young women is very attractive, and is itself an object lesson, showing that good taste rather than money is needed to embellish the home.

The social life of the school is under close supervision, and is intended to develop the social nature, thereby supplementing what is done in the classroom for the physical and mental natures. The trend of the instruction given in the school is to show the reason for the doing, and thereby remove from farm and household work the element of drudgery.

The college course in agriculture was reorganized in 1890 to be a thorough collegiate course, post-graduate to students in the School of Agriculture, which in grade is an agricultural high school.

In 1892 a dairy school was organized to give instruction to factory makers of butter and cheese, and to others wanting a course of lectures and practice work in dairy manufacturing. This school has met with great success.

In 1901 a special course was organized for farmers of mature years who are so situated that they cannot enter the regular classes of the School of Agriculture. These special students are given a ten-weeks' course of lectures,—January, February and March,—covering the more practical features of the work given in the School of Agriculture. Students who can enter the School of Agriculture are not admitted to this special course, as the faculty recognizes that it is wisdom for the students to take the regular course, where they get practice work as well as lectures.

THE GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following tabular statement shows the annual growth of the School of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, the Dairy School and the Special Farmers' Course:

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
School of Agriculture—														
Young Men,	47	78	104	101	114	144	204	228	265	272	1		27	601
Young Women,							50	46	70	87			80	88
Total,	47	78	104	101	114	144	203	209	335	300	1		107	687
College of Agriculture,			6	8	7	7	9	10	14	28			28	27
Dairy School,				28	50	59	90	97	91	88			78	101
Special Farmers' Course,														24
Grand Total,	47	78	109	132	151	200	302	306	440	415	89		608	839

Girls' Building.

General View
MINNESOTA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

Dairy Hall.

—

A class of sixty-four will graduate the coming spring. Four will graduate in the college course.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural College course is supplied with students who have the most excellent training of the agricultural high school, or the equivalent in instruction to that given by any other agricultural colleges. To enter this course students are required to spend an intermediate year in advanced mathematics and English after graduation from the School of Agriculture. To complete these two courses thus requires eight years in the university.

Three-fifths of the work done by the students in the college course is pursued under the general faculty at University Campus, three miles from University Farm. The faculty of the College of Agriculture require each student to elect twelve or more out of some thirty subjects offered at University Farm. Advanced work is given in these courses, and the faculty is gradually developing a most excellent curriculum in technical agriculture.

The demand for graduates from this course is active, and those who have already graduated are filling responsible positions in this and other states, and some are employed by the National Department of Agriculture. No other agricultural college requires so many years of residence before graduation for the bachelor's degree, and yet some of the graduates of this agricultural college have entered upon the business of practical farming in Minnesota, thus recognizing the advantage it has offered in this state for those who are well prepared to take up advanced methods of breeding live stock, growing farm seeds, and conducting general farming.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The normal school system of the State was inaugurated by the legislature of 1858, making provision for the organization of three schools, upon donations from localities desiring the schools, of five thousand dollars from each locality. Under this law schools were established at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud; and in 1885 a fourth school was located at Moorhead, conditioned upon a donation of an appropriate site therefor.

The total enrollment in normal classes for 1898 was 1,825. Fully fifty per cent of this number were children of farmers, and two-thirds of the remainder were children of mechanics and laborers.

The normal schools stand in relations of closest contact and sympathy with the rural schools. The majority of the students enter direct from the rural schools, and a large proportion support themselves by alternately teaching in the rural schools and attending the normal schools as means and circumstances permit. Thus they bring from their experience as actual teachers a devotion and zeal for professional studies which few other students possess, and in turn carry back to their teaching in rural schools a better preparation, newer methods, higher ideals and greater skill in their chosen work.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

This school was opened in September, 1860, with John Ogden as principal, in a building furnished free of cost by the city. The appropriation for that year was \$1,500. The school was full, and continued a year and a half; but, the war coming on, it was closed, and its principal went into the army.

In 1864 the legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the current expenses of that year, and \$5,000 for 1865; and the same sum annually thereafter.

In November, 1864, the school was reopened in the building at first furnished by the city, W. F. Phelps being its able and efficient principal. The building was very unsuitable for a school constantly growing in popularity and increasing in numbers, and work on the state edifice was commenced, and finally so far completed that the school was removed into it in September, 1869. It was finished in 1870.

Professor Phelps resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by Charles A. Morey, who served until 1879, when he resigned to enter upon the practice of the law. Under his administration the course of study was very much advanced and the professional course for graduates of high schools inaugurated. In June of the same year Prof. Irwin Shepard began his long and

MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
WINONA.

view of Uromyces.
MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
WINONA.

successful career as executive head of the institution. His term of service, which was coincident with the latter half of the school's history, closed on the acceptance of his resignation October 1, 1898. The entire period of Dr. Shepard's administration was marked by steady numerical growth, by inauguration and development of many important educational enterprises, and by a general elevation of the academic and professional standards of the school. Jesse F. Millspaugh has been president since January 1, 1899.

Number of graduates for the last four years.....	541
Total number of graduates since 1880.....	1,492

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is organized into two departments: First, the normal department or place of academic and professional instruction; second, the training department or place of application and practice. The latter comprises six model schools, whose courses of study correspond to those of a well ordered graded school. These model schools are under the charge of skillful critic teachers, who carefully direct the work of the pupil teachers belonging to the normal department.

There is, moreover, a kindergarten thoroughly equipped and conducted upon scientific principles. It serves to supplement fully the work of the training department proper by furnishing ample opportunities for the study of the earliest phases of primary instruction.

The normal department embraces the following courses of study:

- (a) *An Advanced Course of Five Years*, which gives the preparation needed by teachers of higher as well as lower grades.
- (b) *A Professional Course of One or Two Years*, for students who are graduates of approved high schools.
- (c) *A Kindergarten Training Course of Two Years*, for students who are graduates of high schools, and who desire to equip themselves especially for kindergarten or first primary work.

High school graduates devote nearly or quite their entire time to professional work, and graduate in one or two years, receiving the diploma of the Elementary or the Advanced course, according to the extent of entrance preparation and the time spent in the school.

In September, 1899, manual training was introduced into the course of study in all the grades of the training department of the school. In the lowest grades very simple exercises, such as form study, paper cutting, clay modeling, and carving of soft materials, are given. In intermediate grades the work includes full courses in whittling after the Sloyd method. In grammar grades the simplest carpenter's tools are introduced, and pupils are taught to cut, shape, and finish different woods, in the construction of various articles of ornament and utility.

Drawing is made the basis of all the constructive work of the course, and as far as practicable the application of the various exercises to the arts and trades of civil life is made clear by visits to the shops and mills of the city.

As yet this department of the institution's effort is in its infancy, and represents but a small part of the work necessary for the adequate training of the hand and eye. It is proposed, however, as soon as circumstances will permit, to add machine work and domestic economy, and to make the course a part of the professional training of teachers.

In 1897 the legislature made provision for holding continuous sessions at the school. Under this plan, which became operative in July, 1897, the academic year was divided into four quarters of twelve weeks each. Classes were so arranged that a student could enter at the beginning of any quarter and continue his work one or more quarters; then, if necessary, could discontinue his course for one or more terms of teaching, and after that again take up his work in the school where the interruption occurred, and pursue it to completion. Continuous sessions also made it possible, first, for teachers whose schools are discontinued through the summer months to avail themselves of the opportunities offered in the special vacation term of six weeks; and, second, for graduates of the elementary course under the same circumstances to complete the studies of the advanced course without loss of time from their school work.

The success of the innovation was highly satisfactory, and seemed fully to have justified the hope of its promoters that it would result in greatly enlarging the usefulness of the school, at small relative cost.

Great regret was expressed by the teachers of the State that the legislative appropriation for this work, made in 1897, was discontinued in 1899, compelling its temporary abandonment.

At the State Teachers' Association, December, 1899, a committee was appointed to ascertain the views of teachers, principals and superintendents throughout the State, relative to the desirability of seeking from the legislature the restoration of the continuous sessions plan in the normal schools, and report at the next meeting.

The committee's canvass showed that eighty-five per cent of the replies received favored continuous sessions. The report itself, which was a clear and full exposition of the entire subject, closed with the recommendation that the committee on legislation be instructed to present the matter to the legislature at the ensuing session, and petition for restoration of the system. A report and recommendations were at once unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT WINONA, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

Donated by citizens.....	\$5,275.00
Donated by city.....	15,000.00
Appropriations by state.....	115,831.00
Appropriation in 1881, improvement of ground.....	5,000.00
Appropriation in 1887, repairs, furnaces, etc.....	10,000.00
Appropriation for 1891, repairs and improvement of grounds.....	10,500.00
Appropriation in 1893, additions to building..	40,000.00
Appropriation in 1895, additions to building.....	22,000.00
Total	\$223,606.00

Work Room.
MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
School Room.
WINONA.

MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
MANKATO.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The State donated \$5,000 under the act of 1858. The first annual appropriation in 1860 was \$1,500. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$12,000 per annum in 1877. In 1885 it was increased to \$18,000, with the provision that an institute conductor should be employed, who, when not engaged in holding institutes under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction, should serve as instructor in the school. This sum was supplemented in 1889 by a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000, and the annual appropriation was increased to the amount of \$2,000. In 1891 an additional appropriation of \$2,000 was made; in 1893, \$2,000; and in 1895, \$2,000; so that the present standing annual appropriations for current expenses amount to \$24,000. In 1897, \$8,000 per year for the maintenance of continuous sessions was appropriated, for two years.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANKATO.

In 1866 the city of Mankato offered the State the donation specified in the act of 1858, and the legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000, as provided in that act.

The school was opened in the basement of the M. E. church, September 1, 1868, with Geo. M. Gage as principal. In October it was moved to the second story of a store, corner of Front and Main streets, but the state building was so nearly completed that the school began to occupy it in April, 1870—about one month before the first class was graduated. Mr. Gage resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Miss J. A. Sears, who served as principal one year. D. C. John served as principal from 1873 until 1880, when he resigned to become president of Hamline University. In May of that year, Prof. Edward Searing became his successor, and continued as president with marked success until his death, October 22, 1898. He was succeeded, January 1, 1899, by Charles H. Cooper.

In the school there are five training courses:

An Advanced Latin Course . . . five years.

An Advanced English Course of five years.

An Elementary Course of one year for high school graduates.

An Advanced Course of two years for high school graduates.

A Kindergarten Course of two years for high school graduates.

The large model department of about 275 pupils is maintained exclusively as a school of observation and practice for students in the normal department who are near the end of their respective courses.

The enrollment the past year in the normal department was 407, and in the practice department 368, making a total of 775.

COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT MANKATO, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

Donated by citizens, 1866.....	\$5,000.00
Appropriated by the state, 1869.....	30,000.00
Appropriated by the state, 1870.....	12,500.00
Appropriated by the state, 1871.....	7,500.00
Appropriated by the state, 1877.....	2,500.00
Appropriated by the state, 1881, for repairs after storm, and grounds....	13,000.00
Appropriated by the state, 1883, for ventilation, heating and drainage.....	7,000.00
Appropriated by the state, 1887, for grounds, furnace and repairs.....	6,500.00
Appropriated by the state, 1889, for grounds, repairs and improvements....	7,000.00
Appropriation, 1891, for repairs.....	5,000.00
Appropriation, 1893, for enlargement of building.....	50,000.00
Appropriation, 1895, for repairs and improvement.....	7,500.00
Appropriation, 1897, for repairs and library.....	1,500.00
Appropriation, 1899, for repairs, library, lot and grading.....	5,700.00
Total	<u>\$160,700.00</u>

Under the act of 1858 the State appropriated \$5,000. The special annual appropriations for current expenses for the first eleven years were from \$5,000, the smallest, to \$10,000 the largest. The annual average was \$7,363. In 1877 the appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$9,000 per annum. In 1885 it was increased to \$15,000, with the provision that an institute instructor should be employed by the school, who should work in institutes during part of the year under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction. In 1887 an addition of \$1,000 was made; in 1889, \$2,000; in 1891, \$4,000; in 1893, \$2,000; in 1895, \$2,000. In 1897 \$3,000 was added to the regular appropriation, and \$8,000 for the summer session, making the amount available for current expenses \$37,000. In 1899 the entire appropriation for current expenses was \$29,500. The summer sessions were discontinued, as no appropriation was made therefor.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ST. CLOUD.

After the legislature in 1866 offered the third normal school to St. Cloud, the citizens started a subscription, which in 1869 amounted to \$5,000 in cash. The Stearns House, built for a hotel, was purchased, with six acres of land, for \$3,000. The site is on the west bank of the Mississippi, seventy-five feet above the river; it is level and adorned with primitive oaks. The grounds are enlarged by the donation of one lot and the purchase of several, paid for by the citizens, adding to the value of the property about \$350. The building was repaired and furnished at a cost of \$3,281, and the school was opened in September, 1869, with Ira Moore as principal. The enrollment the first year was 125, and the appropriation for current expenses was \$3,000. Mr. Moore resigned in 1875, and D. L. Kiehle was appointed to the principalship. In August, 1881, upon his appointment as superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Kiehle resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Jerome Allen, who was succeeded, upon his resignation in 1884, by

Library.
MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
ST. CLOUD.

Thomas J. Gray, who closed his connection with the school in 1890. Joseph Carhart became president in 1890, and was succeeded in 1895 by Geo. R. Kleeberger, the present incumbent.

The new building was commenced in 1870, and occupied by the school the last term of Mr. Moore's work in 1875. As regards arrangements for heating, ventilation and general convenience, it is not surpassed by any structure of the kind in the State. In 1891 there was appropriated the sum of \$3,000 for repairs and \$15,000 to construct a south wing to the original building; and the sum of \$16,000 to complete and furnish this wing was provided by the legislature of 1893. In 1895 an additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made, with which a north wing was erected, for the completion of which a further appropriation of \$25,000 was made in 1897.

The total number graduated from the school up to Dec. 31, 1900, is 1,027. The total enrollment in the normal department for the year ending July 31, 1900, was 374, which is more than the school can properly accommodate.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

There are two departments in the school. First, the normal, or department for academic and professional instruction; second, the training department, or place of application and practice.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are five courses of study:

1. An Advanced English Course, extending through five years.
2. An Advanced Latin Course, extending through five years.
3. An Advanced Course, for graduates of high schools and colleges, extending through two years.
4. An Elementary Course, for graduates of high schools and colleges, extending through one year.
5. A Kindergarten Training Course, extending through two years.

The several courses recognize the necessity of a broad culture in the teacher, and accordingly extend the work over as large a field in science, literature and art as time and thoroughness of work will allow. It is the settled policy of the school to raise the standard of admission from year to year, until the time shall come when all students can devote themselves wholly to professional work.

The elementary course amply qualifies teachers of primary and grammar grades; the advanced is designed to fit its graduates for the duties of high school grades, and for the superintendency of schools.

COST OF NORMAL BUILDING AT ST. CLOUD, INCLUDING SITE, HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

Appropriation, 1869	\$10,000.00
Appropriation, 1873	30,000.00
Appropriation, 1881, for extension of grounds.....	1,000.00
Part of the \$10,000, by state and citizens put into new building.....	3,270.00
Heat and furnishing.....	10,000.00
Valuation of site, without old building, in 1869.....	1,850.00
Finishing of roof and basement of school rooms.....	3,500.00
Additional heating apparatus.....	1,500.00
Philosophical apparatus	1,000.00
Ladies' home	35,000.00
Repairs in 1889.....	3,000.00
Repairs and building, 1891.....	18,000.00
Building and basements, 1893	16,000.00
Building, 1895	25,000.00
Building, 1897	25,000.00
Total	<u>\$184,120.00</u>

THE LADIES' HOME.

The ladies' home, finished during the early fall of 1885, is an invaluable adjunct to the school. A member of the faculty discharges the duties of preceptress, and it affords the best accommodations to young ladies attending the school.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The first appropriation for 1869 was \$3,000; the average for ten years was \$6,000. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at \$9,000 per annum in 1877. The permanent annual appropriation is now \$22,000, which in 1897 was temporarily increased to \$26,000, for the years ending July 31, 1898 and 1899, and in 1899 it was temporarily increased to \$29,000 for the years ending July 31, 1900 and 1901.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MOORHEAD.

The first three normal schools of Minnesota were located in the southeastern quarter of the State; hence the legislature of 1885 located a fourth normal school at Moorhead, provided that the citizens of the town would donate a suitable location for the building. The site, a beautiful tract of six acres, is the gift of Hon. S. G. Comstock.

The legislature of 1887 appropriated \$60,000 for a building and \$5,000 for running expenses. The building was commenced in the summer of 1887 and completed in the early autumn of 1888. It is one hundred and eighty feet in length by seventy feet in width, built of brick and stone, heated, ventilated and lighted by the most approved methods, and is the most commodious and handsome structure in the Northwest. The legislature of 1889 appropriated \$9,500 additional for improving the grounds, and heating plant. A

Library.

Ladies' Home.
MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
ST. CLOUD.

Gymnasium.

further appropriation of \$3,000 was made in 1891 for repairs, furnishings and library. The appropriation of \$25,000 in 1893 for a "home," and the erection of this building in 1894, have greatly increased the facilities of the school.

The school was opened August 29, 1888, with a membership of forty-two, of whom thirty-two were enrolled the second year. The total enrollment for 1898 was 378, of whom twenty-four were graduated at the close of the school year.

In addition to the original appropriation of \$5,000 for running expenses, an additional appropriation in 1893 of \$1,000 increased the annual appropriation to \$16,000, and in 1895 this was again increased to \$18,000. In 1899 the annual appropriation was increased to \$19,000.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

There are three departments in the school. First, the normal department; second, the preparatory department; and, third, the practice school.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are four courses of study:

- (a) An Advanced English Course of five years.
- (b) An Advanced Latin Course of five years.
- (c) A Graduate Elementary Course of two years.
- (d) A Graduate Advanced Course of two years.

COST OF NORMAL BUILDINGS AT MOORHEAD, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

Appropriations, 1887, for building.....	\$60,000.00
Appropriation, 1889, for heating plant and improvement of grounds.....	9,500.00
Appropriation, 1891, repairs.....	1,000.00
Appropriation, 1891, furnishings.....	1,000.00
Appropriation, 1891, library.....	1,000.00
Appropriation, 1893, for a "home".....	25,000.00
Appropriation, 1895, for improvements, repairs and furnishings.....	16,900.00
Appropriation, 1897, for library.....	3,500.00
Appropriation, 1899, for library.....	500.00
Appropriation, 1899, for repairs.....	1,500.00
Total	<u>\$119,900.00</u>
Total number enrolled for the year ending June, 1899.....	395
Number in graduating class.....	43
Total number enrolled for the year ending June, 1900.....	416
Number in graduating class.....	79

THE STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE BOARD.

His Excellency Gov. SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.

President, CYRUS NORTHROP, Minneapolis.

Hon. J. W. OLSON, St. Paul, Secretary.

This board is constituted by virtue of chapter 144 of the General Laws of 1881. The object of the board is to formulate a system for public high and graded schools, requiring of them that there be regular and orderly courses of study, embracing all the branches prescribed as prerequisite for admission to the collegiate departments of the University of Minnesota, and upon compliance with these regulations by any such high school district, that they receive the sum of \$400 annually toward defraying the expenses of the school.

These schools sustain varied and important relations to the State. They are free to all the youth of the State.

They complete the preparation of many young men and women for various callings, business, teaching and social duties. They are preparatory to the normal schools, colleges, and to the university in its several literary and professional departments.

From the report of the state superintendent of schools we learn that they are yearly increasing in numbers and improving in quality. The number of high schools under the supervision of the state board during the past year has been ninety-seven. Total enrolled, 12,914.

Many of these high schools sustain full preparatory courses to the classical, scientific and literary courses of the state university. They provide adequate supervision for all departments and have full equipments of libraries and apparatus, chemical and physical.

Others rank as substantial and complete in organization and instruction, although lacking in one or more of the requirements for the first class.

A few do not meet all the conditions of a well equipped high school. They give fair promise, in the number of students and in the interest and ability of the people, of growing into prosperous high schools. Schools of this class must make reasonable progress in improved scholarship, teachers and teaching facilities, or be discontinued.

THE STATE GRADED SCHOOLS.

The state graded schools are next below the state high schools in rank, and are under the supervision of the same board. Each state graded school is aided by the State to the amount of \$200 annually. There are now 110 schools receiving this aid. The regulations of the board require that in order to receive state aid (1) school shall be held at least nine months during the year; (2) there shall be at least three rooms with three teachers; (3) the school shall pursue the state course of study; (4) there must be a proper

supply of dictionaries, library books, apparatus, etc.; (5) the principal must give satisfactory evidence of scholarship, skill and successful experience.

In addition to the schools above described there are about fifty other graded schools in the State having from three to ten departments, not including those in places which have state high schools. The state graded schools are preparatory to the state high schools.

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Office of the board in the capitol building, St. Paul, Jas. F. Jackson, secretary.

This board was created by act of the legislature, approved March 2, 1883. Its duties are defined as follows:

"To investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums, and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in statistics of such institutions. The board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential, and all plans of new jails, lock-ups and infirmaries (*i. e.*, poorhouses) shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the State." The board is required to report biennially to the legislature, making "a full report of all their doings, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable."

The law is carefully constructed to prevent this board from becoming a political instrument or an agent of corruption. It is provided that the board shall consist of "six persons, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party;" they shall "serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the State."

Other duties have been imposed upon this board, *viz.*, the deportation of the non-resident dependents, the regulation of the importation of juvenile dependents, and various extensions of its responsibilities along the channels indicated in the original act.

The principal improvements made during the biennial period ending July 31, 1900, in the field supervised by the state board of corrections and charities are as follows:

At the St. Peter Hospital for the Insane a new model laundry was constructed to replace the one destroyed by fire. At Rochester and Fergus Falls hospitals for the insane the only new construction was the greenhouses. New asylums for the insane were constructed at Anoka and Hastings, each having a capacity of 120. The center and one wing are built.

At the School for the Feeble-Minded, Faribault, the center and one wing of an excellent hospital have been constructed; also, a farm cottage for about thirty boys. At the State Public School, Owatonna, an eight-room brick school building has been completed, the old one having been remodelled for a cottage.

At the State Training School, Red Wing, the third story of the girls' cottage has been finished, and the girls have been divided into two sections. At the State Reformatory, St. Cloud, a wing containing a dining-room, hospital and schoolrooms has been completed. All the labor was done by the inmates.

The subjoined statement exhibits the growth of the State correctional and charitable institutions. In 1860 there were sixteen inmates in the State institutions; in 1870 there were 426; in 1880 there were 1,257; in 1890 there were 3,425; in 1900 there were 6,119. In 1870 the State institutions had one inmate for every 1,032 inhabitants; in 1880 one for every 621; in 1890; one for every 380; in 1900 one for every 286.

The expenditures in behalf of these institutions were \$11,000 for the biennial period ending 1862, \$305,000 for the period ending 1870; \$606,000 for the period ending in 1880, \$1,850,000 for the period ending in 1890, and \$2,354,000 for the period ending in 1900.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF MINNESOTA, FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE IN 1860:

BIENNIAL PERIOD.	Population of the State.	Expended for Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	No. of Inmates of State Institutions.	Ratio of Inmates of Institutions to Inhabitants of the State.	Expended Per Inhabitant.
1860 to 1862 . . .	203,000	\$11,100	28	1 inmate to 8,826	\$0.15
1862 to 1864 . . .	235,000	26,600	61	1 inmate to 8,858	.11
1864 to 1866 . . .	280,000	72,000	92	1 inmate to 8,043	.26
1866 to 1868 . . .	355,000	299,800	247	1 inmate to 1,437	.84
1868 to 1870 . . .	439,708	804,600	426	1 inmate to 1,032	.69
1870 to 1872 . . .	490,000	893,800	515	1 inmate to 951	.80
1872 to 1874 . . .	559,000	698,800	681	1 inmate to 821	1.14
1874 to 1876 . . .	629,000	435,600	901	1 inmate to 698	.69
1876 to 1878 . . .	695,000	482,500	1,098	1 inmate to 633	.69
1878 to 1880 . . .	780,778	605,700	1,257	1 inmate to 621	.71
1880 to 1882 . . .	900,000	785,700	1,446	1 inmate to 622	.87
1882 to 1884 . . .	1,040,000	851,600	1,846	1 inmate to 568	.82
1884 to 1886 . . .	1,155,000	999,400	2,339	1 inmate to 494	.87
1886 to 1888 . . .	1,225,000	1,245,700	3,011	1 inmate to 407	1.02
1888 to 1890 . . .	1,301,826	1,850,100	3,425	1 inmate to 380	1.42
1890 to 1892 . . .	1,409,000	2,136,600	3,839	1 inmate to 368	1.55
1892 to 1894 . . .	1,517,000	2,317,000	4,643	1 inmate to 327	1.58
1894 to 1896 . . .	1,610,000	2,444,700	5,051	1 inmate to 319	1.52
1896 to 1898 . . .	1,690,000	2,251,500	5,659	1 inmate to 297	1.84
1898 to 1900 . . .	1,751,394	2,354,813	6,119	1 inmate to 286	1.84

NOTE.—The institutions included are those for the insane, deaf, blind, feeble minded, dependent children, the state training school, reformatory, state prison and the state soldiers' home.

THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

The board has the care of all the insane asylums. They examine into the condition of the institutions, their needs in the way of buildings and improvements, and regulate the expenditures. A great responsibility rests upon the members of the board, in superintending the erection of buildings, and carefully watching the large expenditures of money required in providing and caring for the insane under their charge. They have been faithful servants, and the people of the State can point with pride to the fact that the unfortunate insane have all the care and comforts that the most enlightened philanthropy can suggest. The three institutions under this board, January 1, 1899, had a census of 3,357 unfortunates under their care. The total current expenses of the three asylums for the two fiscal years ending July 31, 1898, were \$1,003,563.34. Training schools for nurses have been conducted at the hospitals with marked success. The aim of these schools is to prepare a body of men and women trained for the work of caring for the sick at the hospitals and to give to the medical staff intelligent aid. By an act approved April 15, 1899 (chapter 230, G. L. 1859), the First State Asylum for Insane is located at Anoka, and the Second at Hastings. Additional matters of interest relating to these asylums are placed under the appropriate headings for each asylum.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HARRY ASHTON TOMLINSON, M. D.....	Supt. and Physician in Chief
WALTER HENRY DARLING, M. D.....	Asst. Supt. and Physician
DONALD A. NICHOLSON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
CLARK FRANCIS TUOMY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
MARIE MERRILL, M. D.....	Assistant Physician and Gynæcologist
H. D. VALIN, M. D.....	Clinical Clerk and Pathologist
CHARLES F. BROWN.....	Accounting Officer
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. PETER.....	Treasurer

The state legislature, at its session in 1866, passed an act establishing the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, and appointed commissioners to locate the same. It was located at St. Peter, the citizens generously presenting the State with a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres, one mile south of the city. An appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for temporary provision and support of the insane.

At the session of the legislature in 1867 forty thousand dollars were appropriated for a permanent building on the farm acquired. Plans were obtained and the building commenced. Temporary quarters had been provided and opened for the reception of patients in October, 1866, to which the patients, previously boarded at the hospital in Iowa, were brought. Dr. Samuel

ST. PETER.

Men's Ward.

Front Lawn.

Ladies' Ward.

MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
ST. PETER.

E. Shantz of Utica, N. Y., was elected, by the trustees, superintendent and physician. Under Dr. Shantz the temporary hospital was organized and directed until his death, in August, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Bartlett of Northampton, Mass.

Appropriations were made from year to year for building purposes, until the plans were completed in 1876. The admission of patients, and gradual increase, kept the rooms constantly full, and since 1877 the accommodations have been crowded.

The hospital building is of hammered limestone, the walls are lined with brick and the roof slated. It contains a center building of four stories, with offices and chapel, and two wings, three stories each, containing nine separate halls for distinct classification of patients, with comfortable accommodations for five hundred persons and the necessary attendants. The additional buildings are a laundry, boiler and engine house, gas house, carpenter shop, ice house, barn, root cellar, granary, carriage house, slaughter house and pump house.

On the fifteenth of November 1880, about seven o'clock in the evening, fire was discovered in the basement of the north wing, occupied by male patients, and appeared to have several points of origin at the same time. The progress of the flames was so rapid, and the halls so quickly filled with a dense smoke, that the patients were removed with great difficulty, and several attendants and citizens nearly lost their lives in their heroic efforts to save the unfortunate inmates. The whole north wing, except the stone and some of the brick walls, was destroyed, with all the bedding and furniture and most of the clothing.

The next morning forty-four male patients were missing, but during that and the following day several were returned from the neighborhood; the whole number being finally reduced to twenty-four missing, the remains of whom were believed to have been found in the ruins. Some died after the fire, mostly on account of injuries and exposure at that time.

The legislature of 1881 promptly made an appropriation of \$90,000 to repair the burned wing, which amount was subsequently increased \$15,000 at the extra session, when the outer walls of the building were found to be more damaged than at first supposed, a part of which had to be taken down. The wing, rebuilt in a fire-proof manner, with iron joists and brick arches, has been occupied since 1882, and the basement floors of the south wing, center building and laundry have been made fire-proof.

An appropriation of \$1,500 was promptly made by the legislature after the fire of 1880 for waterworks for better protection, and expended for that purpose, giving a steam pump of 450 gallons capacity per minute, and a reservoir containing 135,000 gallons of water, 160 feet above the basement floor of the buildings, and from which water is carried in an eight-inch pipe to all parts of the hospital, having fifteen hydrants at convenient points always ready for immediate use.

Two detached wards, each two-story, and one with an attic, have been built for the quiet class of patients, at a cost of \$100,000, each accommodating 230 persons. They are of brick, the basement story with iron beams and brick arches, and the whole practically fire-proof. These wards are located

within sixty feet of the extreme ends of the main building, and it is contemplated to connect both with corridors one story high, to facilitate communication with all parts of the hospital.

The expenditures for the last two years for betterments have been about \$40,000. The State has acquired title to 682 acres of land in connection with this hospital.

The total inventory of the hospital property foots up to \$924,620.61.

The plan has been adopted in this hospital of setting apart one flat, consisting of three wards, for the reception, classification and treatment of new cases. in the same way that patients are treated in a general hospital, each case having individual care and treatment by skilled nurses, under direction of the medical officers. In connection with this ward is a sick diet kitchen, and a bath room where all kinds of medical baths can be given. The effect of this plan has been to eliminate the sense of dread and mistrust with which the patient's mind is filled after having been sent to the hospital by legal process under care of officers of the law. The patient recognizes the fact of his illness, shows no disposition toward resentful violence, and, when he has sufficient intelligence, submits cheerfully to the necessary discipline of the institution; consequently there is no occasion to use mechanical restraint of any kind or any other means suggestive of arbitrary control and detention.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR F. KILBOURNE.....	Superintendent and Physician
E. Z. WANOUS.....	Assistant Superintendent
O. C. HEYERDALE.....	Assistant Physician
C. L. CHAPPEL.....	Assistant Physician
LAURA LINTON	Assistant Physician
WILLIAM H. KNAPP.....	Accounting Officer
ROCHESTER NATIONAL BANK.....	Treasurer

This institution is located at Rochester, Olmsted county, and the history of its organization is as follows:

By a special law passed by the legislature of 1873, and amended in 1874, a tax of \$10 on all liquor dealers was assessed to raise a fund for the establishment of a state inebriate asylum, and when completed it was to be maintained by a continuation of the same tax. As soon as a sufficient fund was accumulated the inebriate asylum board purchased a farm of 160 acres, within a mile and a half of the city of Rochester, for \$9,000. They secured plans and began building in 1877. Strong opposition was raised by the liquor dealers against this tax as discriminating and unjust. Test cases were tried in the courts and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. But at the same time it became apparent and was admitted generally that room was much more urgently needed for the care of the rapidly increasing insane of the State than for inebriates. The legislature of 1878, considering

Men's Infirmary Ward.
MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
ROCHESTER.

this point, and in view of the determined opposition to the inebriate asylum to be built and maintained on this plan, repealed the act levying the tax, and changed it to the second Minnesota hospital for insane (since changed to the Rochester State Hospital), with the proviso, however, that inebriates should be admitted into the institution, and cared for and treated at the expense of the State on the same basis as the insane.

The building was in an unfinished condition, consisting of a center and small east wing, which were only under roof, without inside finish, and without any outbuildings, such as laundry and engine house.

The trustees examined the property and recognized the unsuitableness of the structure for the purposes of an insane hospital, and the fact that it would necessarily require many changes to adapt it to this new object. Owing to these objections the hospital trustees hesitated to accept the transfer; but the urgency for room was so great that they reluctantly accepted it, to do the best they could with it. An appropriation of \$15,000 accompanied the transfer as a fund to be used in preparing the building for the accommodation of patients. This was done in the summer of 1878.

Dr. J. E. Bowers, with over ten years' experience as first assistant physician at St. Peter, was elected superintendent, and the Rev. A. H. Kerr, who had been a trustee from the beginning of the hospital, was chosen steward. On January 1, 1879, the institution was opened for the reception of patients. Transfers were made from St. Peter and new cases were admitted, and the accommodations for 100 men were soon filled.

The legislature of 1880 granted \$20,000 for the erection of a wing on the west side for women. This was put up in the summer of 1880, and was just ready for the furniture and heating apparatus when the terrible fire occurred at St. Peter. The means for furnishing and heating was immediately provided. The building was hastily completed, and furnished room for over 100 women, who were transferred to relieve the crowded condition of the first hospital. In 1882 a large extension was built on the men's side, making room for 200, and costing when furnished \$76,000. In 1883 and 1884 a similar wing was built on the west side for women, costing when furnished \$83,000, thus completing the design of the main structure, with a capacity for 600 patients. The building of the detached ward for women, authorized by the legislature of 1887, was completed and accepted for occupancy on the 12th of February, 1890.

In addition to the main buildings there have been erected an engine house and chimney, coal house, electric light plant, ice house, cold storage, laundry, carpenter shop, greenhouse and storehouse. The hospital is provided with a system of waterworks, consisting of four well strainers and a 900-foot well, capable of affording 200,000 gallons per day, with two Worthington duplex pumps to force the water into a reservoir on the bluff, holding 250,000 gallons.

A cave cellar has been excavated in the sandrock bluff, with bins capable of holding thousands of bushels of vegetables. Aside from being a curiosity, it is unexcelled for usefulness.

The legislature of 1899 granted the following special appropriations for the two years ending July 31, 1901:

Extraordinary repairs and improvements (yearly).....	\$4,000
Purchase 160 acres land.....	4,000
Completing boiler house.....	5,000
Plumbing	3,000
Books for library.....	500

There is a regular standing appropriation for maintenance of \$140,000.00.

The hospital farm contains 515 acres, and the trustees report that a larger amount of land could profitably be used in furnishing employment to inmates.

The total inventory of all property, independent of food, on July 31, 1898, was about \$698,000.

The total number of inmates July 31, 1898—692 men and 504 women.

FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GEO. O. WELCH, M. D.....	Superintendent
HENRY M. POLLOCK, M. D.....	Assistant Superintendent
EDWIN WAYTE, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
JOHN B. BROWN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
BERTHA FROST, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
O. C. CHASE.....	Steward
FERGUS FALLS NATIONAL BANK.....	Treasurer

In 1885 the legislature established a commission to locate a third hospital in the northern section of the State. The commission received several propositions from important towns in the section designated, and finally accepted the proposal from Fergus Falls. The State secured the title to 636 acres of land, and in 1887 the legislature formally located the hospital and established the same at Fergus Falls, appropriating \$94,280 therefor, of which amount \$24,280 was designated as payment for the land, \$50,000 for building and furnishing a detached ward, and \$20,000 for boiler house and engine, laundry, shops and stables, and for sewerage and water connections. The appropriation for buildings contemplated the erection of so much as would be necessary to accommodate 300 persons.

The hospital was opened July 29, 1890, at which time eighty insane patients were transferred from the first hospital, and three were admitted from adjacent counties, showing a population of eighty-three at the close of the fiscal year. The buildings contemplated in the original drawings are now practically completed. The total valuation of the hospital property is \$974,765.74. The total number of inmates July 31, 1900, were 772 males and 531 females. The weekly per capita cost for the past fiscal year was \$2.86.

MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
PERCUS FALLS.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF.
MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.
FARIBAULT.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

Located at Faribault.

1. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
2. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.
3. SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The legislature of 1887 reorganized the "Minnesota Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute," which was originally established at Faribault in 1858, and changed the name to "Minnesota Institute for Defectives," to consist of three schools, to-wit: The School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind and the School for the Feeble-Minded, to be controlled by a board of five directors appointed by the governor, and to include the governor and superintendent of public instruction as ex-officio members.

The several departments above are treated independently in the following pages.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

PROF. J. N. TATE, Superintendent.

The state legislature, at its first session in 1858, passed an act establishing the Minnesota State Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, to be located in the town of Faribault, on condition that the citizens give forty acres of land for the use and benefit of the institution. The land was donated, but the school was not opened till 1863. The school occupied Major Fowler's store, on Front street.

In March, 1866, the legislature made the first appropriation for building purposes. In the spring of 1868 the north wing was completed, furnished and occupied. This wing was planned to accommodate fifty pupils, and in five years it contained sixty-five deaf children.

In 1863, by an act of the legislature, a board of directors was appointed, and was authorized to receive and educate the blind children of the State with the deaf. The board consisted of Geo. F. Batchelder, Rodney A. Mott and David H. Frost.

In 1866, a department for the blind was opened, with three pupils in attendance, under the direction of the same board and the same management with the deaf. But soon the quarters became too strait for the admission of the children seeking an education, and the legislature appropriated funds for the erection and furnishing of the south wing.

It soon became evident that there were great embarrassments and inconsistencies arising from educating the deaf and the blind together in the same building. The admissions to both departments continued to increase until more room was needed. Just at this time an effort was made to provide accommodations for the blind children in buildings separate and apart from

the deaf. In doing this, the old Faribault place was purchased and fitted up for a school for the blind. This removed the blind children about one mile from the deaf and greatly relieved both classes, and added to the enjoyment and advantages of each.

From year to year children were brought to the school for the deaf who were not properly deaf, but feeble-minded, and in due time it became evident to both the directors and the superintendent of the schools that an effort should be made to start a school for the care and training of feeble-minded children. An effort was made and it resulted in an act of the legislature authorizing the establishment of an "experimental school" in 1879, and in a short time developed into a permanent department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives.

This, in brief, is the genesis and order of the three state schools located at Faribault.

The first superintendent of this state school was Prof. R. H. Kinney. After serving three years, in July, 1866, he resigned, and J. L. Noyes was appointed his successor, and during his administration the other two departments were established and organized. In May, 1881, the internal government of the institution was modified and reorganized. Superintendent Noyes retired from all official connection with the other departments, and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the deaf and dumb. In June, 1896, Superintendent Noyes retired on account of impaired health, and James N. Tate, superintendent of the Missouri school, was elected to fill the vacancy.

During the last two years there have been enrolled 296 deaf children. This school has already been instrumental in preparing hundreds of deaf youth to be useful and intelligent citizens in the State, and year by year a few are graduated, well prepared to take their places beside the hearing and speaking youth who leave our public schools.

The schools and industrial classes are well organized, and the pupils are under the care and instruction of experienced and competent officers and teachers. About one-third of the time is devoted to manual training and the rest to intellectual work in the school room. Speech, lip-reading and drawing are taught by special teachers. Every deaf child is given instruction in articulation, and none are excused from these classes until the teacher is satisfied that premanent improvement is impossible.

The duties of each day are agreeably divided between school exercises, industrial work and recreation.

The school is free to all deaf children whose parents or guardians are citizens of the State.

The proper age for admission is between eight and twenty-five years. The regular school period is seven years, to which a special course of three years may be added by a vote of the board of directors.

The trades taught are boot and shoe making, printing, carpentry and cabinet making, for the boys, and dressmaking and plain sewing for the girls. None are excused from the industrial work, and, as a rule, none desire to be.

The school has seventy acres of excellent land, well located, well watered, admirably situated for drainage, water supply and health.

Main Building.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF.
PARIBAVLT.

Bayton Hall.

A. C:

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for insane a

--- FOR DEFECTIVES.
FARBAULT.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

J. J. Dow, Superintendent.

The work for the blind in Minnesota began at Faribault, in 1866, when three pupils were placed under the charge of a teacher in a rented building. This embryo school was under the management of the board of directors of the Minnesota institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and was under the same superintendency with the department for the deaf.

After a separate existence of two years the school work was carried on in the same building with the deaf until 1874, when a growing feeling of the incompatibility of the two classes led to the erection of new buildings for the blind, about a mile south of the school for the deaf, and their permanent separation.

The blind were immediately under the charge of a resident principal, and remained under the general supervision of the superintendent of the institute.

In 1882 a complete separation of the internal administration of the two schools was made, and James J. Dow, who had been principal since 1875, was appointed superintendent of this school.

In 1887 a reorganization of the departments of the institute was made, and this department was termed by law the school for the blind. The superintendency and internal administration remained unchanged.

The school is equipped with all the appliances of a modern special school of this class, and makes a specialty of musical instruction and industrial training, such as broom making, hammock weaving and bead work and sewing.

The course of study embraces a period of seven years, beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the ordinary studies of English classes in the high schools.

The school is free to all blind children and youth in the State of Minnesota, between the ages of eight and twenty-six, to whom board, care and tuition are furnished.

During the period of two years there have been in attendance ninety-nine different pupils from forty-two different counties of the State. From the opening of the school in 1866 there have been admitted 270 different pupils.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

A. C. ROGERS, M. D., Superintendent.

In 1868 the attention of the board of directors of the institutions for deaf, dumb and blind was called to the fact that there were children finding their way into the school for deaf who were not bright enough to remain, and in 1877 Professor Noyes emphasized the necessity for special provision for this class. The state board of health took the same position, and the officers of the hospital for insane announced that many idiotic and feeble-minded per-

sons were constantly being sent to them for the want of a more suitable place.

The concurrent movements caused the legislative committee on hospitals for insane, during the session of 1879, to take the matter of provision for idiots and imbeciles under advisement. The legislature, by an act "relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," created a commission, whose first members were Dr. Geo. W. Wood of Faribault, Dr. H. A. Boardman of St. Paul, and Dr. W. H. Leonard of Minneapolis, and who were authorized to select from the patients at the hospital for insane such children as were feeble-minded or idiotic, and not properly belonging with the insane, and assign them to the care of the directors of the Faribault institution.

A large frame building situated about one-half mile south of the school for deaf was rented by the board for the "experimental" school, and a veteran specialist, Dr. H. M. Knight of Connecticut, was employed to organize the work, and his son, Dr. Geo. H. Knight, was placed in charge under the title of "acting superintendent," the nominal supervision resting with the superintendent of the school for the deaf till 1882, when a separation was made in name, as it had formerly existed in practice.

Dr. Knight resigned in 1885, and Dr. A. C. Rogers, formerly assistant physician to the Iowa institution for feeble-minded, at Glenwood, was appointed in his place.

The present main buildings were begun in 1881; are of blue limestone; have cost about \$200,000, and will accommodate 300 persons. There are two wings and a transverse center, the south being occupied by boys and the north by girls, while the center contains administration rooms, a hospital, an assembly hall, school and industrial rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, etc.

There are two custodial buildings of brick—"Sunnyside," providing a home for 150 boys, and "Skinner Hall,"* which accommodates 160 girls, an epileptic cottage for girls and another for boys, accommodating about 75.

The total attendance was: 1898-1899, 735; 1899-1900, 792.

Average attendance was: 1898-1899, 630; 1899-1900, 663.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications have been received as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1898-99	69	50	119
1899-1900	73	70	143
	—	—	—
Totals	142	120	262
Applications previous	789	614	1,403
	—	—	—
Total received to July 31, 1900.....	931	734	1,665

Applications filed in advance of room Aug. 1, 1900, 178.

*This building was named in memory of the late Hon. Geo. E. Skinner, for many years a member of the board of directors, and always a devoted friend of the institution.

School for Feeble-Minded.
MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.
PARIBAULT.

Sunnyside—Boys.

Skinner Hall—Girls.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.
FARIBAULT.

It is estimated that the average population for 1900-1901 will be approximately 745, for 1901-1902 770 and for 1902-1903 800; assuming the construction of the hospital south wing, and leaving out of consideration the demand for a general enlargement of the capacity of the institution to be referred to later.

A large percentage of those in the training department—whose mental incapacities prevent their receiving benefit from public schools—become self-sustaining under proper training.

The most of those in the custodial department are not susceptible to material improvement, and must be cared for during life, though many become more or less useful. Some of the adult feeble-minded boys and girls live with them and assist in their care.

A colony of boys has been organized upon a well equipped farm, where dairying and gardening are the principal features.

There is a department organized for epileptic boys and another for epileptic girls. The former, called the "Retreat," is in the south wing of the center building, and the latter occupies the new dormitory building for girls, known as the "Annex."

The school is in reality an institution performing the functions of a school, a home and a hospital. It therefore consists of three departments, quite distinct in their nature, and yet mutually connected, viz.: (1) School and Training Department, (2) Custodia or Home, and (3) Epileptic Hospital.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Located at Owatonna.

OFFICERS.

GALEN A. MERRILL.....	Superintendent
FRANK LEWIS.....	State Agent and Assistant Superintendent
MISS MARY ALLEN DAVIES.....	State Agent
MRS. SARAH J. MCCOLLOCH.....	Matron
J. H. ADAIR.....	Physician
MISS EMILY M. OBERLIN.....	Clerk

The Minnesota State Public School, for dependent and neglected children, at Owatonna, Steele county, was established by legislative enactment in 1885, and opened for the reception of children in December, 1886.

The premises consist of 240 acres of good farm land in two tracts, one containing 160 acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Owatonna, and the other containing eighty acres, lying half a mile distant, purchased by the State in 1897. The site of the buildings is elevated, overlooking the city and the beautiful valley of the Straight river.

The permanent buildings are eleven in number, and comprise an administration building, a schoolhouse, a laundry and heating plant, seven cottages and a hospital, all irregularly though attractively placed on an undulating plat. The administration building, which occupies a central position in the group, contains, in the central section, the superintendent's residence and office, public reception room, library, children's and employes' dining rooms, and rooms for other officers and employes; in the south wing, rooms for the accommodation of a family of children, and in the north wing, an assembly hall, matron's room and office, and a sewing room. Besides the buildings described, there are two barns and two tool sheds of sufficient capacity to accommodate the needs of the farm, an ice house, a greenhouse, and a hennery.

The cost of the property, including land, buildings, and all improvements, was \$203,743.73.

The plan of construction and organization is designed to embody, as far as possible, the distinctive features of home life. The children are divided into families numbering from twenty-five to thirty members, and each family occupies a separate cottage. The cottages are the homes, and are in charge of intelligent women who care for the children as mothers. All of the children take their meals in a central dining hall, each family having a table and eating by itself, and all attend school in a central building.

The object of the institution is to provide a temporary home and school for the dependent and neglected children of the State. No child in Minnesota to-day need go without a home if the officers of the counties do their duty. The process of admission is simple, and is divested of every feature resembling a criminal proceeding. Under the law, it is the duty of every county commissioner, when he finds in his district a child dependent, or in manifest danger, to take steps at once for its examination by the judge of probate, who is the officer designated to decide upon its eligibility; so that through the plan arranged for sending them here from every county, the benevolent purpose of the State is effectively carried out. The process of admission wisely guards against the unnecessary separation of parent and child, but keeps in view the ultimate good of the latter. Once admitted, it is the child of the State, the authority of the parents, if any are living, being canceled.

While in the school the bodily wants of the children are provided for, and they are instructed morally and in the common school branches. The farm, garden, greenhouse, engineering and electrical departments and office offer opportunities for those who are old enough to be taught in these special lines, while the training of the girls is designed to help them to become useful in the arts of housekeeping. Every child old enough to work has some daily task suited to its years and condition; but the average time of detention in the school, about ten months, is not long enough to complete an education or teach a definite trade for life occupation, the work being especially preparatory to their going into family homes where their education and training for useful citizenship will be carried on and completed by the families taking them.

MINNESOTA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
OWATONNA

Boys' Cottage.

MINNESOTA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
OWATONNA.

Hospital.

A very important part of the work of the institution is carried on by the state agency. Through it the children in families are visited and the homes of families that apply for them are personally investigated.

January 1, 1899, there had been received into the school from seventy-two counties 1,824 children, of whom 1,131 were boys and 693 were girls. Of these, 233 were then in the school, the others, with few exceptions, having been placed in family homes. Of those placed in homes, 1,030 still remained under the supervision of the school and were subject to visitation. Three hundred and four were past eighteen years of age. Information gained by visits to these young people showed that eighty-three per cent of them had developed into young men and women of good character.

The average daily attendance at the school in 1898 was 256, and the largest number present at any time was 273. There are always many present, ranging in age from infancy to fourteen or fifteen years, available for families that desire to take children. Applications for them should be made to the superintendent, who will have the home investigated, and, if approved, will arrange for the selection of the children. To be approved, the home must be comfortable and must offer good advantages to the children, and the people must be moral, upright citizens. In 1898, about one-half of the applications received were approved after investigation. An average of twenty-six children per month were placed in homes during the year.

The total cost of the work, including the state agency, was, for the year, \$41,157.45. The average number of children who received care and supervision was 1,228; cost per capita, \$33.52.

MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Located in Goodhue County.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. W. BROWN.....	Superintendent
B. A. DAVIS.....	Assistant Superintendent
Miss A. E. WILLARD.....	Secretary
Miss Grace Johnston.....	State Agent

The buildings now completed are the administration building, or main building, with dining hall and kitchen attached; three cottages for boys, a school building, a power house, work shop, cold storage, barn, greenhouses and a building for the girls' department. The building for the girls is a beautiful structure, large enough to accommodate seventy-five girls, and contains everything necessary to make it a complete home as well as a school. All the buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, on what is known as the slow-burning principle, finished in oak, with hard oil finish, and in plan are probably the best adapted for the purpose for which they are constructed of any buildings in the country. The main building is a

substantial structure of stone, with enough pressed brick in the second and third stories to give a pleasing effect. It is 172 feet long by 70 feet deep. The cost of the buildings so far constructed has been \$307,037.11; of the land, \$17,377.25.

The school is organized on what is known as the "open family plan," the school being divided into families, graded according to the age of the children, with from fifty to seventy-five in each family. Each family is in charge of a family manager, teacher and housekeeper.

So far as possible the boys are afforded facilities for learning trades as well as acquiring a common school education; cabinet making, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, farming and gardening, floriculture, blacksmithing and sloyd are carried on.

Total number of children that have been admitted to the institution up to the first of August, 1900, is 2,384, of whom 2,118 were boys and 266 girls. Three hundred and fourteen boys and seventy-one girls remained in the school July 31, 1900.

Current expenditures for the year ending July 31, 1900, were \$56,053.13, or an annual per capita expense for each child maintained of \$158.

The legislature of 1895 changed the name from "Minnesota State Reform School" to that of "The Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls," and authorized the appointment of a state agent, who has the care of the boys and girls out on furlough, provides homes for the homeless, and employment for those who need help.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

Located at St. Cloud.

FRANK L. RANDALL, Superintendent.

This institution was established by the legislature of 1887, and was at first designed for a second state prison, but was, in accordance with law, organized as an intermediate correctional institution between the training school and the state prison, the object being to provide a place for first offenders in felony, from sixteen to thirty years of age, where they might, under as favorable circumstances as possible, by discipline and education best adapted to that end, form such habits and character as would enable them to maintain themselves as law-abiding citizens.

The law provides for the indeterminate sentence, allowing of parole when earned by continuous good conduct, and final release when reformation is strongly probable,—all under control of a non-partisan board of six men, serving without pay, one appointed each year by the governor. The board elects a superintendent, who appoints his staff.

The total number of inmates to the end of 1900 has been 1,209. The number in the institution at same date was 146, all of whom were males. There have been 159 paroles granted in the two fiscal years ending July 31, 1900. Of this number 132, or eighty-three per cent, are believed to have kept the

MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.
RED WING.

Costages and Heating Plant.
MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.
RED WING.

conditions of parole, fifteen broke parole by absenting themselves without leave, four by drinking, and eight for all other causes. Most of the parole breakers were returned for further discipline.

The site of the reformatory was selected to include a syenite quarry near St. Cloud, hoping this would furnish work for a part of the inmates in preparing this stone for building, and for other purposes; and the experience of the past seems to have demonstrated the wisdom of this course.

Honest labor is required every day of each inmate, unless excused for sickness. Almost every occupation and employment usual in a live community is carried on in a practical way in the reformatory, and each inmate learns to fill some necessary place and do some useful work.

They learn fairly well one of the following trades: Quarrying and dressing stone, blacksmithing, carpentry, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing and pipe fitting, stone and brick laying, cooking, laundering, shoe-making, butter making, harness making, tailoring, butchering, printing, and the making and laying of tile; also, to be teachers, waiters, clerks, florists and farmers. Some are practiced in the care and feeding of live stock and poultry, and others in tending gardens, lawns and trees.

Besides twenty acres inclosed with a sixteen-foot wall, the present holdings consist of almost a thousand acres of land, of which over 225 acres is under the plow, and the remainder mostly devoted to pasture and meadow. Twenty acres are in small fruit. There are 275 head of cattle, of all ages, including fifty milch cows, which furnish milk and butter for the institution. There are raised, mostly on tame pasture, a large number of hogs, which supply the institution with abundant, healthy, fresh pork, besides bacon, hams and lard.

No inmate has died in the last two years, and only one in the last five years. Most of the inmates are between sixteen and twenty-five years of age. By reason of their out-door work, they require more and better food and clothing than are needed by prisoners in close detention.

Few are disciplined in labor or otherwise upon their arrival, and fewer of them have trades. When they become competent to work intelligently and render valuable service to the state, they are ordinarily paroled. Their expense to the state is, therefore, necessarily in excess of their earning capacity while they are in the institution. The object is reformation, and if that is accomplished, and due economy is exercised, the State is well served, and the investment of the public money fully justified.

During the first five months of detention most of the inmates gain in weight from ten to fifteen pounds.

The institution school now continues throughout the year, with occasional short vacations, and every inmate who is deficient in education is required to attend. A well selected library is at the service of all. Lectures are held once each week. Half of the lectures are delivered by the regular moral instructor, Dr. Dewart of Minneapolis, and the rest by professional and business men from various parts of the State, who attend without remuneration. From a fund made up of fines and forfeitures the traveling expenses of the visiting lecturers are paid. Concerts and dramatic entertainments are occasionally provided.

Employment at honest labor, under an approved employer, is provided for all paroled men, and in the summer of the year 1900 the unsolicited demand for the men was much in excess of the supply. No special difficulty has been encountered at any time in recent years in finding desirable places for all the graduates, at fair wages.

The effect, in the reformation of inmates, of honest labor, regular hours, steady habits, wholesome food, good air and water, combined with thorough school instruction, ethical lectures and religious teaching, all under firm but kindly discipline intended to cultivate self-control, fully justifies the hopes of the friends of prison reform.

THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

Located at Stillwater.

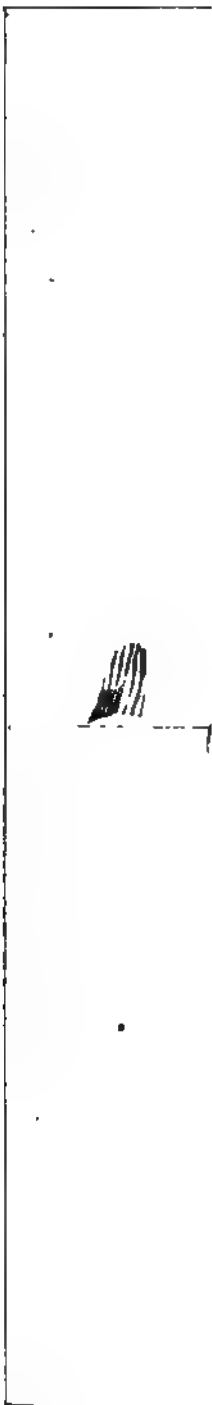
HENRY WOLFER.....	Warden
THOS. W. ALEXANDER.....	Deputy Warden
M. C. COLLIGAN.....	Assistant Deputy Warden
B. J. MERRILL.....	Physician
REV. S. J. KENNEDY.....	Protestant Chaplain
REV. CHAS. CORCORAN.....	Catholic Chaplain
PROF. DARIUS STEWART.....	Superintendent Night School
JAMES W. LAWRENCE.....	Chief Clerk
WM. SMITHSON	Steward
MARY MCKINNEY	Matron
R. F. JONES.....	Chief Engineer
F. A. WHITTIER.....	State Agent

The state prison at Stillwater was the second institution located in the State. Stillwater was selected in consequence of an agreement by which the capitol was to remain at St. Paul and the state university to go to St. Anthony Falls. This agreement was entered into immediately after the organization of the Territory, and in 1851 the state prison was organized and building operations commenced. Although crude and wholly of wood then, surrounded by a light wooden fence, there now stands on the site then selected massive stone buildings, surrounded on four sides by high stone walls of an average thickness of two and one-half feet and an average height of thirty feet, inclosing an area of nine and one-half acres.

The administration building faces the east, and entrance to same is from the main street of the city. On the first floor is found the wardens' offices, reception rooms, quarters for the board of managers, dining rooms and officers' kitchen. The second floor contains female prison, matron's quarters, spare parlor, dining rooms for first and second grade prisoners. The third floor contains officers' sleeping quarters and chapel. The cell house stands immediately in the rear, to the west of the administration building, and is built entirely of stone, with steel roofs having steel rafters; all cell floors

College.

FOURTH FLOOR.
STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.
RED WING.



MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.
ST. CLOUD.

MINNESOTA STATE
STILWATER.

are of sheet steel, and all gallery landings and all gallery walks of the same material. The main portion runs east and west. Two cross sections were built in 1884, running north and south. The cell house now contains 562 cells. In 1889 there was built a commodious hospital building, at the extreme west center of the prison yard. The first floor of this building is now used for the deputy warden's office and punishment cells, the second floor for hospital purposes and office of the prison physician.

The shops of the institution are seven in number, all built of stone and brick, three stories high, with steel roofs. The labor of the prisoners is now devoted to two industries, the manufacture of binding twine on state account, and the manufacture of boots and shoes on the piece-price plan.

The discipline and management of the prison is equal to the best in the country; every feature of advanced penal management is in full operation, the state laws allowing diminution of sentence term for good conduct. An evening school is conducted for the benefit of the inmates eight months in the year, a Chautauqua circle is well attended by the inmates, and a well organized choir of inmates furnishes music for Sunday services and holiday entertainments. The *Prison Mirror* a weekly newspaper, is published and edited by the inmates, who have full control. The prison has a well selected library, containing nearly 6,000 volumes, which are freely circulated among the prisoners. The parole and grading systems, which have been in operation for the past seven years, continue to give most excellent satisfaction, and have fully evidenced that they are both movements in the right direction. Since the introduction of the parole system there have been 453 prisoners released under the rules and regulations governing the system. Of this number, forty-four have violated the privileges and have been returned to the prison. The paroled prisoner is looked after by a state agent, whose duty it is to assist the discharged prisoner in securing employment and to have a watchful care that the conditions of parole are not violated.

The population of the prison at the close of last fiscal year was 486, of whom two were women. The number on parole was fifty-eight.

The legislature for 1889 passed a reorganization act providing for the appointment of a board of managers, one from each congressional district, and enlarging the reward for good conduct. After entering the prison, five days are deducted during the first year, seven days for each month during the second year, nine days for each month during the third year, and for each month thereafter ten days. The legislature of 1897 passed a law providing for the sum of twenty-five dollars to be paid each inmate at the time of discharge, and repealing the law of 1889 allowing per diem earnings.

The industries of the institution for the biennial period ending on July 31, 1900, show net earnings of \$212,289.63 and expenses amounting to \$207,271.36, thus having paid into the state treasury the sum of \$5,018.27 over and above all expenses.

The legislature of 1895 passed a law repealing chapter 205 of the General Laws of 1889, providing that no contract for the leasing of the labor of prisoners confined in this institution, at a certain rate per diem, giving the contractor full control of the labor of the prisoners, shall hereafter be made, but that all prisoners shall be employed by the warden, under rules and regula-

tions established by the board of managers; further providing that the number of prisoners employed in a single industry at the same time shall not exceed ten per cent of the total number of persons engaged in such industry in this State. As soon as lawful after the passage of the above act a contract was entered into by and between the board of managers and J. B. Tarbox, whereby J. B. Tarbox agreed to purchase the product of a certain number of prisoners engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, at a fixed price per pair, the price being regulated by the quality of the work performed.

THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Located at Minnehaha Falls.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CAPT. JAMES COMPTON	Commandant
FRANK J. MEAD.....	Adjutant
FRED STRAUB	Quartermaster
DR. O. S. PINE.....	Surgeon
DR. C. G. HIGBEE.....	Consulting Surgeon
DR. A. A. AMES.....	Consulting Surgeon
REV. LELAND P. SMITH.....	Chaplain

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is located at Minnehaha Falls, on a tract of wooded land donated to the State for the purpose by the city of Minneapolis. The law providing for its establishment constitutes chapter 148, General Laws of Minnesota for 1887.

The object of the soldiers' home is to provide a home for all honorably discharged ex-soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the army or navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion or the Mexican war, who now are or who may hereafter become citizens of the State of Minnesota, who by reason of wounds, disease, old age or infirmities are unable to earn their living and who have no adequate means of support. Its management is vested in a board of seven trustees, appointed by the governor, not more than four of whom can be members of the same political party.

Of the fifty-one acres comprising the home grounds, about ten acres are cultivated as a garden. This plat lies on the highest of three terraces, and at the northerly extremity of the tract. On this ground are raised each year large quantities of vegetables for the use of the institution, wholly by the labor of members. On the borders of the garden have been built the barn, ice house, carpenter shop and other minor buildings. On the second or middle terrace have been built all the permanent structures except the hospital and the morgue. These latter occupy the lowest terrace at the extreme point of the bluff.

The permanent buildings of the soldiers' home have been erected in pursuance of a systematic plan adopted by the board in the beginning, and carried out as successive appropriations have become available. They are of

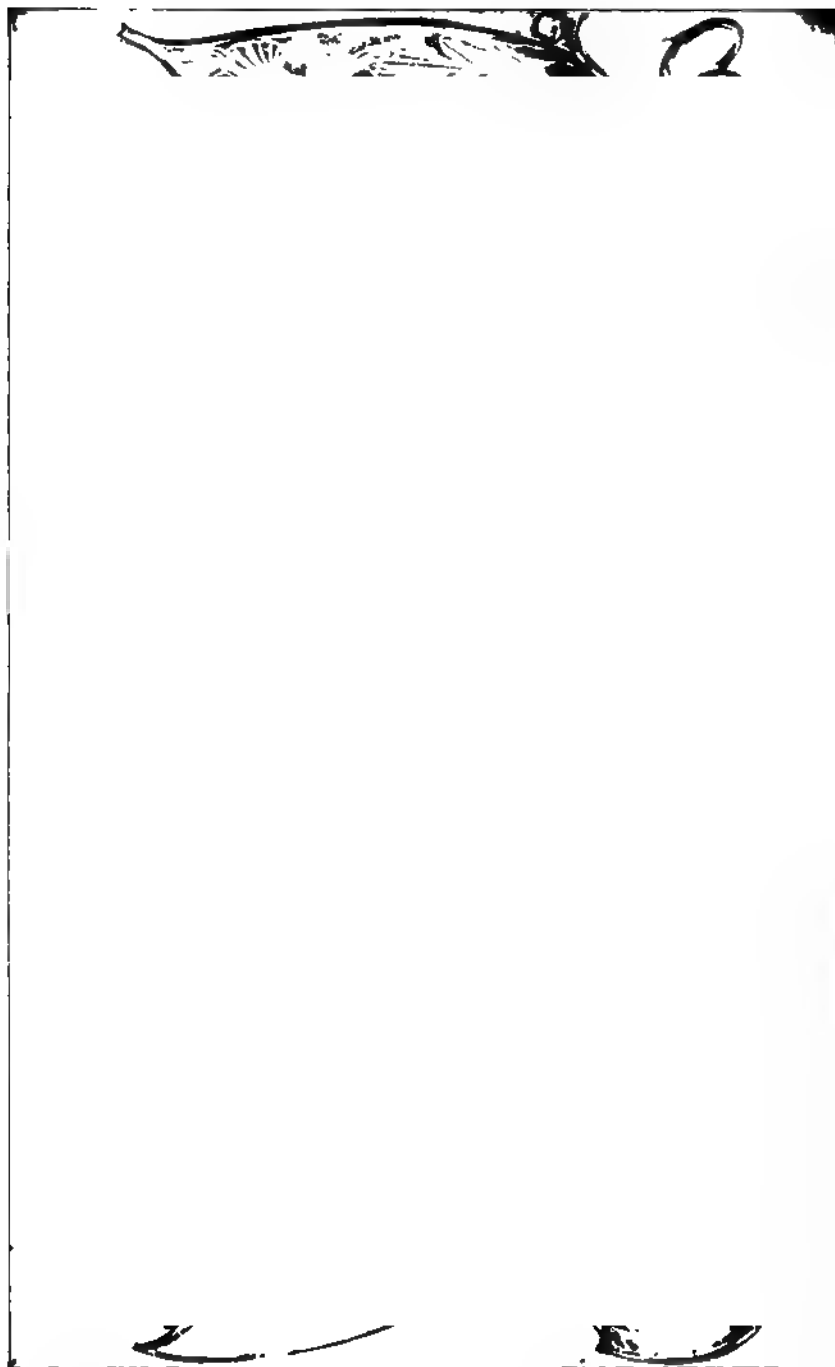


Administration Building.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.
MINNEAPOLIS FALLS.

*Hospital.
Domestic Building.*





Cottage No. 1.
Cottage No. 2.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Cottage No. 3.
Cottage No. 4.

generally uniform architectural design, though pleasantly varied in details. The materials are pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings, slate roofs and metal cornices. The woodwork is of oak, with maple floors, the windows are single panes. The construction of all is solid and substantial. They will be habitable and attractive for a century after their present use has been served, and when they have been transferred to some other needed and appropriate public purpose. Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A. (retired), national inspector of soldiers' homes, says of them: "I think Minnesota has in many respects the finest home in all the twenty states. In point of location and construction it cannot be excelled. The buildings are harmonious in design, and in convenience, material, and economy, they are admirable. The administration building is especially notable. It cost \$35,000, and if built in New York would have cost at least \$100,000, exclusive of the ground."

These premanent buildings consist of:

One administration building, one hospital, one domestic building, four cottages, one laundry and heating plant, and one pavilion.

The administration building contains the offices of the institution; the library and reading room, also used for a chapel; the residence of the commandant, and (in the basement) storage room for clothing before issue to members.

The hospital contains, in four large wards and many smaller rooms, the quarters of the sick, residence of the surgeon, quarters of nurses and attendants, operating rooms, surgeon's office and dispensary, kitchen and dining room for the building, etc.

The domestic building contains the general kitchen and dining room of the home, residence of adjutant and quartermaster, storage for provisions and quarters for forty members of the home.

The cottages each contain quarters for about fifty members, mostly divided into rooms accommodating six to eight individuals. They are all furnished with bath rooms and all modern conveniences. In each cottage it is intended to have one general sitting room, but in winter it sometimes becomes necessary to fill these rooms with beds. There is additional room in the attics and in the high basements, which at times are utilized for sleeping apartments when the home is overcrowded.

All of the above buildings are thoroughly heated by steam radiators, and plentifully lighted with incandescent electric lamps.

The laundry and heating plant, as its name implies, contains the battery of four large steam boilers; the laundry machinery, where is done all this class of work for the entire institution; the engines which furnish power; the electric dynamos which supply light for the buildings and grounds, and the pumps which keep the reservoir near by at all times filled with water.

The pavilion is intended for religious services, concerts, camp fires, and all public exercises and assemblages during the summer season. It is a large, light, cool, ornamental structure, from whose broad exterior promenade, overhanging the brink of the cliff, a magnificent view up and down the Mississippi river can be had, and within which all manner of diversions interesting to the veterans and their throngs of visitors can be comfortably conducted.

Every branch of the service, every department and nearly every army corps is represented in the home. Its members participated in all the decisive campaigns and battles of the Rebellion.

All the expenses of maintaining the soldiers' home, including not only food, clothing, fuel and medicine, but also salaries, furniture, fixtures, books, nursing, burials, and all repairs in excess of \$2,000 a year, are paid from the "home support fund" in the state treasury. This fund consists (1) of moneys transferred from the soldiers' relief fund; (2) of the per capita allowance from the United States government of \$100 a year for each inmate (average attendance) received quarterly, and (3) payments by pensioned members of all received by them in excess of four dollars a month, less amounts refunded to dependent families. Disbursements are made from this fund by state auditors' warrants, an itemized bill, approved by the executive committee, being filed with the auditor as his voucher for each warrant. Thus every dollar paid for the support of the home from the beginning is represented by receipted invoices now on file in the state auditors' office, signed by the persons who performed service or furnished supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The general insurance law of this state was enacted in 1872, and provision made for the organization of a department, and the appointment of a commissioner to see that all the laws of the state respecting insurance companies were faithfully executed.

The state supervision was to prevent the organization of irresponsible companies within the state, and to prohibit any companies from doing business except by complying with all the laws of the state with respect to security for the payment of losses. Certain fees were to be paid for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department. The growth of insurance business in the state is noted from year to year by the amounts paid into the state treasury from the department:

1880.....	\$28,401.51	1891.....	\$131,948.92
1881.....	37,914.24	1892.....	142,874.25
1882.....	45,182.78	1893.....	160,130.77
1883.....	53,994.45	1894.....	157,328.91
1884.....	67,167.58	1895.....	157,815.65
1885.....	64,705.76	1896.....	163,300.00
1886.....	75,089.57	1897.....	170,774.86
1887.....	98,364.87	1898.....	174,386.24
1888.....	105,255.04	1899.....	182,861.21
1889.....	114,857.21	1900.....	212,440.50
1890.....	122,356.57	Total, twenty-one years.\$2,471,650.79	

The receipts of the office have grown very rapidly, showing only a temporary falling off during the depression.

The department is a source of large revenue to the state, as the entire expense of the department, including printing, averages only about \$7,000 per annum. The department is hampered by inadequate appropriations for its maintenance, and it would be an advantage to the state to make a more liberal allowance in order that the work of the department could be extended.

The entire receipts of the department are turned over to the state treasurer, and remain to the credit of the general fund, except one-half of the tax collected from fire premiums in towns having fire departments. In these towns one-half of this tax goes to the support and relief of injured or disabled firemen or their families, or for the maintenance of the fire departments.

The annual statements of insurance companies made to the department cover the period ending with December 31st, and usually are not all received

until late in the month of January, and those of the life and casualty companies not until late in the month of February. It requires some weeks of active clerical work to secure the tabulated result of all companies, but by a special effort the figures covering business for 1900 of all companies have been compiled for this manual.

The fire premiums paid during the year 1900 amounted to \$5,165,866.57, and the losses incurred were \$3,369,239.61. These figures cover marine and inland business, and also all the business transacted by farmers' township mutual companies.

The regular life premiums paid by citizens of Minnesota during the year 1900 amounted to \$3,879,103.97, and the amount of indemnity paid by the companies in the state, and amount of losses, was \$1,073,648.80.

The assessment life, fraternal societies and accident associations received during the year \$1,394,522.20, and paid out in losses, \$707,977.26.

Besides the classes above covered there are companies transacting accident, employers' liability, fidelity, plate glass, steam boiler and burglary insurance. During the year 1900 these companies received from Minnesota, \$919,861.90 in premiums, and incurred losses of \$607,383.83.

There are several fraternal societies that do not report to the insurance commissioner, and a conservative estimate places the premiums received by said societies annually at \$300,000. The death losses paid by the same societies will doubtless average about \$250,000 annually.

From the above it will be seen that the total moneys paid by the citizens of the State of Minnesota annually, in the way of insurance indemnity of all classes, is \$11,659,364.64.

The total number of companies transacting business in the state in the year 1900 was 503, classified as follows:

American fire and marine companies	108
Foreign fire and marine companies.....	45
Mutual fire companies and Lloyds.....	19
Township mutual companies.....	128
Life insurance companies, old line.....	39
Assessment life companies.....	21
Fraternal societies	57
Assessment accident companies.....	30
Accident and casualty companies, stock.....	35
Title insurance companies.....	2
Mutual hail and cyclone companies.....	19
Total	503

OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

The office of public examiner was created in 1878 (General Laws of 1878, chapter 83). by the appointment, to be made by the governor for the term of three years, of a competent person, who shall be a skillful accountant, and well versed as an expert in the theory and practice of book-keeping, and

who is not an incumbent of any public office under the state, or any county, municipality or public institution therein, and who is not a stockholder, officer, trustee, assignee or employe of any banking, moneyed or savings institution or corporation created under the laws thereof. The duties of this officer, being of a fiduciary character, his bonds were fixed at \$50,000 for their faithful discharge. The law gives him almost unlimited power in the examination of the accounts of public officers, state and county. He prescribes and enforces correct methods for keeping the financial accounts of state institutions, county offices and banking institutions; visits them twice annually, and makes an exhaustive inspection of their books and the detailed items of expenditure. With reference to county officers, it is his duty to enforce a correct and uniform system of book-keeping, by auditors and treasurers, so as to insure the thorough supervision and safety of the public fund. By chapter 53, act of 1891, the jurisdiction of the public examiner is made to embrace the financial officers of the city of St. Paul.

When complaint is made by firemen's relief associations, it is his duty to examine as to expenditures of such associations.

The public examiner has authority, without prior notice, to visit each of the banking, savings and other moneyed corporations created under the laws of this state, and thoroughly examine into their affairs and ascertain their financial condition at least once in each year. It shall be his duty to carefully inspect and verify the validity and amount of securities and assets held by such institutions, examine into the validity of the mortgages held by savings banks, and see that the same are duly recorded, and ascertain the nature and amount of any discount or other banking transactions which he may deem foreign to the legitimate and lawful purposes of savings institutions.

He is made *ex officio* superintendent of banks (chapter 183, Gen. Laws, 1887), and all reports required to be made by banks to the state auditor are transferred from the auditor's office to the examiner's office, and all future reports are to be made to the examiner.

The legislature of 1891 (chapter 27 and 131, Gen. Laws, 1891) imposed additional duties upon this officer in the examination of building and loan associations, giving the same power and authority conferred upon him as over banks and other moneyed corporations.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

Minnesota has demonstrated to the world that in dairy products she takes her stand preëminently in the foremost ranks. One of the chief means that has given to her this distinction has been the working of the Dairy and Food Commission. This department was created by an act of 1885, giving to it the execution of laws enacted to protect the dairy and to guard against the foes of the butter interests, such as oleomargarine and the by-

products that have assumed the name of butter. Since its formation it has developed the fact that, not only as a safeguard for the dairy interests, but also as an educator in placing the products of the dairy on the market in so pure and wholesome condition that the markets of the world are only demanding, that articles labeled with the brand of Minnesota purity insures them a ready sale.

It has proved to be an untiring foe to oleomargarine and its numerous kindred substances, and also has been largely instrumental in placing on the national statute books stringent laws against filled cheese and cheese made from skimmed milk which have posed in the guise of the full-cream product. Acts were passed requiring these substitutes for the genuine articles to be sold under their proper names, which would truly designate their quality, and the execution of those laws have devolved upon this commission. While the imitation butter acts have not been fully effective, owing to the "original package" decision of the supreme court of the United States, they have been effective in preventing or correcting the manufacture of these by-products within the state. In the same spirit, for the purpose of assisting in the creation of a state reputation for dairy products, our own dairymen have been prohibited from keeping cows in a manner, either as to stabling or feeding, that would result in the production of unhealthful milk, and to protect the creameries and cheese factories from using milk which had been contaminated by careless or ignorant methods in handling the same in a way that would make them unclean, impure or unwholesome.

Under these laws, which have been passed for this purpose, rigid inspection of the herds of the state has been carried on by the commissioner and his deputies, and what was at first regarded as unlawful interference by them in the liberties of many of the dairymen has resulted in their welcoming and carrying into execution such reforms as have been for the best.

There were 582 creameries and sixty cheese factories in actual operation during the year 1900. These creameries receive milk from 331,512 cows, producing 972,799,299 pounds of milk per annum, realizing to the patrons of these creameries the amount paid of \$6,959,914.55 during the year 1900. While the other interests of the state have increased in wonderful ratio, the dairying interest has kept well in the lead of all our agricultural industries.

Minnesota has made a reputation as a dairy state abroad of which she can be justly proud, and which has placed her in the top rank among her competitors in quantity and quality where competitive tests have been held. The first premium was bestowed upon Minnesota butter at the National Creamery Buttermakers' Convention, held in Topeka, Kas., in 1898, and in 1899 she also carried off first prize at the convention held in Sioux Falls, S. D., where she entered into competition with older sister states of the Union, which brought their best product to place against the articles produced by the North Star State. Again, in 1900, at the National Buttermakers' Convention, our products won first place, carrying off the largest number of prizes, both as to quantity and quality of our products.

At the National Buttermakers' Convention, held in St. Paul in 1901, where there was a much larger number of entries than at any former con-

vention, our products easily held their high position, carrying off the largest number of prizes of any of her sister states. The victories of our state are more than national, she having taken the sweepstake prizes at the World's Exhibition at Paris in 1900, where her butter came in competition with the products of the world. Her scoring was the highest average of any of her competitors. These triumphs were the more decisive owing to the very large number of entries that were made in all of these competitions, and which comprised the choicest selections from the most famous dairying interests of the world.

While the butter interests of Minnesota have made these wonderful advances, her cheese industries have not come up to the standard in quantity of some of the dairying states of the Union. This is not owing to the facts that this industry is not of equal prominence, but that the dairymen have turned their attention more to butter than to cheese making.

The food inspection side of this department was added in 1889, to prevent the adulteration of many food products, and to protect the pure articles. The unscrupulous adulterator of food products was able by the cheapening of his imitations to drive the honest producer out of many lines of business, or to compell him to resort to the same methods in order to maintain his footing in trade. To protect the health, honesty and business fairness of society it became necessary for the legislature to enact stringent laws prohibiting or regulating the manufacturing and sale of many food commodities in common use.

The articles that have been placed under the provision of these acts are vinegars (in 1889), lard and lard substitutes (in 1897), honey (in 1893), candy (in 1895), jellies (in 1897), flaxseed and linseed oil, spices and condiments (in 1897); also, white lead and mixed paints and a general baking powder law in 1899. These laws have been beneficial in correcting many abuses, but need some additional legislation to more effectually reach articles of food adulteration, which it will be the aim of this department to have made effective. The duty of enforcing these laws has been charged to this commission.

These acts, relative either to the dairying interests or food products, have been enacted to meet conditions as they have arisen, and in their execution imperfections have been discovered which the commissioner is endeavoring to have remedied by further legislation. The present laws do not cover all the adulteration of articles offered for sale as food, and need simplification in the direction of latitude and further specification of those objects.

BUREAU OF LABOR

Recognizing the urgent requests of organized labor, the legislature, in 1887, passed an act creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The general design of the law is to establish a state bureau whereby there can be arranged

and diffused among the working people of the state useful information on the subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, educational and financial prosperity. The efforts of the bureau thus established resulted in bringing to public notice the important place occupied by labor in the realm of state economics.

A further effort on the part of our state senators and representatives was to enlarge the scope of the bureau by adding to it facilities for carrying on the so admirably commenced work that had proven to be of so much interest to those for whom it was intended. Hence the enactment of the law of 1893, changing the name of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to that of Bureau of Labor, adding to the duties of gathering, compiling and publishing statistics the additional work of factory inspection and the enforcement of the various laws regulating the conditions under which labor should be employed, as well as improving the sanitary condition of the shops and factories.

Accidents in factories and workshops form an important part of the duties connected with the work of the bureau. The chapter of law on this subject is very comprehensive, as much so as any state in the Union, the great majority of which have enacted laws of some kind relating to this subject. Twenty-one states have comprehensive factory laws, but of these only thirteen contain specific provisions, making it obligatory on factory and mill owners to take certain precautions against accidents. They are: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

The laws regulating the education and labor of children in this state are somewhat conflicting. In carrying out the enforcement of this act, without working hardship on the dependent child, the legislature has, in attempting to regulate and insisting upon the education of all children, found it necessary to provide for the excuse of children in certain cases, where, by reason of poverty, or the mental or bodily condition is such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study for the period required, as well as when the child is taught the regular branches of study at home, or where children under school age are excused to work in mercantile or other establishments where the same is permitted by the act. The bureau, with the factory inspectors, is many times called upon to decide many technical points that come up concerning these various excuses.

The bureau, as a whole, is unlike any other state department, in so far as its work does not consist of a series of routine duties to be performed according to established precedents. While its duties are, in a measure, outlined by the law which created it, yet the bureau must evolve its own plans and devise its own means for attaining the results aimed at by the law itself, and the Commissioner of Labor in charge is called upon to exercise discretionary power, and upon his honesty of purpose in exercising this discretion depends very largely the efficiency and utility of the work of the bureau.

Taken as a whole, the bureau has proved itself to be a power for good in the work of factory inspection, and by progressive and faithful adherence to the principles embodied in the law which created it it will prove itself in the future to be more and more appreciated by the working class of our state, as well as the general public, who are always desirous of being in the front rank among states in the interest of the toilers.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

On March 4, 1871, "An act to provide for the appointment of a railroad commissioner, and prescribing his duties," was approved by the governor, Horace Austin, who had advocated such measure in his message to the legislature. The powers of the commissioner, however, were very limited. The term of office was fixed at two years and the salary of the commissioner was placed at \$3,000 per annum. A. J. Edgerton was the first railroad commissioner in this state, and he served as such until March, 1875.

By act of the legislature of March 6, 1874, a board of railroad commissioners was created, to consist of three members, appointed by the governor for a term of two years.

Among other powers conferred upon this board was the power "to make for each railroad corporation doing business in this state, on or before the 1st of August, 1874, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates." "Schedules so made or revised are to be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as *prima facie* evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges." A. J. Edgerton, W. R. Marshall and J. J. Randall were appointed commissioners under this act. In 1875 the legislature repealed the act of March 6, 1874, last above referred to, and provided for the election of a railroad commissioner with limited powers. W. R. Marshall was elected and served from Jan. 6, 1876, till Jan. 10, 1882, when he was succeeded by J. H. Baker.

The legislature of 1885 again created a board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years, one commissioner to be of the opposite political party to the governor. J. H. Baker, who had been reelected for a term of two years in 1884, was, by virtue of that fact, made one member of the new board, and George L. Becker and S. S. Murdock were appointed as the other two members. The powers and duties of the board in relation to the control of railroads were enlarged, and their duties were also increased by placing in their charge the supervision of the grain business at the terminal points,—St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth,—the establishment of "Minnesota grades" of grain, and the appointment of grain inspectors and weighers at the above named terminal points.

R. C. Burdick was appointed as the first chief grain inspector in August, 1885, and served till he resigned in November, 1886, when he was succeeded

by J. A. James, whose term expired in April, 1880. A. C. Clausen succeeded J. A. James as chief grain inspector and served until August, 1899, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, E. S. Reishus.

The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, appointed by Governor McGill in January, 1887, consisted of Horace Austin, John L. Gibbs and George L. Becker.

The legislature of 1887 passed an act for the regulation of common carriers, being chapter 10 of General Laws of 1887, which is now in force. By the terms of this act it is provided that the governor shall appoint in January, 1889, three commissioners (only two of whom shall be of the same political party), one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and thereafter one commissioner shall be appointed annually for the term of three years. Salary is fixed at \$3,000 per annum.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners appointed by Governor Merriam in January, 1889, were George L. Becker for three years, John L. Gibbs for two years, and John P. Williams for one year. In 1890 Mr. Williams was reappointed for a term of three years; Wm. M. Liggett, appointed in 1891, was reappointed in 1894; Ira B. Mills was appointed in 1893 and reappointed in January, 1896; George L. Becker was reappointed in 1892 and 1895. On Nov. 16, 1896, Nathan Kingsley of Austin was appointed to succeed W. M. Liggett, resigned, and reappointed January, 1897. On Nov. 26, 1898, Nathan Kingsley resigned to accept appointment as judge of the district court in the Tenth Judicial District. Ira B. Mills, whose term would have expired in January, 1899, was appointed to fill the vacancy, so that Mills' term will expire in January, 1900. P. M. Ringdal of Crookston was appointed commissioner in January, 1899, for the full term of three years. T. J. Knox of Jackson was appointed as the successor of Ira B. Mills, whose term expired in January, 1900.

The legislature of 1899 changed the office of railroad and warehouse commissioners from an appointive to an elective one and at the last general election the following were elected as commissioners: Ira B. Mills and Joseph G. Miller for a term of four years and Charles F. Staples for a term of two years from January, 1901.

The finances of the grain department for the crop year ending August 31st, 1900, were as follows:

The amount of revenue received from all sources during the year was as follows:

Inspection and weighing service, \$214,512.83; interest on deposit in state treasury, \$347.04; country elevator license, \$1,375; sale of grain samples, \$1,677.36; collections from old accounts, \$395.34; amounting in all to \$218,307.57, an increase in receipts over the previous year of \$29,381.27.

The disbursements of the department for the season, including the board of grain appeals, were \$221,425.77, resulting in a net loss for the year of \$3,118.20. The surplus left over from the preceding season was \$21,236.10, leaving a net balance on hand Aug. 31, 1900 (the close of the crop year covered by this report) of \$18,117.90.

NUMBER OF CARLOADS INSPECTED "ON ARRIVAL."

CROP YEAR.	Number Cars Wheat.	Number Cars Corn.	Number Cars Oats.	Number Cars Rye.	Number Cars Barley.	No. Cars Flax Seed.	Total Number Cars.
Crop of 1885	98,561	1,148	1,543	5	652	744	97,653
Crop of 1886	118,980	1,777	8,506	21	874	878	120,335
Crop of 1887	116,096	2,893	2,878	26	1,079	890	123,852
Crop of 1888	75,734	6,185	2,796	55	1,800	909	87,478
Crop of 1889	108,227	18,080	7,220	87	761	1,299	130,654
Crop of 1890	117,141	4,401	6,418	403	1,684	2,681	132,673
Crop of 1891	200,081	5,663	6,862	649	8,129	5,062	221,546
Crop of 1892	168,187	4,873	5,796	691	4,196	2,658	186,845
Crop of 1893	133,628	9,939	5,056	446	4,110	2,901	156,080
Crop of 1894	185,506	1,774	6,837	779	4,017	2,844	191,756
Crop of 1895	210,917	8,006	12,762	2,676	7,468	13,981	250,805
Crop of 1896	157,974	8,473	19,959	4,672	18,793	15,118	214,984
Crop of 1897	167,104	14,123	15,781	4,746	6,578	11,414	219,741
Crop of 1898	217,924	21,519	18,951	8,908	6,727	15,068	279,112
Crop of 1899	165,573	10,967	8,564	1,850	7,277	17,063	211,294

Of the 165,573 carloads of wheat received during the year, 174 cars contained western white and western red wheat, 1,105 cars were red winter, 15 cars white winter, 455 cars winter and 163,824 cars were northern spring wheat.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature, in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the state. Its objects are the collection, preservation, and publication of materials relating to the history of this state and the development of its resources; to collect biographic sketches and portraits of its pioneers and prominent citizens; to record their work in settling the state and building up its towns, cities, and institutions; to preserve an account of its Indian tribes; to gather a museum of articles illustrative of the conditions of the settlement and later history of Minnesota, of the aboriginal people who built the thousands of prehistoric mounds in this state, and of the tribes who were living here when the first white men reached this region; to collect and maintain for the use of the public a reference library of books, pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts, on the local and general history, resources, and development of Minnesota, of the United States, and the world; and to promote the knowledge of these subjects among the citizens of the state.

During the early years of the territory and state the society made little progress, beyond collecting a small library and publishing some pamphlets on historical subjects. In 1864 pecuniary aid from the state placed it on a more prosperous footing, and since that time it has steadily advanced, ful-

filling important duties to the State. Its rooms are in the western half of the basement of the Capitol, and are open daily to the public from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The library is now one of the largest and most valuable in the Northwest, and deserves a visit from every citizen interested in the diffusion of knowledge. It contains 33,860 bound and 32,892 unbound volumes, in total 66,752, all of which have been carefully selected and are practically valuable, some being very rare. American history and biography, and documents and records furnishing material for them, are the specialties of the library, but it has good works on almost every subject. Its department on Minnesota (and the Northwest generally) is almost complete; and it also comprises many books and pamphlets on the history of each state in the Union. It has the full series of the United States government publications, one of these series that is much consulted being the reports of the Patent Office, which fill six cases.

In the newspaper department, the society has complete files of all papers that have been and are being published in Minnesota, excepting a few unimportant ones. The number of our state newspapers, daily, weekly, and monthly, regularly received at the beginning of this year (1901), is 431, these being donated by the editors and publishers, who appreciate the importance of having them placed where they will be preserved for all coming time. On January 1, 1901, the library had 4,516 bound newspaper volumes, a priceless treasury of materials for future historians, showing the development of the state, and of its separate counties and townships, from their beginning to the present date. The newspaper collection is kept in an extensive fire-proof vault, which is a part of the society's rooms in the capitol. It is accessible to all who wish to consult it, and is so arranged that any paper of any date can be readily found.

Many portraits, historical pictures and framed documents, and the museum collections, are in the library rooms, and are of great interest to visitors. All the collections are free to the public for use and consultation, although books are not loaned away from the library.

The society has published nine volumes of Historical Collections, relating chiefly to Minnesota and the Northwest, which can be obtained at cost. It solicits written contributions from early settlers and others who can furnish valuable facts worthy of publication.

Membership in the society is open to any citizen interested in its objects. The executive council comprises thirty who are chosen from this membership, and, according to a statute of the state, the governor, lieutenant-governor, and the four other elective officers of the executive departments of the state government, who are *ex officio* councilors. The officers of the society are elected by the council for three years.

The society respectfully solicits contributions of everything relating to the history of the state and its people; books, pamphlets, files of newspapers, pictures, maps, manuscripts, articles for the museum; portraits of old settlers and their biographies; accounts of the settlement of every county and township of the state, etc. They should be addressed to the secretary.

MINNESOTA STATE FISH HATCHERY.
WILLOW BROOK.

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

This board was created pursuant to an act of legislature approved April 20, 1891. "An act for the preservation, propagation and protection of the game and fish of the state." The board is known by the name of "The Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota," composed of five members, who are appointed by the governor, for the term of two years each. They serve without compensation.

The game department was added in the interests of those who were specially interested in that line. That the game—both fur and feather—of Minnesota is of such variety and quantity as to attract the attention of sportsmen and scientific men from all sections of the United States and Canada, is a well-known and authenticated fact. It was therefore deemed wise to thus early endeavor to provide, as far as possible, for its protection and preservation from a large and increasing class of lawless "pot hunters" from all the large cities of the country; who, knowing the quantity and variety of the game, birds and animals to be obtained in the state, would flock here, in season and out, ruthlessly slaughtering them in immense quantities and shipping them to the Eastern markets. The traffic had grown to such enormous proportions that our legislature deemed it prudent to place such restraint and control over them as would preserve to its citizens the wealth that was thus being taken out of the state.

With this end in view a new board, composed of representative sportsmen and business men, was created, and a game code enacted to enable them to accomplish the end desired. The duties of the old fish commission were made to devolve upon the new organization, and by it have since been performed. By the infusion of new ideas, many reforms have been instituted in the propagation and distribution of food fishes.

During the legislative session of 1893 the original law was so amended as to practically make a new game code. This was found necessary in consequence of the many impractical conditions of the old law. The new code was an entirely new departure in the matter of *practical* game protection, and it encountered great criticism and opposition in many quarters, but the board, through its executive agent and legal counsel, secured test cases on the most vital portions of the law and carried them to the supreme court of the state, and the law in its entirety was by that court sustained and declared constitutional, reasonable and good in every case presented to it, thus establishing for the state what it never before had had, *a real game and fish law*. But such a law, without efficient and zealous officials to enforce the same, would be of no avail, and in the personnel of the board as at present constituted was found the material to make the good law effective, as is evidenced by the work accomplished by it since its organization.

The transportation companies doing business in the state had been advised by their legal departments that the law was one which could and would be enforced, and they consequently promptly recognized the justice of the requests made by this board, and gracefully and willingly aided the officials in the application of the law pertaining to the transportation and shipment

of game and fish obtained in the state. The county officials of all degrees have also recognized their duty under this law, and have in most cases cheerfully assisted the wardens in the prosecution of their duties.

The worth of the work of this board is abundantly manifested when it is stated that during the year 1896 the shipments of game have been reduced at least fifty per cent from those of 1895, affording a saving to the state of some \$50,000. These figures are from statistics secured from those engaged in the handling of *game* alone—demonstrating the wisdom in adding to the old board of fish commissioners the game department and placing in their care the game interests of the state, for, without the protection of the state, it will be but a short time ere the game will have entirely disappeared.

The fish hatcheries are situated on "Willowbrook," a beautiful stream which has its head in a series of clear and bountiful springs. The hatchery (Willowbrook) takes its name from this stream, and is located within the limits of the city of St. Paul.

The well chosen site is upon a terrace, secure above high-water mark of the Mississippi, and safe from danger of washout from any stream. The many large and copious springs upon the ground are utilized in the process of fish culture.

The abundant and pure sparkling water which gushes from a hundred fountains, cold and clear, is led by conduits to the various hatcheries and ponds, to the troughs and tanks, receptacles, jars and aquaria—in short, wherever needed, and is so controlled and managed by gates and shut-offs that superfluous streams are run down spawning races, forming little cascades and rivulets, which lead sparkling over pebbly beds and gravelly reaches into ponds fashioned to simulate the natural trout pools of the country. The ponds, though all communicating, are springs so screened with wooden gratings as to separate the different kinds of fish, while permitting the free flow and continuous current of water to move everywhere throughout their length. The ponds are divided and subdivided into compartments, and in each may be seen fish of different species, different in size and age, from the newly hatched embryo to the patriarchal progenitor of many generations.

In the different pools may be seen fish of the following varieties: Native brook trout, California and rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout, Lake Superior trout, hybrid-salmi-brook trout, land locked salmon, California salmon, wall-eyed pike, white and yellow perch, black bass, King Lake trout, German scale, mirror, and leather carp, blue carp, tench, golden ide, gold carp, saibling, European brown trout, black spotted trout of Colorado, croppies, and a variety known as "Albino trout."

The board has been greatly hampered in their work by lack of room and facilities for raising the young fish when hatched. So during the year 1901 the public spirited citizens of St. Paul, led by that sterling organization, the St. Paul Commercial Club, started a movement and carried it to completion, whereby the state received, as a free gift, from the citizens of St. Paul, a donation of seventeen acres of land immediately east of the present four acres that our fish hatchery now occupies. This additional land will

MINNESOTA STATE ARCHIVES
WILLOW BROOK.

Hatching Room.

Upper Ponds.

MINNESOTA STATE FISH HATCHERY.
WILLOW BROOK.

Lower Ponds and Museum.

make the Minnesota Fish Hatchery second to none in the United States. Representative W. W. Dunn of Ramsey county had a bill introduced in the house transferring this land to the state free of cost. The state has accepted and paid one dollar to make the transaction legal. Mr. Dunn's bill also carries with it the right to condemn certain springs in the vicinity, which may at some future time be needed as the hatchery grows. It is the purpose of the commission to create a large artificial pond for the purpose of propagating croppie and bass, and hope in a short time to see those two splendid specie of our Minnesota fish artificially propagated the same as our pike, perch and trout.

There are four hatching houses fitted up with troughs, where the pearl-like eggs lie nestled upon a gravelly bottom over which the sparkling water gently ripples, but whose limpid transparency permits the secrets of embryonic development to be seen and studied as no other vertebrate can be. In addition to these four hatcheries, is another house for whitefish and wall-eyed pike, whose eggs must be manipulated in a different manner from those of the trout.

In this latter hatching house there is a "battery of Chase-McDonald hatching jars," consisting of 200 jars, each jar capable of containing 100,000 pike eggs.

The current of water flowing into the jars imparts a gentle and continuous rotary motion to the eggs, which is necessary to their vitality. The same current carries away the bad eggs, which, being of less gravity, rise to the surface and are floated away.

The fishes as hatched are also moved forward by the gentle current into suitable troughs and tanks, where they are held until such time as is proper for their distribution. During the season of 1892, Supt. S. S. Watkins succeeded in obtaining a few white or "albino trout," and he carefully guarded these and managed to raise thirteen—three of which came to maturity, and from these he secured spawn, and to-day there are in the ponds fifty-seven of these novelties of the piscatorial family, and in the hatching troughs 3,200 small specimens. This fish is a rarity, and a beauty, as well, the skin being a cream white, beautifully spotted with the pink spots of the native brook trout, the fins and eyes also being a shrimp pink. These are the only specimens of the kind known to exist. The process of spawning fish is intensely interesting, and at the periods when this branch of the work is in progress a great many persons find their way to this institution. After the eggs are secured they are transferred to the hatchery at Willowbrook, where they are hatched and the fry distributed in the different lakes and streams throughout the state. Artificial black bass propagation has not been a success, but we believe we have solved the problem in stocking our lakes and streams with this king of our fresh water fish. It has been known for a long time that the Mississippi river and Lake Pepin have been natural breeding grounds for our game and food fish. These fish go into the different sloughs along the river and lake, when the water overflows in the spring, and deposit their eggs where the young are hatched out. We have made it a practice during the past two years to seine those sloughs with a minnow seine, and

during the season of 1898 we secured nearly one-half a million black bass fry, which would otherwise have died when the water receded. All this fry was planted where the commission considered the most good would be accomplished, and we expect to see good results therefrom in the future.

As an estimate of the value of those fish, the following will be of interest:

During the years 1899-1900 we planted trout fry to the number of 3,000,700; probably 40 per cent of these fish attained the age of two years. Their weight should be then at least one-third of a pound each, or 1,000,200 pounds, worth thirty cents a pound, or \$300,000 in round numbers. Wall-eyed pike fry was planted to the number of 97,000,150; probably 33 per cent of these reached the age of two years. Their weight should then be one pound each, or 29,400,000 pounds in round numbers, worth five cents a pound, or \$1,470,000, a very creditable addition to the resources of the state.

In one of the hatching houses is located the collection of birds that was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. This is a nucleus for a fine collection which this board hopes to complete in due course of time.

Lake of the Woods, on our northern boundary, lies in both the United States and in Canadian territory. It is a most charming body of water, is thickly studded with islands, large and small, estimated at 12,000 in number. The islands are all timbered, but the quality is nearly worthless.

These islands are all in Canadian territory except two, which lie in the "Big Traverse," as the lower or open part of the lake is termed. This portion of the lake is in the United States territory, and is a part of this state. The "Big Traverse" is an open body of water 40x45 miles, and is shallow, the greatest depth of water being only about fifty feet. Here are the great feeding and breeding grounds of the fish that inhabit these waters, and where the most fishing is carried on, and where the fishermen obtain the best results for their labor.

Minnesota has been very remiss in the amount of money appropriated for the propagation of her food and game fish. Other states with not one-half the amount of water area that we have, expending large sums of money for this purpose; our sister state, Wisconsin, appropriating \$30,000 for the purposes of fish propagation. We hope that our legislators will realize the importance of preserving and propagating the fish supply of our lakes and streams, because it is a very important matter to the citizens.

Amount of fish distributed throughout the state during the years 1899-1900.

COUNTY.	Trout.	Bass.	Pike.	Croppie.
Anoka,	80,000	1,500		
Becker,	89,000	5,900		1,200
Blue Earth,	50,000		2,500,000	800
Big Stone,		2,000		
Clay,	174,800			
Carlton,	20,000	2,000		
Cottonwood,	400			900
Chisago,	25,000	5,000		
Crow Wing,		3,000		
Dakota,	59,000	8,900		5,800
Douglas,	86,000	4,750		
Dodge,	25,000	2,000		
Faribault,			1,000,000	
Fillmore,	850,000	58,000	1,000,000	800
Freeborn,		400	25,000	400
Goodhue,	140,800			
Grant,		2,000	2,000,000	
Houston,	205,000			
Hennepin,	85,000	8,600	5,000,000	9,000
Isanti,	10,000			
Itasca,	50,000			
Jackson,	8,000	8,800	500,000	
Kandiyohi,		3,000	1,000,000	
Kanabec,	25,000			
Lake,	4,000			
Le Sueur,	8,000			6,000
Mower,	170,000		800,000	
Martin,		2,200	2,500,000	
Mille Lacs,	10,000			1,200
Nobles,		1,000		
Olmsted,	274,000	7,000	1,500,000	800
Otter Tail,	8,000	10,000	5,000,000	1,400
Pope,			2,500,000	
Princeton,	10,000			
Ramsey,	5,000	8,000	6,825,000	2,500
Redwood,				800
Renville,	10,000			
Rice,		8,000	2,000,000	
Stearns,	108,000	7,500	8,500,000	
Steele,		2,000	1,000,000	
St. Louis,	814,000	18,000		
Scott,	1,200			
Todd,	40,000			
Watonwan,		1,500		
Waseca,		2,000		
Wright,	80,000	5,000	5,000	8,100
Wadena,	80,000		1,000,000	
Wabasha,	40,000	2,000		800
Winona,	515,000			600
Washington,	97,500	7,800	5,005,000	900
Yellow Medicine,		1,000		

Shipments of carp and catfish to the following named counties were also made:

COUNTY.	Carp.	Catfish.
Blue Earth,	200	400
Douglas,	400	
Carver,	4,000	
Stearns,		5,000
Waseca,	600	
Watonwan,	900	

THE STATE LAW LIBRARY.

The state law library was organized by an act of the legislative council of 1851. The purpose of that act was to create a library for the collection and preservation of all books, papers, maps, charts, engravings, paintings, and other things of whatsoever nature, properly belonging to a library, but the granting of state aid to the Historical Society in 1864 rendered much of this superfluous.

For many years, therefore, the state library has been devoted exclusively to the collection and preservation of public documents, and books, reports, journals, magazines and pamphlets devoted to the law. Along this line it is undoubtedly one of the most serviceable libraries in the West, the number of volumes at present aggregating nearly 36,000. The capitol fire in 1881 resulted in the loss of many valuable numbers, but, fortunately, these, with but few exceptions, have been replaced.

The present apartments of the library are in two large rooms on the second floor of the capitol, directly adjoining the rooms of the state supreme court; but, although the quarters appear large, they are by no means adequate for a proper arrangement of the books.

The library is in charge of a librarian appointed by the governor for a term of two years, and an assistant appointed by the librarian for a like term.

The judges of the supreme court exercise a general supervision over the library and have authority to purchase such books as may be necessary and cannot be obtained through exchanges. The supreme court reports of the various states are mainly obtained through the exchange of Minnesota reports therefor; likewise the session laws, and in some cases the digests and statutes. Standard law books and statute laws and reports of states that cannot be obtained by exchange are the only books purchased.

During the past two years 1,563 volumes were added to the library by purchase and 2,019 by exchange, the average number received each year being in the neighborhood of 1,500 volumes.

While most of these are law books and reports, many of them are documents of a character that give the library great value for statistical reference.

Under the rules the library is free for the examination of any volume. From forty to fifty use it daily.

STATE DEPARTMENT OIL INSPECTION.

This department has now been working six years under the act of the legislature of 1892. The changes then made necessary in the law on account of the changed conditions of the crude oil and manner of treating the same has proven wise legislation, and the inspection has since been attended without the least friction between the oil companies or the people of the state and the inspection department; and, for the first time in many years, the gasoline clause in the law has been rigidly enforced, and has done much to



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reduce the number of accidents which would otherwise have occurred from this highly explosive fluid, though no law can be enacted which will entirely do away with the danger incident to the handling and use of gasoline.

The present law was drawn up by Attorney General Childs and H. W. Foote, then inspector, and became a law by nearly unanimous vote of the legislature of 1893. F. C. Barrows was appointed inspector to succeed Mr. Foote, January, 1897, who, in turn, was succeeded by Julius J. Heinrich, appointed January, 1899, and who, in turn, was succeeded by Fred C. Schiffman, appointed in January, 1901.

MINNESOTA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Minnesota State Agricultural Society dates its corporate existence from the year 1868, although for many years previous to that date, even into the territorial days, a society had been in existence, covering the main features of the present organization. By the law of 1867 (chapter 21, an act relating to the organization of agricultural societies) the state reorganized the state society by providing an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for its encouragement. The constitution provided that its object should be the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and mechanic arts. The annual fairs of the society were held in different localities, with varying financial success, until 1885, when the county of Ramsey offered to convey to the State of Minnesota forever 200 acres of land adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, for the purpose of exhibiting thereon, under the management of the state agricultural society, or its successors, annually, the agriculture, stock-breeding, horticultural, mining, mechanical, industrial and other products and resources of the State of Minnesota, including proper exhibits of the arts, sciences and all other public displays pertinent to or attendant upon exhibitions and expositions of human art, industry or skill. The legislature met this munificent donation with the same liberal spirit that characterized the tender, and appropriated \$100,000 for permanent improvements. The board of managers proceeded at once to erect such buildings as were necessary for holding the first exhibition on the new grounds, but it was found that, despite the most careful management, the grounds could not be put in condition for the use of the society without a greater expense than had been anticipated. The total expenditures for improvements aggregated \$131,319, and the amount beyond the \$100,000 was advanced by public-spirited citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis. During 1886 further expenditures, equal to \$34,074, were incurred, and the state was again appealed to, and in 1887 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made.

In 1887 the state society was reorganized by act of legislature, approved March 3d, the membership to be composed of the following members:

First—Three delegates from each of the county and district agricultural societies.

Second—Honorary life members, who, by reason of eminent services in agriculture, or in the arts and sciences connected therewith, or of long and faithful services in the society, or of benefits conferred upon it, may by a two-thirds vote at any of its annual meetings, be elected as such.

Third—The president *ex officio* of the State Horticultural Society, the Amber Cane Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the State Forestry Association, the Southern Minnesota Fair Association, the State Poultry Association, the State Bee Keepers' Association, and the president and secretary of the Farmers' Alliance.

Fourth—The president of any society having for its object the promotion of any branch of agriculture, stock raising or improving, or mechanics relating to agriculture, provided such societies shall maintain an active existence, hold an annual fair and pay out for premiums as much money as they receive by annual appropriation from the state.

The annual meeting of the society occurs in St. Paul on the second Tuesday in January each year and continues for three days, the election of officers occurring upon the last day of the session. A president and two vice presidents are elected to serve for one year, and two managers to serve for three years, at each annual meeting. The state appropriates \$4,000 annually to aid in paying premiums. It should perhaps be stated in this connection that the state also appropriates \$14,000 annually to aid in premium payments at county and other fairs and exhibitions complying with the provisions of the law.

The Minnesota State Agricultural Society is in a prosperous, growing condition. Minnesota is an agricultural state, and the management is giving as much prominence as possible to agricultural interests in the annual exhibitions. Large premiums are offered for live stock and for all classes of farm products. Each year there is marked increase in the variety and magnitude of exhibits, resulting in a largely increased interest and attendance at the fairs. The summary of the financial record of the society for 1900 is as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Accounts of former years.....	\$355.75
Attractions	8,240.00
Advertising, bill posting, printing, stationery.....	6,772.00
Forage and fuel.....	2,031.84
Labor, repairs, material.....	3,573.77
Officers' salaries.....	5,336.50
Postage, telegrams.....	412.00
Premiums	18,268.20
Purses	16,533.00
Superintendents, assistants, judges, police, gatemen, ticket sellers.....	8,586.88
Permanent improvements.....	11,502.07
Remitted for butter and cheese sold.....	1,602.01
Expense	4,255.34
Total	<u>\$87,469.36</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from 1899.....		\$15,230.57
State appropriation.....		4,000.00
Stall rent.....		1,570.40
Forage		1,348.07
Privileges		5,731.53
Races		8,660.48
Ticket sales, day.....	\$54,851.75	
Ticket sales, evening.....	10,701.65	
		<u>65,553.40</u>
Shorthorn Breeders' Association.....		972.50
Cheese and butter sold.....		1,602.01
Rent, hay, old iron, coal, etc., sold.....		108.05
Insurance		700.00
Expense account refunded.....		43.46
Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.....		225.50
		<u>\$105,754.97</u>
Total receipts.....		\$105,754.97
Disbursements	\$87,469.36	
Balance on hand.....	18,285.61	
	<u>\$105,754.97</u>	<u>\$105,754.97</u>

MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society, incorporated under the laws of the state, has for its work the gathering and dissemination of horticultural knowledge adapted to Minnesota, pertaining to forestry, fruit and vegetable growing, the culture of flowers, etc. It is not a money-making institution and has no other purpose than as defined above.

The present working membership of the society consists of over 700 of the most active and wide-awake professional and amateur horticulturists throughout the Northwest.

This society holds annual summer and winter meetings, at which fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc., are exhibited, papers and reports read on horticultural topics, and the personal opinions of the members secured in the discussions which follow.

Different committees, selected from the members, have special charge of investigations in the various branches of horticulture, and a number of trial stations in different parts of the state, under the charge of members, are making practical tests of everything new and desirable. The reports made by these committees and by the superintendents of the trial stations, along with the papers and discussions and other information of value, are compiled by the secretary and printed at the expense of the state. The society receives also from the same source a small annual appropriation to assist in carrying on its work.

REPORTS.

The report of the society is issued as a monthly magazine, entitled, "The Minnesota Horticulturist." At the close of the year the twelve magazines are bound together as the annual report of the society for distribution, postpaid without extra charge, to members at the beginning of the next year. All subscriptions to this magazine expire with the December number, and all numbers for the current year issued prior to the date of subscription will be sent free, postpaid.

Any person may become a member of this society for the current year by payment of the annual fee of \$1, which pays also for the magazine, a handsome cloth-bound copy of the annual report of the society, 530 pages (referred to above), sent postpaid, and all the other privileges of membership for the year. There are no assessments or fees to pay other than as above.

This society should include in its membership roll the name of every one in the state in any way interested in horticulture. The expense is small compared to the benefits received, and every person who buys or plants flowers, fruits, trees or vegetables in Minnesota would be immensely the gainer by becoming a member.

The life membership fee is \$10, payable in two annual installments, of \$5 each, if preferred. Life members will receive a handsome lithograph certificate of membership, suitable for framing. They are entitled to all the privileges of the society, including its publications, during life; and to a file of the back reports, as complete as possible (some twenty volumes), constituting an invaluable horticultural library.

STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

On Jan. 11, 1876, a number of prominent citizens of the state, interested in the cause of forestry, met at the state capitol and perfected the organization of the above-named society, which was incorporated under the laws of the state in November of the same year.

The association labors for the encouragement and promotion of tree planting on the open prairie, the conservation, management and renewal of our forests, and the advancement of any kindred measures or influences that affect our welfare or tend to promote these objects.

Up to 1883 the work was very ably carried forward by its efficient promoter and secretary, Leonard B. Hodges, whose untimely death was a serious set-back for the association and its plans. The following three or four years very little active work was performed by the society, until Mr. C. L. Smith took up the duties as secretary, in 1887, carrying them forward very creditably. In connection with the Farmers' Institute corps lectures were

delivered and forestry literature distributed, which, together with other work, gave the society an impetus, from which time on it has steadily gained ground, until it now holds a firmer footing than at any time in its existence.

Minnesota's forestry exhibit at the World's Fair, under the auspices of the Forestry Association, ranked among the best, and a special award was given it. It has been re-erected in its original form in one of the buildings at the state fair grounds.

At the time of organization and ever since there has been a constant demand for information on the subject of tree culture, particularly from the prairie sections. The "Tree Culture Act" of 1873 largely accounted for this, and from time to time "Tree Planters' Manuals" and other timely and practical literature have been issued as demand warranted. The past two years this work has been made far more efficient by the issuing of articles to the public press, and at present nearly 100 publications are utilizing them. Thereby many thousands of readers are brought in touch with forestry literature that otherwise would not be reached.

By far the best publication the society has ever issued is its recent one, entitled "Forestry in Minnesota," by Prof. S. B. Green, professor of horticulture and forestry in the university. Ten thousand copies were issued, and from appearances it will be very necessary to order a reprint. It is, doubtless, one of the best and most concise works on the subject ever published. Many schools and colleges have already introduced it either as a text-book or for a reference work, and indorsements of its value have been received from many of the most prominent educators in the country. It is a book that should be in the hands of every citizen of the state.

The condition and position of our forest areas, without doubt, exert great influences on the welfare of every individual, directly or indirectly, and these important questions deserve consideration on the part of each and every one of our citizens. Of late years questions bearing on the perpetuity of our lumber industry, conservation of moisture, and tree planting in general have received well merited attention from every source, and are being agitated as never before.

Any person can become a member of the association upon the payment of a fee of one dollar to the secretary. Members are entitled to copies of the publications of the society as issued, which matter is also sent free to residents of the state upon receipt of postage.

The Act of April 18, 1895, "to provide for the protection of forests of this state and for the prevention and suppression of forest and prairie fires" constituted the State Auditor as Forest Commissioner (without additional pay) and authorized him to appoint a deputy to be known as Chief Fire Warden. The supervisors of towns, mayors of cities and presidents of village councils are constituted fire wardens of their respective towns, cities and villages and the Chief Fire Warden may appoint fire wardens in unorganized territory. Fire wardens are to "take precautions" to prevent the setting of forest and prairie fires, including posting of warning notices; in case of fire they may call any able bodied person over eighteen years of age

and such helpers may be paid \$1.50 a day, but not exceeding five days in a year. Fire wardens are paid \$2 a day, but for not exceeding fifteen days in a year. The chairmen of town boards shall inquire into the cause of each forest and prairie fire within their district and report the same to the Chief Fire Warden with the amount of property destroyed. During the more dangerous seasons of the year the Chief Fire Warden may require frequent reports from said chairmen. County Commissioners are to audit and the county pay for fire warden services, but no county to exceed more than \$500 of public money in any one year under the Act. The state re-emburses the county for one-third of its expenditures. As warning placards an abstract of the penalties of the Act are furnished to fire wardens, also to railroad companies to be posted, County Commissioners are to publish the same in their official paper. The penalty for carelessly causing a forest or prairie fire, which injures or endangers the property of another, is \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months. For maliciously causing such fire the penalty is not over \$500 or imprisonment in the state prison for ten years or both such fine and imprisonment.

Any railroad company is liable to a penalty of \$100 for failure to use effective spark arresters on their locomotives or for failure to keep its right of way to the width on each side of the center of the main track cleared of all combustible material. In seasons of drouth railroad companies shall give particular instructions to their employes for the prevention and prompt extinguishment of fires and where fire occurs along the line of their road they shall concentrate such help and adopt such measures as shall be available to effectually extinguish it.

The Chief Fire Warden is acting Forest Commissioner, and his duties and authority are: To enforce the fire warden law; divide into fire districts unorganized territory; appoint fire wardens in or near unorganized territory; have general charge of the fire warden force in the state; to mass the fire warden force at any point; appoint temporarily fire wardens; co-operate with police or military force of the United States; furnish warning notices to fire wardens and railroad companies; instruct fire wardens as to their duties; require reports from fire wardens; investigate, and include in Annual Report information as to extent of the forests in the state; amounts and varieties of wood and timber growing therein; damages done by forest fires, and causes of such fires; method used to promote regrowth of timber; and any other important facts relating to forest interests.

"Forest preservation" does not mean that mature trees in the forest shall be spared from the axe. It means preserving the forest from fire, from ruthless waste and that a chance be given for natural forest regeneration. During the six years the law has been in operation the damage caused by forest fires (according to the reports of the various fire wardens) has averaged only \$31,000 a year.

FOREST RESERVES.

The Act of April 13, 1899, "To encourage the growth and preservation of forests and to create boards and forest reserves and to appropriate money

therefor," provided for the "Minnesota State Forestry Board" of nine members serving without pay, and to be constituted as follows: The person who for the time being is chief fire warden as *ex-officio*, the person who for the time being occupies the chair of Horticulture in the University of Minnesota as *ex-officio*; three persons to be recommended by the Regents of the University; four others to be recommended as follows: One by the State Forestry Association, one by the managers of the State Agricultural Society, one by the State Horticultural Society, and one by the State Game and Fish Commission.

All such tracts of land as shall be set apart from any state lands, by the legislature, for forestry purposes or which shall be granted to the State for forestry purposes are designated by the act as Forest Reserves and their management is confided to the State Forestry Board. The board shall ascertain the best method of reforesting cut-over and denuded lands, of administering the forests on forestry principles and the general conservation of the tracts around the head waters and on the watersheds of the water courses of the State; shall make reports of its doings, conclusions and recommendations to each session of the legislature, and from time to time publish for popular distribution such of its conclusions and recommendations as may be immediate public interest.

The respective town boards of supervisors and county commissioners are constituted town and county forest boards.

When it is proposed by any person or corporation to deed lands to the state for forestry purposes the question of acceptance thereof shall be referred to the town and county forestry board where the land is situated (or both such town and county forestry boards) for its advice on the question of accepting the same. The decision of the State Forestry Board to receive or reject the grant of land shall be final. The board may lease for revenue, or for protection from fire, trespassers or otherwise, low meadow tracts or other tracts for pasture when the same will not interfere with the growth of forest trees, and to sell dead and down timber and mature timber and to deed said tracts or parcels or parts of the same where the growth of towns or building of railroads, water power or other public improvements may demand alienation by the state; may cause to be cut and sold, or sold with the right to cut and haul away, forests or trees when said board may determine that the State's and the beneficiaries' interests will be subserved by so doing.

A donor of land to the state for forestry purposes may designate a public educational institution in the state to receive two-thirds of the income from the land, but if he fails to designate such institution, then such two-thirds of the income shall go as follows: Three-fourth thereof to the public school system in the state and one-fourth thereof to the University of Minnesota. One-third of the income from the forest reserves shall belong to the state to reimburse the state for the care and protection of the forests thereon and for the nonpayment of taxes thereon to the state, county and town which third shall be divided between the state, county and town where the land is situated as follows: One-half to the state, one-fourth to the county and one-fourth to the town.

THE MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota Dairymen's Association (incorporated March 2, 1882) was organized Feb. 7, 1878, for the purpose of improving the Minnesota stock and dairy products, by holding an annual meeting of the representatives of these interests, and the distribution of literature on such subjects among the people of the state. They were encouraged by the offer of premiums on butter, cheese and dairy cattle by the State Agricultural Society, and by a small fund from the state for the same purpose; but from a lack of funds none of the proceedings were published until 1885, which edition was very valuable and was soon exhausted. In 1893 the legislature appropriated \$500 per year for two years for the publication of their reports, and in 1895 made a permanent appropriation of \$2,000 annually for such publication and to aid in making the association more beneficial. The last publication for 1898 contains 315 pages of very valuable, up-to-date information in the shape of papers and discussions, and there is no doubt that the work of this organization has been of inestimable value in building up our grand system of diversified agriculture, with dairying as the keystone.

This association now holds one annual meeting, which is largely attended, and at which good premiums are given for creamery and dairy butter and cheese.

MINNESOTA STATE BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in the fall of 1894, and comes under the head of agricultural societies, its special object being to advance the dairy interests of the state and to improve the quality of Minnesota dairy products. It holds an annual meeting, and pays premiums on butter and cheese exhibited, and participates in the appropriation allowed by the state for the encouragement of such organizations. To become eligible to a full membership, a person must be an active butter or cheese maker, having had at least a year's experience in the business. All officers of this association are *ex-officio* members of the State Agricultural Society and the State Dairymen's Association.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The work of the State Farmers' Institute began in 1887. It is controlled by what is termed the board of administration. At present this board consists of six members, three of whom are chosen from the board of regents. The other three are the respective presiding officers of the State

Agricultural Society, the State Horticultural Society, and the State Dairy Association. This work is under the immediate direction of Mr. O. C. Gregg, who has been the superintendent of farmers' institutes since they were first organized in the state. The feeling of hostility which at first was manifested toward the work of the institutes in many sections of the state has entirely disappeared, as witnessed in the eagerness of the farmers in the different counties to have institutes held in their midst, in the crowds which attend the meetings, and in the kind utterances that are heard on every hand regarding the utility of the work.

The chief aim of the institutes is to disseminate information among the farmers that will be helpful to them in the prosecution of their work. This information relates to every phase of farm life. The discussions at the institutes cover the whole ground of live-stock keeping. They treat of such questions as the growing of field and garden crops, trees, wind-breaks, orchards and small fruits. They consider the various questions pertaining to tillage, the maintenance of fertility and the fighting of insect foes, and they give special attention to all matters pertaining to mixed husbandry in crop production, and also in the growing of live stock and live-stock products.

In selecting the various members of the institute corps it is the aim of the superintendent to secure the best. None are chosen save those who are recognized as experts in their respective lines of work. The best only will satisfy the requirements of the standard set for the work that is to be done on the institute platforms, and in choosing the members of the corps country or creed are not taken into account. The one consideration is to secure men who will do the work required of them in the most efficient manner.

The statute bearing upon the number of institutes that must be held fixes the same at forty per year as the minimum. More than the number called for are held every year. The institutes held in the winter, from November to April, usually last for two days, and those held in the summer, between seed time and harvest, usually continue but for one day.

The attendance at the institute is phenomenally large, and it would seem to increase every year. To bring a crowd together has long since ceased to be a question for consideration. The chief concern now is to secure a place in which to hold the meetings that will be sufficiently commodious. During the past winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, many who came to the institutes were unable to gain access to the meetings.

Reports of the addresses given and of the discussions growing out of them are drawn up by one of the members of the corps. These are then multiplied and a copy is forwarded for publication to each paper published in the county within which the institute is held. The information imparted at each institute is thus made to reach a large number of farmers who may have been unable to attend the sessions of the institute.

An annual of some 400 pages is prepared every year for distribution among the farmers. The subject-matter in this annual bears upon many of the phases of what may be termed every-day agriculture. None but experts are asked to contribute to its pages. The various articles have especial ref-

erence to the requirements of the farmers of the state and of farming within the same. The book is handsomely illustrated and twenty thousand copies are issued every year. A copy of the annual is given to every farmer who attends the opening session of the institute. In this way the annual is made accessible to not fewer than 100,000 readers within the state every year. No more important work is accomplished by the institutes than the distribution of this annual.

The good seed of agriculture which is thus being sown throughout the land cannot fail to take root downward and to bear fruit upward. The information reaches the people through so many channels that it is virtually accessible to a very large proportion of the rural population. If it could be made to reach them all the benefits resulting would be proportionately greater than they are.

There is not a feature of farm life and of farm work that has not felt the beneficent touch of farmers' institute work. We see it in the creameries that are now operated in our state and in the marked improvement of the average cow that furnishes milk for the same. It is manifest in the strides that have been made in growing beef and mutton in the state and in fattening the same during the more recent years. There are evidences of it in the strides that our farmers are making from year to year in the direction of a more intelligent and diversified production of crops. The fruits of the same are manifest in the great rush of students towards the school of agriculture, the outcome in no small degree of the liberal advertising that was given to the school in past years from the institute platform. There are traces of it in the lessened relative export of food stuffs from and manufactured within the state, and in the increased proportion of these that are being fed within our borders. And those benefits may be seen in improvement all along the line of farm practice, and to an extent that promises in the near future to place our agriculture in the very front rank when compared with that of other states.

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

This office has been in existence since 1870. As constituted since 1887, the duties of the commissioner are confined to the gathering and compiling of agricultural statistics.

The farm statistics gathered by this department, although not as perfect as they ought to be, mainly through the indifference and carelessness of township assessors, and sometimes the neglect of county auditors, have an approximate value of great interest to the state, in showing the trend of certain farm industries and in giving a basis of figuring from which to obtain a money value as to the agricultural resources of the state. The annual reports of the commissioner contain an array of figures well worth analyzing by the political economist.

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Minnesota was the third state to organize a board of health. This board has now been in existence twenty-seven years. The states preceding Minnesota in the organization of a board of health were Massachusetts (1859) and California (1870).

The first state boards of health had only advisory power, but circumstances seemed to demand executive power as well, in order to deal successfully with infectious diseases, and this was granted later.

In 1883 the laws governing the Minnesota board were again modified (chapter 132), and it is under this change that it is now operating.

In 1885 a law was passed (chapter 200) "to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle, horses and other domestic animals." This law was displaced in 1897 by a new law (chapter 233), entitled "An act to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in this state."

Other laws, under the control of the State Board of Health, are found: In 1885 (chapter 222), regulating offensive trades and employments; (chapter 225) to prevent the pollution of rivers and sources of water supply; also, in the laws of 1887 (chapter 114), to provide for the collection of vital statistics; also, in the laws of 1897 (chapter 133), relating to the posting of quarantine notices and (chapter 47) relating to the spread of diseases among swine.

In the effort to control infectious diseases of men and infectious diseases of animals are 1,828 local boards throughout the state, working under the supervision of the state board. Of these forty-five are in cities, four in boroughs, 335 in villages, while for country districts the various town boards of supervisors constitute the local boards of health and the chairman is *ex-officio* the acting health officer.

Up to 1896 the bacteriological and chemical work of the board had been carried on by its secretary, Dr. Chas. N. Hewitt. It was then felt that this work had assumed such importance as to demand special attendance, and, consequently, following the appointment of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook as a member of the board in January, 1896, he was made its bacteriologist and later (Jan. 30, 1897,) director of the bacteriological laboratory. The demands upon this laboratory have increased rapidly, for it is engaged in the diagnosis and investigation of infectious diseases of animals as well as of infectious diseases of men.

Following the appointment of Dr. M. H. Reynolds as a member of the board in January, 1897, and after the passage of the new laws relating to infectious diseases of animals, he was made director of the veterinary department of the State Board of Health, thus placing infectious diseases of animals where they properly belonged, under the control of a veterinarian, and at the same time doing away with the necessity of creating a state veterinary department.

The work of the board has thus grown markedly within the past few years and has opportunities still before it of increased usefulness.

At present the offices of the board are located in the Pioneer Press building, St. Paul.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

This board derives its existence from chapter 9 of the General Laws of 1887, and as amended in 1895. The board is composed of nine members, three of whom are homeopathic physicians. Members are appointed by the governor to serve for a term of three years. No member shall serve for more than two terms in succession, and no member so appointed shall be a member of the faculty of any college or university having a medical department. The object of the board is to license physicians to practice within the state, and for that purpose public examinations are held quarterly at the capitol; and a license can only be granted by the consent of not less than seven members of the board. Candidates must present evidence that they have attended four full courses of lectures at a medical college. The expenses of the board are provided for by fees required of applicants. The object of this board is not alone to license physicians, but its duty is also to punish persons violating the provisions of "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Minnesota." Midwives are examined and licensed by this board. The legislators of this state claimed the right of the state to protect its citizens against incompetent medical practitioners and charlatans. Minnesota enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the pioneer states of our Union to enact such laws.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

This board was called into existence by chapter 147 of the General Laws of 1885, as amended by chapter 104, General Laws, 1891,* which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or to institute or conduct any pharmacy, store or shop for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be a registered pharmacist, or shall employ or place in charge of said pharmacy, store or shop a registered pharmacist within the full meaning of the act of the legislature. The governor appoints the board from a list of five respectable pharmacists, to be elected by the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, an organization incorporated in 1883, under the general laws

*Chapter 29, G. L. 1887, repealed.

of the state, as the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, and amending the title in 1885 to include the word "state." This society has done good service in protecting the public against ignorant and unskilled compounders of drugs and medicines.

The state university has established a department of pharmacy which promises to be successful; besides, there are private schools, so that students now have ample opportunity to secure a good pharmaceutical education within the limits of the state.

The expenses of the board are met by a small fee for the annual renewal of registration.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The Minnesota State Dental Association was incorporated in 1884, the object being to contribute to the elevation of the dental profession by encouraging a full and liberal interchange of opinions in methods and practice and to advance the standard of dental education. In 1885, the legislature (chapter 199, Gen. Laws, 1885,) recognized the society by providing for a board of dental examiners and authorizing the preparation of a dental code, or examination, and the right to issue certificates and registration, and prohibiting the practice of dentistry by all persons not holding certificates. The legislature of 1887 (chapter 19, Gen. Laws, 1887,) repealed the act of 1885, and enacted a more stringent law governing the practice of dentistry, which law is now in force. This board is entirely independent of the state dental association, except that the latter has the right to present the names of twice as many members of the society as are to be appointed by the governor to fill vacancies in the board. The college of dentistry in connection with the state university has prospered, and is now a permanent department of the university.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN LAW.

In 1891 an act was passed by the legislature to establish a uniform standard of admission to the bar of this state. By this act (chapter 36, General Laws, 1891,) a board was created consisting of one person from each congressional district for a term of three years, said member to be appointed by the justices of the supreme court.

The board elects its own officers, with headquarters at St. Paul. Board holds at least three meetings a year, time to be determined by board. The examination fee is fifteen dollars

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The public printing for the State of Minnesota is under the control of commissioners of printing, comprising the secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer. Biennially the commissioners elect a superintendent of printing, whose duty it is to receive orders for all the printing, binding, and manufacture of blank books for the various departments of the state; place the same with contractors for the respective classes of printing; supervise the work; receive and audit accounts of contractors, and issue orders in settlement therefor; to keep an account of printing and binding with contractors, and with the various state departments.

The public printing is divided into five classes, and let by the commissioners of printing by contract to the lowest bidder, sufficient bonds being required of contractors for faithful performance of the work.

Accounts for printing are kept with each department, and annually the secretary of state makes a report of the same to the governor, and through him to the legislature.

The expense of printing for the biennial period from Aug. 1, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1898, was \$113,912.85.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

(General Laws of 1889, Chapter 224.)

The Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was organized Oct. 21, 1869, for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals throughout the State of Minnesota. It was recognized by the legislature of 1889 (chapter 209, Gen. Laws) amending the penal code, authorizing any agent or officer of this society to interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty, and may use force therefor, and may summon bystanders to assist. He has also authority to destroy any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing in the judgment of two reputable citizens to be glandered, injured or diseased past recovery, for any useful purpose. For the general purposes of prevention of cruelty the officers of this society have the powers of constables, sheriffs or police officers. The local societies, organized under the care of the parent society, are generally doing efficient work in the cities, and inhuman drivers of horses in the public streets have a wholesome dread of the officers.

Presidents of local coöperating societies are *ex-officio* vice presidents of the state society.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The Geological and Natural History Survey of the state is the proper agent through which all matters relating to the natural features and resources of the state should find expression, and it is the recipient and custo-

dian of all specimens, maps, field notes, correspondence and other information relating to the same which may come into the possession of the state. It is equipped and ready to undertake any examination into any of the features of the state which the legislature may wish.

The principal officers of this survey are the following professors of the state university:

N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, appointed 1872.

Conway MacMillan, State Botanist, appointed 1891.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, State Zoölogist, appointed 1891.

William R. Hoag, State Topographer, appointed 1892.

The headquarters of the survey are at the university, Minneapolis, where it has offices and laboratories.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization is composed of the governor, auditor of state and attorney general, with one qualified elector not a member of any county board of equalization, from each judicial district of the state, to be appointed by the governor (as provided by the tax law), and meets annually on the first day of September, for the purpose of examining the returns of the assessment of personal and real property, and to equalize the same, so that all taxable property in the state shall be assessed at its true and full value.

SURVEYORS OF LOGS AND LUMBER.

The districts for the survey and scaling of logs and lumber of the state are divided as follows:

First District.—On Lake St. Croix and tributaries, with office at Stillwater.

Second District.—The Mississippi river and tributaries between Lake St. Croix and the Little Fork and Big Fork rivers and their tributaries, with office at Minneapolis.

Third District.—*

Fourth District.—The Mississippi and tributaries between the foot of Lake Pepin and southern boundary of Wabasha county, with office at Minneiska.

Fifth District.—All the waters tributary to Lake Superior and all the waters in the counties of St. Louis, Lake and Cook, except Little Fork river, with office at Duluth.

Sixth District.—*

Seventh District.—The Red river, Red lake, Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake and tributaries, with office at Crookston.

*No inspectors appointed for this district. Practically not in existence any more.

The duties of these officers are to scale and record the logs that are cut in the lumber regions and floated into the streams, for the purpose of determining the ownership and to facilitate the transfer of the same to purchasers, and also to record liens, mortgages and bills of sale that may be filed against any portion of the logs registered. The several surveyors are required to report biennially to the legislature the total number of feet of logs and lumber surveyed in their respective districts.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.....Governor
CHAS. M. START.....Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
W. B. DOUGLAS.....Attorney General

The Board of Pardons was created by chapter 23 of the General Laws of 1897, and consists of the governor, chief justice of the supreme court and the attorney general. Said board has the power to grant pardons and to commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense against the laws of this state; to hold regular meetings on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and such other meetings as may be deemed expedient. All meetings of the board are held in the governor's office at the capitol or at such other place as may be ordered by the board. All applications for clemency shall be made in writing, addressed to the Board of Pardons, and shall be signed by the convict or some person in his behalf. The governor's private secretary, or, in his absence, the executive clerk, shall be and act as clerk of the board.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation was created under the provisions of chapter 170, General Laws of 1895. The board consists of three persons, who are appointed biennially by the governor, one of whom shall be an employer of labor, one selected from some *bona fide* trade union, and the third appointed upon the recommendation of the other two, who shall be neither an employe nor an employer of skilled labor; if the two first fail to agree in making a nomination for a third member before the expiration of ten days, the governor then to make appointment without such recommendation. Whenever any controversy or difference arises between any employer and his employes, the board shall, upon application being made to it, investigate the dispute, and advise both parties what ought to be done to adjust the controversy.

STATE BOARD OF INVESTMENT.

The state board for the investment of the proceeds from sales of state lands consists of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, chief justice of the supreme court, and the president of the board of regents of the state university. (Section 4005, Statutes of Minnesota, 1894, and section 10, chapter 163, General Laws, 1895.)

This board controls the investment of the trust funds in the state treasury, and no purchase or disposition of securities can be made without its favorable action.

The governor, auditor and treasurer constitute a board that has entire charge of the loaning of school and university funds to counties, cities, villages, townships and school districts, as provided in chapter 83, General Laws, 1897.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BARBERS.

Chapter 186 of the General Laws of 1897 makes it unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in this state unless he shall have first obtained his certificate of registration, to be granted by the board of examiners created by this act. This board consists of three persons, appointed by the governor, one member from those persons who may be recommended by the several unions and journeymen barbers in this state which have been in actual existence at least two years; one member who has been for at least three years an employing barber in this state; and the third a practical barber, who has been for at least five years engaged in such occupation in this state. Said members serve for two years, and shall give a bond, to be approved by the secretary of state. The compensation shall be three dollars per day for actual service and mileage. Said compensation and mileage shall be paid out of money received for licenses issued. This board holds public examinations at least four times each year in four different cities in this state.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

This board was created by chapter 319 of the General Laws of this state for 1897. This is an act to prevent incompetent persons from working as journeymen plumbers or conducting the business of plumbing in any city having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or more which has a system of sewer or water works. The governor appoints, biennially, five persons, who shall constitute said board, two of whom shall be master plumbers engaged

in the plumbing business, two of whom shall be journeymen plumbers, and the fifth to be one of the plumbing inspectors of any first-class city.

This board shall hold public examinations at least four times a year, and make examinations as to the competency and qualifications to work at the plumbing business, and upon being satisfied that the persons so examined are competent, shall grant certificates which will entitle the holders to conduct and engage in the business of plumbing. Fees for these certificates are three dollars, and one dollar for renewal thereof. The commissioners serve without compensation. This board is required to make biennial reports to the governor as to the condition of the board on or about the first day of February.

HORSESHOERS' BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Horseshoers' Board of Examiners was called into existence by chapter 128 of the General Laws of 1897. This board consists of five members, appointed by the governor for a term of five years, of which two members are to be master horseshoers and two members thereof journeymen horseshoers and one a veterinarian. This board holds sessions for the purpose of examining applicants to practice horseshoeing, at least once a year, in each city of this state of over 50,000 inhabitants. To those who have passed a satisfactory examination are issued certificates authorizing them to practice horseshoeing. The fee for this certificate is two dollars, and before a person can be entitled to register as a master or journeyman horseshoer he shall file with the city clerk his certificate from the board of examiners.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The law relating to the inspection of steam boilers defines its objects in the title to be "to provide for the better protection of life and property, by establishing a board of inspectors to inspect steam vessels and steam boilers, and provide for the licensing of engineers of steam engines and masters and pilots of steamboats on the inland waters of the State of Minnesota." An act of 1885, for the same purpose, had been in operation for four years, but limited to three districts. The duties of the inspectors were extended over so large a territory that they could not cover the field; hence the law of 1889, providing for five inspectors, and embodying in its provisions the additions to the law which four years' experience brought to view. Under this law no person can operate a steam engine without a license. No boat can be run on the inland waters of the state without an annual inspection by one of the

state inspectors. The law does not apply to railroad locomotives, nor to engineers running locomotives, nor to boilers inspected by insurance companies through their authorized inspectors. The inspectors are compensated by the fees received. They make annual reports to the secretary of state. By an act approved March 22, 1899 (chapter 91, G. L. 1899), the number of districts is changed from five to seven.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

These are appointed by the governor, for the term of seven years, upon the payment of a fee to the private secretary of three dollars, and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$2,000. Each notary public must provide a seal, with the words "Notarial Seal" and the name of the county for which he is appointed engraved thereon. The bond is filed with the secretary of state, and the commission is recorded with the clerk of court. A notary public may administer oaths, take and certify depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, liens, powers of attorney, and other instruments in writing, and make protests. The supreme court has decided that every signature of a notary must be attested by the impression of the seal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature for the year 1901 is composed of sixty-three senators and one hundred and nineteen representatives. The legislature meets biennially, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in odd-numbered years. The session is limited to ninety legislative days by constitutional amendment, adopted at the general election in 1888. The first legislature under this amendment remained in session for eighty days. The legislative term of representatives is for two years and of senators for four years. The legislature has full power to make a new apportionment; and with the figures of the census of 1895 to keep the body within its present bounds, the representatives would be apportioned as one for every 13,800 inhabitants, and the senators as one for every 29,100 inhabitants. The compensation to members of the legislature is mileage at the rate of fifteen cents a mile for going to and returning from the capitol, and five dollars per day for the legislative session, computing by including the first and last days of the session and every intervening day. The session of 1901 commenced on the eighth day of January.

STATE LAWS.

The existing laws provide for 12,000 copies of the General Laws to be printed. Of the General Laws about 7,700 are distributed to state and county officers, leaving only about 4,500 for general distribution. The law authorizing the number to be printed was passed in 1893, being an increase of four thousand copies over act of 1874. The demand far exceeds the number printed.

PUBLICATION OF GENERAL LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The early publication of laws in newspapers is for the purpose of giving information to the people as soon as possible after adjournment of the legislature. The printed volumes of laws are not ready for delivery until ninety days after the legislative sessions. The earlier publication of the laws by the newspapers is certified by the secretary of state. All legal newspapers of the state are used for such publication, and an appropriation of \$40,000 is made therefor. The theory is that each newspaper prints the laws within its own columns. The practice for many years has been for private enterprise to print and furnish the laws in newspaper supplement form to all publishers, who give the same distribution by folding the supplement within their regular editions. The legislative appropriation, less cost of supplements, is divided pro rata, regardless of circulation, among all legal papers of the state.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In addition to the provisions of the constitution relating to the manner of submitting constitutional amendments the legislature (chapter 157 of the General Laws of 1887) has provided that the attorney general shall critically examine all proposed amendments, and prepare and furnish to the secretary of state, at least four months preceding any election, a synopsis thereof, containing the original article or section and the proposed amendment, and explaining the nature of the same.

The secretary of state is required to cause the same to be published in the newspapers at the capital, and in one newspaper in each county for three weeks immediately preceding such election. In addition to this public notice the secretary is obliged to forward to each county auditor at least six copies in handbill form for each polling place in the county.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The state elections are held on every even-numbered year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The official year commences on the first Monday in January, and the terms of office terminate at that time. Women may vote for school officers, and are eligible as school officers, county superintendents of schools, and to appointments as deputies by county officers, provided they are citizens of this state.

The election law passed by the legislature of 1891, brought the entire state under the so-called Australian system of voting at general elections.

The qualifications of electors are defined by article seven of the constitution. The following amendment to said article was adopted at the general election of 1896:

Amending section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 1. What persons are entitled to vote.—Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who has resided in this state six (6) months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

"First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

"Second—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

"Third—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The legal holidays of the state, established by law, are: Lincoln's birthday, February 12th; Washington's birthday, February 22d; Memorial Day, May 30th; Labor Day, first Monday in September; and the general election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years. The statutes of the state indirectly recognize Sunday, New Year's day, Good Friday, Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas day (or the following day when either of the last fall on a Sunday) as legal holidays by providing that maturing paper, bills of exchange, etc., falling due on those days shall be due and payable on the business day preceding. By an act approved March 3, 1899 (chapter 36, G. L. 1899), authorizes the governor to designate a holiday to be known as "Arbor and Bird Day."

FISCAL YEAR OF THE STATE.

The first legislative enactment designating the fiscal year of the state was in the adoption of chapter 40 of the General Laws of 1861, in section 7, relating to the time when official reports shall be made to the governor. Previous to that time the officials had closed their reports for the year ending November 30th, as had been the practice under the territorial government. The law of 1861 officially recognized December 1st as the commencement of the state fiscal year. This enactment remained in force until 1883, when (chapter 124, General Laws of 1883) it was provided that the fiscal year of all official reports should commence on the first day of August and close on the thirty-first day of July; except the reports of the insurance commissioner and commissioner of statistics, which are made for the calendar year.

GENERAL TAXES

become a lien upon real property from the first day of May of the year in which levied; but between grantor and grantee the lien does not attach until the next January. Tax sales by county auditor are made annually, on the first Monday in May, of the lands delinquent on the first of June of the previous year.

Payment of real estate taxes must be made on or before the first day of June for the taxes of the previous year. After that date a penalty of ten per cent immediately attaches, which penalty carries it through the remaining seven months of the year; at the expiration of that time, if still unpaid, the tax is deemed delinquent, and an additional five per cent will be added. If still unpaid, the property for which the tax is delinquent will be sold on the first Monday of May.

Chapter 54 of the General Laws of 1897 provides "That if one-half of the amount of the tax on any real estate shall be paid before the first day of June of each year, then no penalty shall be charged or collected on the one-half remaining unpaid; *provided*, such one-half remaining unpaid shall be paid before the first day of November of each year; but if said remaining one-half of said tax shall not be paid before said first day of November, then a penalty of ten per cent shall immediately accrue, and thereafter be charged upon the one-half of any such real estate tax remaining unpaid."

After the tax sale, the amount of the judgment against the property and for which it was sold draws interest at the rate of one per cent per month until redeemed, whether the same has been purchased or is bid in by the state.

The redemption period extends for three years and until public notice of the time of expiration of such redemption has been made by the county auditor for three weeks in a county paper.

The holder of a tax certificate of sale, before he obtains absolute title, must after the time of expiration has expired, present his certificate to the county auditor, who thereupon prepares a notice to be served upon the person in whose name the property was taxed at the time of delinquency, to be served by the sheriff in the usual manner of serving summons, and make returns to the county auditor. If not to be found in the county, notice is to be served on party in actual possession; if no person is in actual possession, then the county auditor must publish said notice for three weeks in a county paper; and no final transfer of the land can be made to the holder of the tax certificate until sixty days after such notice and the proof of service thereof.

THE RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

Eligibility to hold office in this state is defined in section 7 of the constitution, which provides that any person entitled to vote may hold office. The limit of age does not apply, except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, where candidates must be over twenty-five years of age. Under the constitution of the United States a senator in congress must be thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States. A representative in congress must be twenty-five years of age, and seven years a citizen of the United States, if foreign born. Foreign born citizens will notice the difference in qualifications for offices within the state and for the members of congress.

Under section 11 of chapter 6 of the state constitution judges of the supreme and district courts are prohibited from holding any other office; and all votes for either of them for any elective office under the constitution, except a judicial office given by the legislature or the people during their continuance in office, shall be void.

Section 9 of article 4 of the state constitution provides that no senator or representative of the state shall hold any other office under the state or United States, except that of postmaster, and that no state senator or representative shall hold an office under the state which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the session of the legislature of which he was a member, until one year after the expiration of his term of office in the legislature.

Women may be elected county superintendents of schools or members of town school boards or boards of education. Under chapter 40 of the General Laws of 1891, females may be appointed deputies in county offices.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The constitution of the State of Minnesota, when originally adopted, made no special distinction between the sexes, except as to the right to vote

and to hold office. An amendment, adopted in 1875, however, gave the right to vote for school officers. The territorial legislature, as early as 1852, had taken advanced ground in the recognition of the rights of married women over those granted by the common law. The real and personal property owned by her before marriage remained in her own right, and any property that she might acquire during marriage, but subjected the sale of the property to the consent of the husband.

In 1869 the law of 1852 was superseded by the more liberal privilege or proviso that property in her own right might be conveyed direct and without intervention of trustee, from husband or otherwise, and the rents, profits and increase, and her wages, should be held by her for her sole and separate use; with the same rights and powers, the same remedies and obligations, with power to sue and be sued for any contract or wrong, the same as if unmarried. In 1887 another act was passed, which declared that a woman shall retain the same legal existence and legal personality after marriage as before marriage, and shall receive the same protection of all her rights as a woman which her husband does as a man; and for any injury sustained to her reputation, person, property, character, or any natural right, she shall have the same right to appeal, in her own name alone, to the court of law or equity for redress and protection that her husband has to appear in his name alone; provided that the act shall not confer upon the wife the right to vote or hold office, except as is otherwise provided by law.

A widow is entitled to one-third of the property of her deceased husband by natural descent, unless she has previously assented in writing to a different division. A homestead goes direct to a widow without children. With children, the widow has a life interest in the homestead. As to personal property, a widow is entitled to the wearing apparel of her deceased husband; to household furniture not exceeding in value \$500; other personal property not exceeding in value \$500; and after a final settlement of the estate, if there is any personal property to divide, it follows the same division as real property.

Women in order to vote must be naturalized, and alien women married to citizens are eligible to vote.

Divorces are adjudged and decreed by the district courts, on suit brought in the county where the parties, or either of them, reside. The complainant must have been a resident of the state at least one year immediately preceding the complaint. An action may be brought by a wife in her own name; and all actions must be commenced by summons and complaint in the county where the plaintiff resides. Pending the suit, the court may require the husband to pay any sum necessary for the wife to carry on or defend the suit, and for support during pendency.

TAX COMMISSION.

The following is a copy of the bill approved February 26th, 1901, for the creation of a commission to revise and codify all laws relating to taxation:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a commission to be known as "The Tax Commission of the State of Minnesota." Said commission shall be composed of three members, who shall be legal voters and resident of the State of Minnesota, who shall be appointed by the governor, attorney general and state auditor, within fifteen days after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. The duties of said commission shall be to make a tax code for the State of Minnesota. Such code shall include a complete system for the just and equitable taxation of all forms of property, both tangible and intangible, and shall be properly indexed, and prepared in the form of a bill or bills for presentation to the legislature. Said code shall include provisions for a permanent tax commission, and shall define its duties, powers and compensation. The commission shall also prepare and report a bill or bills providing for any constitutional amendments which may be necessary for properly carrying out the system of taxation recommended by the commission.

SEC. 3. Said commission shall complete its labors and make its report, which shall include the bill or bills above mentioned, to the governor, on or before the first day of February, 1902, and the governor shall present the bill or bills so reported to him at the next ensuing special or general session of the legislature.

No less than three hundred (300) nor more than one thousand (1,000) copies of such report shall be printed under the direction of the state printer, and shall be distributed by the secretary of state to the officers who are now entitled to the revised statutes under the laws of this state, and he shall also forward to the senators and members of the legislature elected for the session of 1903, as soon after elected as their names and postoffice addresses can be ascertained.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) each, to be paid at the time their final report is made; such payment to be made by warrant drawn by the state auditor on the state treasurer.

They may employ a stenographer, whose compensation, together with the expenses for printing, stationery, postage and other expenses necessary for the purpose of this commission, shall be audited by the governor, attorney general and state auditor, and when so approved and allowed the state auditor shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the same, provided that the compensation of said commission, together with the salary for stenographer and other expenses connected with said commission, shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

SEC. 5. Vacancies in said commission shall be filled by appointment by the same officers hereby authorized to make the original appointments.

Should an appointment be made to fill a vacancy, the compensation herein provided shall be divided by the governor, attorney general and state auditor between the new member and the commissioner whose vacancy he was appointed to fill, in such manner as may seem proper and just.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On March 11th the state officers named above met and appointed Hon. Henry W. Childs of St. Paul, Hon. W. J. Hahn of Minneapolis and Hon. Gideon S. Ives of St. Peter, to act as such Tax Commission.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Members shall hold office, as designated by the governor, for two, four and six years, respectively.

Subsequent appointments shall be for a period of six years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The chairman of the board for each biennial period shall be the member whose term first expires, and each member thereof shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars per annum.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, each member shall give an official bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, signed by sureties, to be approved by the governor.

Within ten days after the appointment and qualification of the members of the board, it shall organize and assume the duties vested in said board, but shall not exercise full control of the institutions until August 1, 1901.

The board shall employ a competent secretary at a salary not to exceed two thousand (2,000) dollars per annum; and also a stenographer and such other employes as may be necessary.

The members of said board shall report to the governor in August of each alternate year, and before the meeting of the legislature.

The biennial report shall be accompanied by the reports of the superintendents, stewards and treasurers of the several institutions.

The board shall appoint a superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer for each institution under the control of the board.

Determination of all questions by the board shall be final.

The superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer of the several institutions shall appoint all assistants, guards and employes required in the management of the institution, the number of whom shall be determined by the board.

The board shall fix the annual or monthly salaries of all the officers or employes in the several institutions, except such as are fixed by the legislature.

The board shall keep at its office a proper and complete system of books and accounts with each institution.

The board shall prescribe forms of records and the kind of accounts to be made and kept by the institutions under its control.

The board is authorized to employ competent and expert help, and to inaugurate in the institutions on August 1, 1901, the most modern and complete method of accounts.

All trustees in office shall continue in office until August 1, 1901.

The Board of Control shall formulate and furnish to each institution proper blanks and forms for all statements and accounts necessary to furnish the information required of such institution.

In addition to the powers above noted, the Board of Control shall supersede and take the place of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, the Board of Trustees for the Hospital and Asylums for the Insane, the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, so far as said board has power and control over any institution other than the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind; the Board of Managers of the State Training School for Boys and Girls, the Board of Managers of the Minnesota Reformatory, and the Board of Managers of the State Prison.

The Board of Control shall have full power and authority to perform all the duties according to existing laws now devolving upon the above mentioned boards, which are not inconsistent with or repealed by this act. The State Board of Control have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to the limitations contained in this act, the Minnesota State Prison, the Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls, Minnesota State Reformatory, the State Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane, the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, except the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

The Board of Control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the State University, the State Normal Schools, the State Public Schools, the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. The State Board of Control shall disburse all public moneys of the several institutions named, and shall have the same authority in the expenditure of the public money appropriated therefor, as in the other institutions named in this bill, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, and such board shall appoint a purchasing and disbursing officer or officers for such institutions. Said Board of Control shall also have supervision of the construction of all buildings and betterments erected at the cost of this State, but shall co-operate with the local boards of the different institutions in the preparations of plans and specifications therefor. Such Board of Control, however, shall not have control over or authority to disburse any private donations or bequests made by gift or devise by any private individual to any educational institution of this State, but said private gifts or donations or bequests shall, unless otherwise directed by the terms of such gift or bequest, be applied by such various

boards of the said educational institutions to the use proposed by the terms of the gift.

But the various boards now in charge of the several educational institutions shall have and retain the exclusive control of the general educational policy of said institutions, of the course of study, the number of teachers necessary to be employed, and the salaries to be paid; and such various boards shall have the exclusive right to employ or dismiss the teachers and others engaged in carrying on the functions of said institutions, and shall also have exclusive control of the grounds, buildings and other public property of their several institutions and of all other matters connected with said institutions, except as herein specifically reserved to said Board of Control. All contracts with employes of said educational institutions and a concise statement of all supplies needed shall be reported by the board in charge of said several institutions to the Board of Control, and provisions shall be made by said Board of Control by suitable rules, for the payment of the salaries of such employes, and any expenses incurred by the members of said local board, and for the purchase of all necessary supplies by such purchasing agent to be appointed as herein provided, as in the case of the other public institutions of this State.

PART III.

MINNESOTA STATE OFFICERS.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1901.

CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

THE GOVERNOR,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

SECRETARY OF STATE,

AUDITOR,

TREASURER,

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

Compensation, \$5,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Governor—</i> Samuel R. Van Sant,	Winona, . . .	Winona, . . .	Iowa,	1908
<i>Lieutenant Governor—</i> Lyndon A. Smith,	Montevideo, .	Chippewa, .	N. Hampshire	1908
<i>Private Secretary—</i> Robert Jamison,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, .	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Executive Clerk—</i> James A. Martin,	St. Cloud, . .	Stearns, . . .	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Minnie Heiwig,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Iowa,	1908
<i>Executive Messenger—</i> David Beasley,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Kentucky, .	1908

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected by the people for the term of two years. The other officers are appointed by the governor, nominally for the same term as the governor.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Compensation, \$3,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Secretary of State—</i> P. E. Hanson,	Litchfield, . .	Meeker, . . .	Sweden, . . .	1908
<i>Ass't Secretary of State and Commissioner of Statistics—</i> P. G. Sjoblom,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	Sweden, . . .	1908
<i>Chief Clerk to Secretary of State—</i> J. J. Lomen,	Ada,	Norman, . . .	Iowa,	1908
<i>Recording Clerk—</i> John A. Swenson,	Vasa,	Goodhue, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Document Clerk—</i> Charles A. Rose,	Blue Earth, .	Faribault, . .	Canada, . . .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Jennie M. Bizby,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Indiana, . . .	1908
<i>Supt. of Printing—</i> Chas. C. Whitney,	Marshall, . .	Lyon,	N. Hampshire	1908

The secretary of state is elected by the people for the term of two years. The other officers are appointed by the secretary, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.

Compensation, \$3,600.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Auditor of State—</i> Robert C. Dunn,	Princeton, . .	Mille Lacs, . .	Ireland, . . .	1908
<i>Deputy Auditor—</i> S. G. Iverson,	Rushford, . .	Fillmore, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Auditor's Accountant—</i> C. Bombach,	St. Paul, . .	Ramsey, . . .	Denmark, . .	1908
<i>Clerks—</i> Miss M. V. Gibbons,	Farmington, .	Dakota, . . .	Minnesota, .	1908
W. A. Cowing,	Fergus Falls, .	Otter Tail, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
S. E. Atkins,	Elk River, . .	Sherburne, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
LAND DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Land Clerk—</i> George A. Flinn,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . .	England, . .	1908
<i>Ass't Land Clerk—</i> I. C. Patterson,	Princeton, . .	Mille Lacs, . .	Indiana, . . .	1908
<i>Extra Land Clerk—</i> R. H. L. Jewett,	Faribault, . .	Rice,	Rhode Island, .	1908
<i>Stampage Clerk—</i> S. B. Molander,	Mora,	Kanabec, . . .	Sweden, . . .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Ada Iverson,	Rushford, . .	Fillmore, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908

The state auditor is elected by the people for the term of four years. The other officers are appointed by the auditor, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the auditor.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

Compensation, \$3,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Treasurer of State—</i> J. H. Block,	St. Peter, . .	Nicollet, . . .	Ohio,	1908
<i>Deputy Treasurer—</i> E. S. Pettijohn,	St. Peter, . .	Nicollet, . . .	Illinois, . . .	1908
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> P. C. Koerner,	Litchfield, . .	Meeker,	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Clerks—</i> E. L. Erickson,	St. Peter, . .	Nicollet, . . .	Minnesota, .	1908
W. E. Cowles,	Minneapolis, .	Hennepin, . .	Michigan, . .	1908

The state treasurer is elected by the people for two years. The other officers are appointed by the treasurer, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Compensation, \$3,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Attorney General—</i> Wallace B. Douglas,	Moorhead,	Clay,	New York, . .	1908
<i>Assistant Attorney General—</i> W. J. Donahower,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey. . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908
<i>Second Assistant Attorney General—</i> C. W. Somerby,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	Kansas, . . .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Lucy E. Hatch,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908

The attorney general is elected by the people for two years. The other officers are appointed by the attorney general, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the attorney general.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Compensation, \$2,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Adjutant General—</i> Elias D. Libbey,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Maine,	1908
<i>Assistant Adjutant General and Clerk—</i> Oscar Seebach,	Red Wing, .	Goodhue, . .	Wisconsin, .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Emeline H. Season,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Minnesota, .	1908

The adjutant general, assistant adjutant general and the military storekeeper are appointed and commissioned by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the adjutant general and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the adjutant general.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

Compensation, \$3,500.

OFFICES AND NAMES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Public Exam. ex-officio, Supt. of Banks—</i> Edmund M. Pope,	Mankato, . .	Blue Earth, .	New York, . .	1902
<i>Deputy Public Examiner—</i> Henry C. Koerner,	Shakopee, . .	Scott,	Minnesota, . .	1902
<i>Assistant Public Examiner—</i> John O. Davis,	Minneapolis, .	Hennepin, . .	Ohio,	1902
<i>Assistant Bank Examiner—</i> Peter M. Kerst,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1902
<i>Second Assistant Bank Examiner—</i> Edward Ekman,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Sweden, . . .	1902
<i>Statistical Clerk—</i> Alma C. Hartman,	Mankato, . . .	Blue Earth, .	Minnesota, . .	1902
<i>Clerk and Stenographer—</i> Jennie Coughlin,	Minneapolis, .	Hennepin, . .	Minnesota, . .	1902
<i>Assistant Stenographer—</i> Fred L. Miller,	Mankato, . . .	Blue Earth, .	Minnesota, . .	1902

The public examiner is appointed by the governor for three years. The other officers are appointed by the public examiner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the public examiner.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Compensation, \$2,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Commissioner of Insurance—</i> Elmer H. Dearth,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Maine,	1903
<i>Deputy —</i> D. C. Lightbourn,	Ada,	Norman, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1903
<i>Clerk—</i> Abbie T. Duncan,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Wisconsin, . .	1903

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and nominally hold office for the same term as the commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Compensation, \$2,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>State Superintendent—</i> John W. Olsen,	Albert Lea, . .	Freeborn, . .	Denmark, . .	1908
<i>Assistant State Superintendent—</i> Andrew Nelson,	Benson, . . .	Swift,	Minnesota, . .	1901
<i>Stenographer—</i> Winifred M. Deming,	St. Paul, . .	Ramsey, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908
<i>Clark—</i> L. C. Hodgson,	Hastings, . . .	Dakota, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1901

The state superintendent is appointed for two years by the governor. The other officers are appointed by the superintendent and nominally hold office for the same term as the superintendent.

STATE DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Compensation, \$1,800.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i> W. W. P. McConnell,	Mankato, . .	Blue Earth, .	Indiana, . . .	1908
<i>Assistant Commissioner—</i> George L. Dingman,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, .	New York, . .	1908
<i>Acting Secretary—</i> H. G. Tolmie,	Spring Valley	Fillmore, . .	Canada, . . .	*
<i>Acting Chemist—</i> H. T. Hortvet,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, .	Wisconsin, .	*
<i>Dairy Experts—</i> B. D. White,	St. Anth'y Pk.	Ramsey, . .	Iowa,	1908
Samuel Haugdahl,	New Sweden,	Nicollet, . .	Norway, . .	1908
<i>Cheese Expert—</i> A. J. Glover,	Cannon Falls,	Goodhue, . .	Minnesota, .	*
<i>Inspectors—</i> George H. Staples,	St. Paul, . . .	Dakota, . . .	Minnesota, .	1908
S. B. Scott,	Zumbrota, .	Goodhue, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
Otto Gifvert,	Duluth, . . .	St. Louis, . .	Sweden, . .	1908
H. E. Vroman,	Kasson, . . .	Dodge, . . .	New York, .	1908
W. L. Chappell,	Fergus Falls,	Otter Tail, . .	New York, .	1908

* Acting.

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the commissioner.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Compensation, \$2,500.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Commissioner—</i> John O'Donnell,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	England, . . .	1908
<i>Assistant Commissioner—</i> W. A. Hammond,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Michigan, . .	1908
<i>Deputy Commissioners—</i> Joseph H. Ellis,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	Minnesota, . .	1908
E. B. Lott,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908
<i>Factory Inspector—</i> J. W. Allen,	Duluth, . . .	St. Louis, . .	. . . . .	1908
<i>Assistant Factory Inspectors—</i> Andrew Hagberg,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	Sweden, . . .	1908
Julius E. Moersch,	Benson, . . .	Swift,	Germany, . .	1908
<i>Stenographer—</i> Catherine Rouse,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	Minnesota, . .	1908

The commissioner is appointed by the governor for two years. The other officers are appointed by the commissioner, and hold their positions nominally for the same term as the commissioner.

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

Compensation, \$2,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>State Librarian—</i> H. A. Nelson,	Hallock, . .	Kittson, . .	Minnesota, .	1908
<i>Assistant Librarian—</i> W. A. Allen,	Winona, . . .	Winona, . .	Minnesota, .	1908

The state librarian is appointed by the governor for the term of two years.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

Compensation, \$3,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Railroad Commissioners—</i> Ira B. Mills, Chairman,	Moorhead, . .	Clay,	New York, . .	1908
Joseph G. Miller,	Two Harbors,	Lake,	Illinois, . . .	1905
Charles F. Staples,	West St. Paul,	Dakota, . . .	Minnesota, . .	1908
<i>Secretary—</i> A. K. Teisberg,	Fergus Falls,	Otter Tail, . .	Wisconsin, . .	. .

These commissioners were elected, two for four years and one for two years. The secretary is appointed by the commissioners and holds office at their pleasure.

GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENT.

Compensation of Chief Inspector, \$3,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Postoffice.	County.	
<i>Chief Inspector of Grain—</i> L. D. Marshall,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> Fred M. Schutte,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, St. Paul—</i> George E. Squires,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	New York.
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, Minneapolis—</i> J. N. Barncard,	Duluth, . . .	St. Louis, . .	
<i>Chief Deputy Inspector, Duluth—</i> Fred W. Eva,	Duluth, . . .	St. Louis, . .	
<i>State Weighmaster, St. Paul—</i> George E. Squires,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	New York.
<i>State Weighmaster, Minneapolis—</i> P. P. Quist,	Winthrop, . .	Sibley,	Sweden.
<i>State Weighmaster, Duluth—</i> J. B. Sulphin,	Duluth, . . .	St. Louis, . .	
<i>Warehouse Registrar—</i> A. K. Teisberg,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Wisconsin.
<i>Assistant W. H. Registrar, Minneapolis—</i> W. M. Todd,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	
<i>Assistant W. H. Registrar, Duluth—</i> A. I. Miller,	Duluth, . .	St. Louis, . .	
<i>Supervising Inspector of Elevators—</i> R. C. Burdick,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Michigan.

The chief inspector is appointed by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and holds office for two years, unless sooner removed. All other officers, except the deputy inspectors, are also appointed by them. The deputy inspectors are appointed by the chief inspector, subject to the approval of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and hold office at the pleasure of the chief inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Compensation of Custodian, \$1,200.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Postoffice.	County.	
<i>Custodian—</i> C. T. Trowbridge, U. V.,	Minneapolis,	Hennepin, . .	New Jersey.
<i>Janitors—</i> Owen Davis, U. V.,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Missouri.
Harry Threadcraft,	St. Paul, . . .	Hennepin, . .	Alabama.
*August Beyers,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Germany.
Nicholas Flynn, U. V.,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Ireland.
Jacob Gravstad,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Norway.
<i>Night Watchman—</i> John Remick, U. V.,	St. Paul, . . .	Lac qui Parle,	Massachusetts
<i>Messenger—</i> C. W. Douglas,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Wisconsin.

* Detailed as laborer in office of Military Storekeeper.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Postoffice.	County.	
<i>Chief Engineer—</i> Alexander Nicoll, Jr.,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Scotland.
<i>Assistant Engineer—</i> Andrew Soderquist,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Sweden.
<i>Fireman—</i> John W. Randall,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Ohio.

OFFICE OF FOREST COMMISSIONER.

Compensation, \$1,200. *

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.
	Postoffice.	County.	
<i>Forest Commissioner—</i> Robert C. Dunn, State Auditor (without additional salary).	Princeton. . .	Mille Lacs, . .	Ireland.
<i>Deputy Forest Commissioner and Chief Fire Warden—</i> Christopher C. Andrews,	St. Paul. . . .	Ramsey, . . .	N. Hampshire.
<i>Stenographer—</i> Della Callihan,	St. Paul. . . .	Ramsey, . . .	New York.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Board Members—</i> S. W. Leavett, chairman,	Litchfield. . .	Meeker, . . .	N. Hampshire.	1903
Wm. B. Lee,	Long Prairie,	Todd,	Illinois, . . .	1905
O. B. Gould,	Winona, . . .	Winona, . . .	. . . . .	1907
<i>Expert Accountant and Acting Secretary—</i> H. W. Wright,	Faribault, . .	Rice,	Iowa,	
<i>Stenographer—</i> Pearl A. Putnam	Granite Falls,	Y. Medicine, .	Minnesota, . .	

SUPREME COURT.

Compensation of Judges, \$5,000.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	LEGAL RESIDENCE.		Birthplace.	Term Expires.
	Postoffice.	County.		
<i>Chief Justice—</i> Charles M. Start,	Rochester, . .	Olmsted, . .	Vermont, . .	1907
<i>Associate Justices—</i> L. W. Collins,	St. Cloud, . .	Stearns, . . .	Mass.,	1907
John A. Lovely,	Albert Lea, . .	Freeborn, . .	Vermont, . . .	1906
Calvin L. Brown,	Morris,	Stevens, . . .	N. Hampshire	1906
Charles L. Lewis,	Duluth,	St. Louis, . .	Illinois, . . .	1906
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court—</i> Darius F. Reese,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Illinois, . . .	1906
<i>Deputy Clerk—</i> J. L. Helm,	Luverne, . . .	Rock,	New York, . .	1906
<i>Assistants—</i> A. Matchett,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Canada. . . .	1906
W. O. Broggans,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Ohio,	1906
<i>Reporter—</i> Henry B. Wenzell,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Mass.,	
<i>Marshall—</i> K. N. Guiteau,	Farmington, . .	Dakota, . . .	New York, . .	
<i>Janitor—</i> M. Nelson,	St. Paul, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	Denmark, . .	

The judges of the supreme and district courts are elected by the people for six years. The clerk of the supreme court is elected every four years, and his compensation is \$1,500 and fees. The other officers are appointed by the judges, except the deputy clerk and assistants, who are appointed by the clerk of court.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Compensation \$3,500.

TERM SIX YEARS.

NO. OF DISTRICT.	Names.	Postoffice.	Term Expires.
First,	F. M. Crosby,	Hastings,	January, 1908
First,	W. C. Williston,	Red Wing,	January, 1905
Second,	H. R. Brill,	St. Paul,	January, 1907
Second,	W. L. Kelly,	St. Paul,	January, 1907
Second,	Geo. L. Bunn,	St. Paul,	January, 1903
Second,	Chas. E. Otis,	St. Paul,	January, 1903
Second,	O. B. Lewis,	St. Paul,	January, 1903
Second,	E. A. Jaggard,	St. Paul,	January, 1905
Third,	A. H. Snow,	Winona,	January, 1903
Fourth,	D. F. Simpson,	Minneapolis,	January, 1903
Fourth,	Chas. B. Elliott,	Minneapolis,	January, 1907
Fourth,	A. M. Harrison,	Minneapolis,	January, 1905
Fourth,	J. F. McGee,	Minneapolis,	January, 1905
Fourth,	Frank C. Brooks,	Minneapolis,	January, 1905
Fourth,	Chas. M. Pond,	Minneapolis,	January, 1905
Fifth,	Thos. S. Buckham,	Faribault,	January, 1905
Sixth,	Lorin Cray,	Mankato,	January, 1906
Seventh,	D. B. Searle,	St. Cloud,	January, 1907
Seventh,	L. L. Baxter,	Fergus Falls,	January, 1905
Eighth,	Francis Cadwell,	Le Sueur,	January, 1905
Ninth,	B. F. Webber,	New Ulm,	January, 1907
Tenth,	Nathan Kingsley,	Austin,	January, 1907
Eleventh,	J. D. Ensign,	Duluth,	January, 1903
Eleventh,	W. A. Cant,	Duluth,	January, 1903
Eleventh,	Homer B. Dibell,	Duluth,	January, 1903
Twelfth,	Gorham Powers,	Granite Falls,	January, 1903
Twelfth,	G. E. Qvale,	Willmar,	January, 1906
Thirteenth,	P. E. Brown,	Luverne,	January, 1905
Fourteenth,	Wm. Watts,	Crookston,	January, 1905
Fifteenth,	W. S. McClenahan,	Brainerd,	January, 1907
Sixteenth,	S. A. Flaherty,	Morris,	January, 1907
Seventeenth,	Jas. H. Quinn,	Wells,	January, 1905
Eighteenth,	Arthur E. Giddings,	Anoka,	January, 1905

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Located at Minneapolis.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	Terms expire.
His Excellency, Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant, <i>ex officio</i>	1903
John W. Olsen, Supt. of Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	1903
Cyrus Northrop, President of the University, <i>ex officio</i>	
Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.....	Life Member
Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.....	1904
Rev. Samuel G. Smith, St. Paul.....	1904
Thomas Wilson, St. Paul.....	1903
Hon. Albert E. Rice, Willmar.....	1903
Hon. Elmer E. Adams, Fergus Falls.....	1903
Hon. William M. Liggett, Benson.....	1903
J. T. Wyman, Minneapolis.....	1907
Hon. Stephen Mahoney, Minneapolis.....	1907
Dr. O. C. Strickler, New Ulm.....	1907

The regents of the university are appointed by the governor for the term of six years. The president of the university is appointed by the regents, without term. His compensation is \$6,000.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

- John S. Pillsbury, President.
- D. L. Kiehle, Recording Secretary.
- Cyrus Northrop, Corresponding Secretary.
- St. Anthony Falls Bank, Minneapolis, Treasurer.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
Alexander T. Ankeny, Minneapolis, President.....	1903
Joris C. Norby, Ada.....	1903
C. A. Morey, Winona.....	1905
W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.....	1905
George H. Clark, Mankato.....	1905
Carroll A. Nye, Moorhead.....	1903
Wm. F. Phelps, St. Paul.....	1905
Winfield I. Hammond, St. James.....	1903
John W. Olsen, Supt. Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	1903

The board of directors are appointed by the governor for the term of four years. The principals are appointed by the board, without term.

PRINCIPALS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Compensation, \$2,500.

J. F. Millspaugh, Winona Normal School.
 Charles H. Cooper, Mankato Normal School.
 George R. Kleeberger, St. Cloud Normal School.
 Frank T. Weld, Moorhead Normal School.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Charles M. Jordan, President, Minneapolis.
 Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.
 John W. Olsen, Albert Lea, Secretary.

Superintendent of public instruction and president of the university are officers of the board *ex officio*. (See Chapter 148, 1901).

*STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

(Office at Capitol.)

Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant, President, *ex officio*.
 James F. Jackson, St. Paul, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Terms expire.
John H. Rich, Red Wing.....	1901
Wm. W. Folwell, Minneapolis.....	1901
John W. Willis, St. Paul.....	1901
E. C. Gridley, Duluth.....	1901
Chris. Amundson, St. Peter.....	1901
H. M. Richardson, Rochester.....	1901

This board is appointed by the governor, representatives from different political parties, two members yearly, for the term of three years. The secretary is appointed by the board without term.

* Board abolished Aug. 1, 1901, by legislative enactment.

MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Terms expire.
Nels H. Hanson, Anoka.....	1904
John W. Mason, Fergus Falls, Secretary.....	1904
Joseph H. Wagoner, Rochester.....	1903
Asa W. Daniels, St. Peter.....	1902
John Heinen, Hastings.....	1903

LUNACY COMMISSION.

Commission to examine the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane under the provisions of an act of legislature "Relating to the removal of insane and inebriate persons," approved March 9, 1870.

	Terms expire.
Dr. C. O. Cooley, Madelia.....	1902
Dr. W. F. Milligan, Wabasha.....	1902
Dr. Charles E. Riggs, St. Paul.....	1902

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSANE HOSPITALS.

Compensation, \$2,500 and sustenance.

H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., St. Peter.
A. F. Kilbourne, M. D., Rochester.
G. O. Welch, M. D., Fergus Falls.

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

Located at Faribault.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

	Terms expire.
Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant, <i>ex officio</i>	1903
John W. Olsen, Supt. Pub. Instruction, St. Paul, <i>ex officio</i>	1903
Benj. B. Sheffield, Faribault, President.....	1905
John O'Brien, Stillwater, Vice President.....	1902
R. A. Mott, Faribault, Secretary.....	1903
Edgar H. Loyhed, Faribault.....	1904
Geo. P. Flannery, Minneapolis.....	1906

SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS.

Prof. J. N. Tate, Superintendent School for the Deaf; compensation, \$2,000 and sustenance.

J. J. Dow, Superintendent School for the Blind; compensation, \$1,800 and sustenance.

A. C. Rogers, M. D., Superintendent School for the Feeble-Minded; compensation, \$2,400 and sustenance.

The board of directors are appointed by the governor, one member annually for the term of five years. The resident officers are appointed by the board without term.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Located at Owatonna.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Terms expire.
C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.....	1907
O. W. Shaw, Austin.....	1903
Benjamin S. Cook, Owatonna.....	1905

SUPERINTENDENT.

G. A. Merrill, Owatonna; compensation, \$2,000 and sustenance.

This board is appointed by the governor, one member every two years. The resident officers are appointed by the board of directors, without term.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Located in Goodhue County.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
Curtis H. Pettit, Minneapolis, President.....	1903
Peter Nelson, Red Wing.....	1905
W. C. Krise, Red Wing.....	1902
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.....	1906
William Pitt Murray, St. Paul.....	1904

SUPERINTENDENT.

J. W. Brown, Red Wing; compensation, \$1,800 and sustenance.

This board of managers is appointed by the governor, one annually, for the term of five years. The resident officers are appointed by the board, without term.

MINNESOTA REFORMATORY.

Located at St. Cloud.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
George W. Stewart, Stearns county.....	1904
Geo. R. O'Reilly, Ramsey county.....	1907
H. S. Griswold, Fillmore county, Secretary.....	1902
David H. Evans, Tracy.....	1903
J. C. Hultkrantz, Minneapolis.....	1905
R. C. Saunders, Pine county.....	1906

SUPERINTENDENT.

F. L. Randall, St. Cloud; compensation, \$3,000 and sustenance.

This board is appointed by the governor, representatives of different political parties, for the term of six years, one member annually.

STATE PRISON.

Located at Stillwater.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
Frank Temple, Blue Earth City.....	1902
Roscoe H. Bronson, Stillwater.....	1906
Edward W. Wing, Breckenridge.....	1905
Anton C. Weiss, Duluth.....	1904
B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis.....	1903

WARDEN.

Henry Wolfer, Stillwater; compensation, \$3,000 and sustenance.

The managers are appointed by the governor for five years, one every year. The warden of the state prison is appointed by the board of managers, without term.

THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Located at Minnehaha Falls.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Terms expire.
Geo. A. Whitney, Wadena.....	1907
F. B. Doran, St. Paul.....	1907
John R. Parshall, Faribault.....	1907
Silas H. Fowler, Minneapolis.....	1903
Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.....	1903
Walter S. Weatherstone, Moland.....	1905
W. A. Hotchkiss, Preston.....	1905
Secretary of Board, Geo. N. Lamphere, St. Paul.	

COMMANDANT.

Capt. Thomas McMillan, Minnehaha Falls; compensation, \$1,500 and sustenance.
The trustees are appointed by the governor, to serve for the term of six years.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN LAW.

	Terms expire.
Edward Lees, Winona.....	1902
Wm. L. Parsons, Fergus Falls.....	1902
Wilson G. Crosby, Duluth.....	1901
Eli Southworth, Shakopee.....	1901
T. J. Knox, Jackson	1901
Weed Munro, Minneapolis.....	1903
M. I. Countryman, St. Paul.....	1903
Weed Munro, President.	
E. Southworth, Secretary and Treasurer.	

This board is appointed by the justices of the supreme court from members of the bar, one from each congressional district, for term of three years.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

	Terms expire.
Dr. Franklin Staples, President, Winona.....	1903
Dr. Henry Hutchinson, Vice President, St. Paul.....	1904
Dr. Sam. M. Stocker, Duluth, Director of Bacteriological Laboratory, Minneapolis.....	1902
Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Director of the Veterinary Dept., St. Anthony Park.....	1903
Dr. Edw. Shumpik, Minneapolis.....	1902
Dr. R. F. Whetstone, Argyle.....	1903
Dr. Chas. H. Mayo, Rochester.....	1902
Dr. W. H. Rowe, St. James.....	1904
Dr. H. M. Bracken, Secretary, Minneapolis.....	1904

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years.
The secretary is the executive officer of the board, with a compensation of \$2,500.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
Thomas Lowe, Slayton.....	1903
L. A. Fritsche, New Ulm.....	1903
A. G. Stoddard, Fairfax.....	1904
C. J. Ringnell, Minneapolis.....	1903
Wm. Davis, Secretary, St. Paul.....	1904
A. F. Groves, Brainerd.....	1904
Adele S. Hutchison, Minneapolis.....	1902
W. W. Drought, Fergus Falls.....	1902
Pierre A. Hilbert, Melrose.....	1902

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

	Terms expire.
Geo. H. Goodrich, Anoka, President.....	1904
Chas. T. Heller, St. Paul.....	1903
Ludwig Trautman, Wabasha.....	1903
James B. Atkinson, Litchfield.....	1903
Truman Griffin, Minneapolis.....	1902
H. G. Webster, Minneapolis, Secretary.....	

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of five years.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
F. E. Moody, Minneapolis.....	1903
James E. Weirick, St. Paul.....	1904
M. B. Cullom, Duluth.....	1903
Cyrus H. Robinson, Wabasha.....	1902
C. H. Goodrich, St. Paul.....	1902

The members of this board are appointed by the governor for the term of three years, one member annually.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
C. C. Lyford, Minneapolis.....	1903
M. H. Reynolds, St. Anthony Park.....	1903
B. Lambrechts, Montevideo.....	1903
S. H. Ward, St. Cloud.....	1903
H. A. Hela, Cokato.....	1903

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BARBERS.

	Terms expire.
John Hitzker, Winona.....	1903
Frank H. Martin, St. Paul.....	1902
Joseph B. Gibson, Duluth.....	1902

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

	Terms expire.
J. E. Kreager, Duluth.....	1902
John O. Watson, Minneapolis.....	1902
A. W. Scott, Minneapolis.....	1902
D. J. Harrington, St. Paul.....	1902
J. Fitzgibbons, St. Paul.....	1902

HORSESHOERS' BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

	Terms expire.
John C. Davidson, Minneapolis.....	1902
P. N. Lindquist, St. Paul.....	1903
Matt Winkel, St. Paul.....	1903
E. L. Toomey, Duluth.....	1904
B. A. Pomeroy, Veterinarian, St. Paul.....	1903

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

(Office at Capitol.)

	Terms expire.
Samuel F. Fullerton, Duluth, Executive Agent.....	1905
W. P. Hill, Fairmont.....	1903
Uri Lamprey, St. Paul.....	1905
D. W. Meeker, Moorhead.....	1903
H. G. Smith, Winona.....	1903

These officers are appointed by the governor for a term of two years.

FISH HATCHERY.

WILLOWBROOK HATCHERY, RAMSEY COUNTY.

John M. Marty, St. Paul, Superintendent.

THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

MINNESOTA STATE FORESTRY BOARD.

Judson N. Cross, President, Minneapolis.
 Greenleaf Clark, Vice President, St. Paul.
 C. C. Andrews, Secretary (serving without pay), St. Paul.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

C. C. Andrews (*ex-officio* as Chief Fire Warden), St. Paul.
 Samuel B. Green (*ex-officio* as Horticulturist, State University), St. Anthony Park.
 The following three members recommended by the Regents of the State University,

and to hold for a term of four years.

John Cooper, St. Cloud.
 Frederick Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul.
 O. M. Lord, Minnesota City.
 Judson N. Cross, Minneapolis.

(Recommended by the State Forestry Association, and to hold for two years.)

Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.

(Recommended by the State Agricultural Society, and to hold for two years.)

Beriah Magoffin (in place of Wm. Mitchell, deceased), Duluth.

(Recommended by the Game and Fish Commission, and to hold for two years.)

A. L. Cole, Motley.

(In place of Charles A. Duncan, of Duluth, who was recommended by the State Horticultural society, but declined.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, President.

Col. William P. Clough and Gen. John B. Sanborn, Vice Presidents.

Warren Upham, Secretary and Librarian.

David L. Kingsbury and J. B. Chaney, Assistant Librarians.

H. P. Upham, Treasurer.

The society is governed by a council of thirty-six members, thirty of whom are elected every three years by the society, and six are *ex officio* members, being chiefs of the executive departments of the state government. The officers are elected by the council for three years.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Cyrus Northrop, President State University, *ex officio*.

John W. Olsen, Superintendent Public Instruction, *ex officio*.

W. H. Upham, Secretary Historical Society, *ex officio*.

Terms expire.

Margaret J. Evans, Faribault.....	1903
Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis.....	1905

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Terms expire.

J. W. Dreger, Employer, Minneapolis.....	1903
H. W. Goetzinger, Representative of Labor, St. Paul.....	1903
Norman Fetter, selected by other two, St. Paul.....	1903

BOARD OF ELECTRICITY.

Terms expire.

Chas. L. Pillsbury, Munic. Elec. Insp., Minneapolis.....	1906
Wm. F. Carpenter, J. E., Minneapolis.....	1902
Oscar Claussen, M. E., St. Paul.....	1903
William I. Gray, M. E., Minneapolis.....	1904
Joseph McCauley, J. E., St. Paul.....	1905

INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS AND STEAM BOILERS.

Terms expire.

First District—Ira Padden, Austin.....	1903
Second District—Wm. J. Milne, Winnebago City.....	1903
Third District—Wm. H. Miller, Litchfield.....	1903
Fourth District—Robt. H. Johnston, St. Paul.....	1903
Fifth District—Edward E. Steele, Minneapolis.....	1903
Sixth District—R. E. Patterson, Duluth.....	1903
Seventh District—O. C. Bergstrom, Pennock.....	1903

These inspectors are appointed by the governor for the term of two years. Compensation in fees.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

Term expires.

Fred C. Schiffman, St. Paul.....	1903
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This officer is appointed by the governor for the term of two years. Compensation in fees.

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

	Terms expire.
First District—W. C. Masterman, Stillwater.....	1903
Second District—Andrew B. Robbins, Minneapolis.....	1903
Fourth District—John H. Mullen, Wabasha.....	1903
Fifth District—G. Fred Stevens, Duluth.....	1903
Seventh District—A. D. Stephens, Crookston....	1903

These officers are appointed by the governor for the term of two years. Compensation in fees.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

W. W. Pendergast, Hutchinson.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Congressional District—F. W. Kimball, Austin.
 Second Congressional District—S. D. Richardson, Winnebago City.
 Third Congressional District—Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Hutchinson.
 Fourth Congressional District—Vincent Bailey, St. Anthony Park.
 Fifth Congressional District—Col. J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis.
 Sixth Congressional District—Mrs. Jennie Stager, Sauk Rapids.
 Seventh Congressional District—D. T. Wheaton, Morris.

SECRETARY (AND LIBRARIAN *ex officio*).

A. W. Latham, Office and Library 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis.

TREASURER.

H. M. Lyman, Excelsior.

These officers are elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the society on the third Tuesday of January.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

John Cooper, President, St. Cloud.
 Thomas H. Shevlin, First Vice President, Minneapolis.
 C. R. Smith, Second Vice President, St. Paul.
 E. W. Randall, Secretary, Hamline.
 F. J. Wilcox, Treasurer, Northfield.

MANAGERS.

	Terms expire.
Wm. M. Liggett, St. Anthony Park.....	1904
W. G. Sawyer, Partridge.....	1904
C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.....	1903
J. M. Underwood, Lake City.....	1903
N. S. Gordon, Crookston.....	1902
J. C. Curryer, Mankato.....	1902

The above officers are elected at the annual meetings of the society, held according to law, in January of each year. The board of managers are elected for three years, two members being elected at each annual meeting. The secretary and treasurer are elected by the full board of managers, each serving for the term of one year.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

Chas. M. Loring, Minneapolis.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Geo. W. Strand, Taylors Falls.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—Wm. Somerville, Viola.

Second District—Alfred Terry, Slayton.

Third District—O. F. Brand, Faribault.

Fourth District—W. P. Allen, St. Paul.

Fifth District—S. M. Cwen, Minneapolis.

Sixth District—Asa Paine, Carlton.

Seventh District—O. A. Th. Solem, Halstad.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis.

A. W. Latham, Minneapolis.

Prof. S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park.

D. T. Wheaton, Morris.

INSPECTORS OF FLAX AND HEMP SPINNING FIBERS AND TOWS.

Dr. O. C. Strickler, New Ulm.

V. M. Bayless, Minneapolis.

W. M. Liggett, St. Anthony Park, Dean of Agricultural College.

Two appointed by governor, the third member to be the Dean of the Minnesota Agricultural College.

STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

First Congressional District—H. W. Lamberton, Winona.

Second Congressional District—Edgar Weaver, Mankato.

Third Congressional District—Geo. A. Du Toit, Chaska.

Fourth Congressional District—Channing Seabury, St. Paul.

Fifth Congressional District—John De Laittre, Minneapolis.

Sixth Congressional District—Chas. H. Graves, Duluth.

Seventh Congressional District—F. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor, *ex officio*.

Hon. R. C. Dunn, State Auditor, *ex officio*.

Hon. W. B. Douglas, Attorney General, *ex officio*.

Terms expire.

First District—Chas. Betcher, Red Wing.....	1902
Second District—Jos. McKibbin, St. Paul.....	1903
Third District—J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha.....	1902
Fourth District—Emerson Cole, Minneapolis.....	1903
Fifth District—A. G. Leick, Owatonna.....	1902
Sixth District—Nels J. Nelson, West Sweadahl.....	1903
Seventh District—C. M. Sprague, Sauk Center.....	1902
Eighth District—Fred Greiner, Chaska.....	1903

	Terms expire.
Ninth District—Jos. Diepolder, New U'lm.....	1902
Tenth District—O. G. Laugen, Caledonia.....	1903
Eleventh District—J. C. Mischler, Duluth.....	1902
Twelfth District—I. L. Philley, Louisberg.....	1903
Thirteenth District—H. M. Palm, Worthington.....	1902
Fourteenth District—N. S. Gordon, Crookston.....	1903
Fifteenth District—J. N. Marr, Aitkin.....	1902
Sixteenth District—G. C. Thorp, Hancock.....	1903
Seventeenth District—C. M. Peterson, Fairmont.....	1902
Eighteenth District—Daniel Anderson, Cambridge.....	1903

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Terms expire.
Silas W. Leavett, Litchfield, Chairman.....	1903
William E. Lee, Long Prairie.....	1905
O. B. Gould, Winona.....	1907

TAX COMMISSION.

H. W. Childs.....	St. Paul
G. S. Ives.....	St. Peter
G. H. Hahn.....	Minneapolis

COMMISSION TO REVISE STATUTES.

Hiram F. Stevens.....	St. Paul
Daniel Fish.....	Minneapolis
Thomas J. Knox.....	Jackson

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY.

Alexander Sweningsen.....	Moorhead
J. W. Grainger.....	Rochester
F. A. Upham.....	St. Paul
H. M. Hitchcock.....	Redwood Falls
C. A. Snell.....	Minneapolis

BOARD OF APPEALS FOR INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

<i>Duluth—</i>	
E. H. Pugh.....	Duluth
C. J. Strang.....	Alexandria
James K. Stone.....	Montevideo
<i>Minneapolis—</i>	
Franklyn L. Greenleaf.....	Minneapolis
A. C. Aaby.....	Rockdell, Olmstead Co.
John Gleason.....	Crookston

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

1901-2.

AITKIN COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, AITKIN.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	J. S. Campbell.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Treasurer	John S. Spalding.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Peter Larson.....	Aitkin.....	• 1903
Sheriff	Andrew G. Newstrom.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Attorney	F. E. Ebner.	Aitkin.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. T. Williams.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Surveyor	Martin Watson	Aitkin.....	1903
Coroner	John A. Danewick.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Frank E. Seavey.....	Aitkin.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	W. H. Harrison....	Aitkin.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Mrs. D. W. Harper.....	Aitkin.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	J. J. McDonald....	Aitkin.....	1903
Second district.....	Gust. A. Raymond.....	Glen.....	1905
Third district.....	Elmer Artel.....	Kimberly....	1903
Fourth district.....	J. C. Jones.....	Libby.....	1905
Fifth district.....	I. Chute.....	Aitkin.....	1903

ANOKA COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, ANOKA.

Auditor	Selden McGaffey.....	Anoka.....	1903
Treasurer	Chas. W. Lenfest.....	Anoka.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Herman G. Perske.....	Anoka.....	1903
Sheriff	John Tierney.....	Anoka.....	1903
Attorney	Albert F. Pratt.....	Anoka.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Chas. E. Green.....	Anoka.....	1903
Surveyor	John E. Hill.	Anoka.....	1903
Coroner	Irving A. Caswell.....	Anoka.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Frank Hart	Anoka.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	J. W. Steed.....	Anoka.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	George D. Goodrich.....	Anoka.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. F. Chase..	Anoka.....	1905
Second district.....	Henry Boget	Anoka.....	1903
Third district.....	W. A. Gallagher.....	Anoka.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Chas. A. Nelson.....	Fridley.....	1903
Fifth district.....	F. C. Scott.....	Centerville....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

BECKER COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, DETROIT.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	L. M. Stevens.....	Detroit.....	1903
Treasurer	C. F. Snell.....	Detroit.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Hans Hanson.....	Detroit.....	1903
Sheriff	G. J. Norby.....	Detroit.....	1903
Attorney	C. M. Johnston.....	Detroit.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	W. W. Wilkins.....	Detroit.....	1903
Surveyor	W. R. Morton.....	Detroit.....	1903
Coroner	L. C. Weeks.....	Detroit.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	L. C. McKinstry.....	Detroit.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	W. W. Rossman.....	Detroit.....	1900
Superintendent of Schools..	Mary A. Hanson.....	Detroit.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Chas. L. Palmer.....	Woodland.....	1903
Second district.....	Alfred Meil.....	Detroit.....	1903
Third district.....	Thos. J. Martin.....	Detroit.....	1905
Fourth district.....	E. Berg.....	Lake Park....	1903
Fifth district.....	L. H. Houge.....	Voss.....	1905

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, BEMIDJI.

Auditor	J. H. Haner.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Treasurer	O. J. Shinn.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	M. Phibbs.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Sheriff	Thos. Bailey.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Attorney	W. F. Street.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....		Bemidji.....	1903
Surveyor	M. D. Stoner..	Bemidji.....	1903
Coroner	D. B. Newman.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. W. Spellman.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Porter Nye.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	F. J. Dunwoody.....	Bemidji.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Wes. Wright.....	Bemidji.....	1903
Second district.....	John McDougald.....	Dysart.....	1905
Third district.....	F. O. Sibley.....	Solway.....	1903
Fourth district	E. Gallagher.....	Moose.....	1905
Fifth district.....	J. W. Johnson.....	Leon.....	1905

BENTON COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, SAUK RAPIDS.

Auditor	A. E. Kasner.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Treasurer	Lawrence Wisniewski.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Adam Jochem.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Sheriff	Frank S. Leffingwell.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Attorney	J. A. Senn.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. N. Barthelemy.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Surveyor	John E. Whilt.....	Oak Park....	1903
Coroner	Dr. G. A. Chilgren.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Geo. H. Homan.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Harry Miller.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Miss Mary Brett.....	Sauk Rapids..	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	John P. Patock.....	Gilman.....	1905
Second district.....	John Lehman	Mayhew.....	1903
Third district.....	Chas. H. Latterell.....	Parent.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. M. Thoen.....	Rices.....	1903
Fifth district.....	W. H. Fletcher.....	Sauk Rapids..	1905

BIG STONE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ORTONVILLE.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	H. L. Zweiner.....	Odessa.....	1903
Treasurer	C. A. Dahlhjelm.....	Ortonville....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John Michell.....	Ortonville....	1903
Sheriff	John Gowan.....	Ortonville....	1903
Attorney	R. G. Farrington.....	Ortonville....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	A. J. Scofield.....	Ortonville....	1903
Surveyor	J. A. Millett.....	Ortonville....	1903
Coroner	Chas. Bolsta.....	Ortonville....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Hayden French.....	Ortonville....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	A. J. Parker.....	Ortonville....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	A. B. Converse.....	Ortonville....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	Jos. F. Rothwell.....	Ortonville....	1905
Second district.....	R. A. Conforth.....	Beardsley....	1903
Third district.....	A. J. Anderson.....	Adelaide....	1905
Fourth district.....	P. Clarke.....	Ortonville....	1903
Fifth district.....	R. B. Hudson.....	Odessa.....	1905

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MANKATO.

Auditor	Edgar Weaver.....	Mankato.....	1903
Treasurer	Lewis Davis.....	Mankato.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Ben Baugenter, Jr.....	Mankato.....	1903
Sheriff	Fred. Gerlich.....	Mankato.....	1903
Attorney	S. B. Wilson.....	Mankato.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Wm. F. Hughes.....	Mankato.....	1903
Surveyor	W. F. Brooks.....	Mankato.....	1903
Coroner	E. R. Kennedy.....	Mankato.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Stephen Thorne.....	Mankato.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	W. E. Freeman.....	Mankato.....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	Hubert Bruels.....	St. Clair.....	1905
Second district.....	W. W. Paddock.....	Mankato.....	1903
Third district.....	Elliott Upson.....	Lake Crystal..	1905
Fourth district	C. O. Killmer.....	Amboy.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Wm. Borchert.....	Mapleton.....	1905

BROWN COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, NEW ULM.

Auditor	Louis G. Vogel.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Treasurer	Jchn Schneider.....	Springfield...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	W. C. Miller.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Sheriff	A. L. Matter.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Attorney	Geo. T. Olsen.....	Springfield...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	S. A. George.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Surveyor	Geo. Boock.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Coroner	L. A. Fritsche	New Ulm.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John Larson.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	S. A. George.....	New Ulm.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	John Cutting.....	Sleepy Eye....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	And. Hoffmann.....	New Ulm.....	1905
Second district.....	Ole Synstebj.....	Hanska.....	1903
Third district.....	A. J. Eckstein.....	New Ulm.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. C. Petersen.....	Evan.....	1903
Fifth district.....	P. J. Miller.....	Comfrey.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CARLTON COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, CARLTON.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	John F. Hines.....	Carlton.....	1903
Treasurer	Win. Gallagher.....	Carlton.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Chas. Stolberg.....	Carlton.....	1903
Sheriff	J. A. Wallace.....	Carlton.....	1903
Attorney	J. E. Green.....	Carlton.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	H. E. Skelton.....	Barnum.....	1903
Surveyor	H. M. Waldref.....	Mahtowa.....	1903
Coroner	O. S. Watkins.....	Carlton.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Ed. A. Page.....	Carlton.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	H. E. Skelton.....	Barnum.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	N. G. Nilsen.....	Moose Lake...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Chas. Marks.....	Thomson.....	1905
Second district.....	Frank Kelley.....	Wrenshall....	1903
Third district.....	Wm. Kelly	Cloquet.....	1905
Fourth district.....	C. E. Johnson.....	Mahtowa.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Ole Swanson, Jr.....	Moose Lake...	1905

CARVER COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, CHASKA.

Auditor	Fred. U. Splettstoesser....	Waconia.....	1903
Treasurer	A. L. Skoog.....	Chaska.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Albert Meyer.....	Chaska.....	1903
Sheriff	Aug. Johnson.....	Chaska.....	1903
Attorney	P. W. Morrison.....	Chaska.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	John F. Engler.....	Norwood.....	1903
Surveyor	Henry C. Ulmer.....	Chaska.....	1903
Coroner	H. H. Halgren.....	Watertown...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	H. O. Muehlberg.....	Carver.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	C. O. Teas.....	Watertown...	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Matilda A. Ochs.....	Chaska.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
Chairman	Chas. Arine.....	Carver.....	1903

CASS COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, WALKER.

Auditor	C. E. Griffith.....	Walker.....	1903
Treasurer	Geo. Kirk.....	Walker.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	M. J. Quam.....	Walker.....	1903
Sheriff	G. L. Hardy.....	Walker.....	1903
Attorney	B. F. Hartshorn.....	Walker.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. G. McGarry.....	Walker.....	1903
Surveyor	James M. Canfield.....	Walker.....	1903
Coroner	J. W. Bailey.....	Walker.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	N. J. Palmer.....	Walker.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. G. McGarry.....	Walker.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	E. N. Cady.....	Pillager.....	1903
County Commissioners.....			
First district.....	N. D. Peck.....	Motley.....	1903
Second district.....	W. U. Luffman.....	Pequot.....	1905
Third district.....	C. E. Scribner.....	Backus.....	1903
Fourth district.....	John King.....	Walker.....	1905
Fifth district.....	A. A. Harper.....	Cass Lake....	1903

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MONTEVIDEO.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	F. J. Rubertus.....	Montevideo...	1903
Treasurer	L. H. Bay.....	Montevideo...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John O. Anderson.....	Montevideo...	1903
Sheriff	A. I. Amundson.....	Montevideo...	1903
Attorney	Oluf Gjerset.....	Montevideo...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. M. Severens.....	Montevideo...	1903
Surveyor	S. L. Moyer.....	Montevideo...	1903
Coroner	R. D. Zimbeck....	Montevideo...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Elias Jacobson.....	Montevideo...	1903
Court Commissioner.....	W. S. Shardlow.....	Montevideo...	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	C. B. Ottesen.....	Montevideo...	1903
County Commissioners.....			
First district.....	F. R. Freese	Clara City....	1905
Second district.....	H. K. Sandbo.....	Milan.....	1903
Third district.....	C. E. Barber.....	Montevideo...	1905
Fourth district.....	John Martin.....	Clara City....	1903
Fifth district.....	J. F. Hubbert.....	Kerkhoven....	1905

CHISAGO COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, CENTER CITY.

Auditor	A. B. Slattengren.....	Center City...	1903
Treasurer	Victor L. Johnson.....	Center City...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	James E. Melin.....	Center City...	1903
Sheriff	Charles Andrews.....	Landstrom....	1903
Attorney	Charley Elmquist.....	Rush City....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Chas. A. Holt.....	North Branch.	1903
Surveyor	James E. White.....	Rush City....	1903
Coroner	Dr. H. G. Murdock.....	Taylor's Falls.	1903
Clerk of Court.....	P. G. Sausen.....	Center City...	1903
Court Commissioner.....	S. B. Clark.....	Rush City....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	J. E. McIn.....	Center City...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Swen Swenson.....	Shafer.....	1905
Second district.....	Chas. J. Bloom.....	Center City...	1903
Third district.....	Edward Stromgren.....	Center City...	1905
Fourth district.....	J. A. Rystrom.....	North Branch.	1903
Fifth district.....	Fred Marty.....	Rush City....	1905

CLAY COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MOORHEAD.

Auditor	John Eld.....	Hawley.....	1903
Treasurer	Hans P. Strate.....	Moorhead.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Wm. A. Stein.....	Georgetown...	1903
Sheriff	John M. Bayer.....	Navan.....	1903
Attorney	Chas. S. Morden.....	Barnesville...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Jas. H. Sharp.....	Moorhead.....	1903
Surveyor	Paul Jones, Jr.....	Sabin.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. D. C. Darrow.....	Moorhead.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	G. D. McCubrey.....	Barnesville...	1905
Court Commissioner.....	James M. Witherow.....	Moorhead.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	John Turner.....	Muskoda.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	R. Selber	Barnesville...	1905
Second district.....	P. Van Vlissingen.....	Hitterdal.....	1903
Third district.....	E. G. Grover.....	Glyndon.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Chas. B. Hill.....	Moorhead.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Lew A. Huntoon.....	Moorhead.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COOK COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, GRAND MARAIS.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Chris. Murphy.....	Grand Marais.	1903
Treasurer	Chas. J. Johnson.....	Grand Marais	1903
Register of Deeds.....	C. H. Carhart.....	Grand Marais.	1903
Sheriff	Hans Gulbranson.....	Grand Marais	1903
Attorney	H. D. Jones.....	Grand Marais.	1903
Judge of Probate.....	T. W. Mayhew.....	Grand Marais.	1903
Surveyor	H. McIver.....	Taft.....	1903
Coroner	A. J. Johnson.....	Grand Mara's.	1903
Court Commissioner.....	John Drouillard.....	Grand Marais.	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Wm. Ellquist.....	Grand Marais.	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Fred. Jackson.....	Hovland.....	1903
Second district.....	Gust Olson	Grand Marais.	1905
Third district.....	Hans Engelson.....	Taft.....	1903

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, WINDOM.

Auditor	John A. Brown.....	Windom.....	1903
Treasurer	J. S. Kibbey.....	Windom.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	H. E. Hanson.....	Windom.....	1903
Sheriff	John H. Ness.....	Windom.....	1903
Attorney	D. A. Stuart.....	Windom.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Thos. S. Brown.....	Windom.....	1903
Surveyor	Chas. W. Gove.....	Windom.....	1903
Coroner	F. R. Weiser, M. D.....	Windom.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	P. G. Neufeld.....	Windom.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	D. R. Savage.....	Windom....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Lars Swenson.....	Lamberton....	1905
Second district.....	W. D. Seely.....	Windom.....	1903
Third district	D. C. Davis.....	Windom.....	1905
Fourth district.....	D. P. Langley.....	Bingham Lake	1903
Fifth district.....	David Ewert.....	Mountain Lake	1905

CROW WING COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, BRAINERD.

Auditor	A. Mahlum.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Treasurer	John T. Frater.....	Brainerd... ..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	H. J. Spencer.....	Bra'nerd.....	1903
Sheriff	O. P. Erickson.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Attorney	S. F. Alderman.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Milton McFadden.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Surveyor	R. K. Whiteley.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Coroner	C. S. Reimstad.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	W. A. M. Johnston.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Milton McFadden.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	J. A. Wilson.....	Brainerd.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Frank Kienow.....	Shepard.....	1905
Second district.....	J. S. Gardner.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Third district.....	J. A. Erickson.....	Brainerd.....	1905
Fourth district.....	N. M. Paine.....	Brainerd.....	1903
Fifth district.....	R. R. Maghan.....	Bay Lake.....	1905

DAKOTA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, HASTINGS.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	J. A. Jelly.....	Hastings.....	1903
Treasurer	D. T. Quealey.....	Hastings.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Otto Ackerman.....	Hastings.....	1903
Sheriff	J. J. Grisim.....	Hastings.....	1903
Attorney	Wm. Hodgson.....	Hastings.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	T. P. Moran.....	Hastings.....	1903
Surveyor	C. A. Forbes.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Coroner	F. W. Kramer.....	Hastings.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Jno. Raetz.....	Hastings.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	C. W. Meyer.....	Hastings.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	C. W. Meyer.....	Hastings.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. E. Beerse.....	Hastings.....	1905
Second district.....	J. J. Giefer.....	Hampton.....	1903
Third district.....	Albert Werden.....	Omer Grove...	1905
Fourth district.....	Wm. Strothern.....	Rich Valley...	1903
Fifth district.....	W. A. Parry.....	Christiana.....	1905

DODGE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MANTORVILLE.

Auditor	Geo. A. Norton.....	Mantorville....	1903
Treasurer	Ole O. Distad.....	Mantorville....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. W. Cooper.....	Mantorville....	1903
Sheriff	Joel Tucker.....	Kasson.....	1903
Attorney	J. J. McCaughey.....	Kasson.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	T. J. Hunt.....	Mantorville....	1903
Surveyor	A. A. Crampton.....	Mantorville....	1903
Coroner ...	Dr. E. E. Harrison.....	West Concord..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	L. A. Humason.....	Mantorville....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	S. T. Jones.....	Kasson.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Edgar O. Wilson.....	Kasson.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	N. D. Mosher.....	Rice Lake.....	1905
Second district.....	N. E. Beard.....	Kasson.....	1903
Third district.....	George Gray.....	Claremont.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Henry Yahn.....	Kasson.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Ole Embrickson.....	Bloom. Prairie..	1905

DOUGLAS COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ALEXANDRIA.

Auditor	E. P. Wright.....	Alexandria....	1903
Treasurer	Theo. Bordsen.....	Alexandria....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Nels E. Nelson.....	Alexandria....	1903
Sheriff	J. E. Lundgren.....	Alexandria....	1903
Attorney	C. J. Gunderson.....	Alexandria....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	A. G. Sexton.....	Alexandria....	1903
Surveyor	John Abercrombie.....	Alexandria....	1903
Coroner	E. A. Hensel.....	Alexandria....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	H. K. White.....	Alexandria....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. McKay.....	Alexandria....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Cleve W. Van Dyke.....	Alexandria....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Nels Ekblad.....	Evansville....	1905
Second district.....	Anton H. Strom.....	Brandon.....	1903
Third district.....	John F. Landeen.....	Garfield.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. H. White.....	Alexandria....	1903
Fifth district.....	John L. Sather.....	Nelson.....	1905

FARIBAULT COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, BLUE EARTH CITY.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	G. B. Franklin.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Treasurer	G. J. Kirschner.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John Silverson.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Sheriff	Geo. N. Freer.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Attorney	Frank E. Putnam.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. W. Vance.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Surveyor	E. E. Remington.....	Wells.....	1903
Coroner	M. N. Leland, Jr.....	Wells.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John F. Mundale.....	Blue Earth....	1905
Court Commissioner....	W. H. Drake.....	Blue Earth....	1905
Superintendent of Schools.	J. E. Gilman.....	Win'bago City.	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Leopold Oelke.....	Blue Earth....	1905
Second district.....	Don C. Johnson.....	Blue Earth....	1903
Third district.....	G. M. Graham.....	Wells.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Frank T. Moore.....	Win'bago City.	1903
Fifth district.....	John Bachtle.....	Easton.....	1905

FILLMORE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, PRESTON.

Auditor	J. F. Jones.....	Harmony.....	1903
Treasurer	L. O. Hamre.....	Preston.....	1903
Register of Deeds	T. I. Garret.....	Preston.....	1903
Sheriff	E. K. Blexrud.....	Preston.....	1903
Attorney	John W. Hopp.....	Preston.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. V. Farington.....	Preston.....	1903
Surveyor	L. H. Osterud.....	Spring Valley..	1903
Coroner	G. E. Campbell.....	Wykoff.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	L. H. Prosser.....	Wykoff.....	1903
Court Commissioner....	C. H. Conky.....	Preston.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	K. W. Buell.....	Preston.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First District.....	T. E. Sorenson.....	Pilot Mound...	1905
Second district.....	E. G. Bolles.....	Chatfield.....	1903
Third district.....	D. K. Michner.....	Spring Valley..	1905
Fourth district.....	T. Sanderson.....	Harmony.....	1903
Fifth district.....	E. L. Babcock.....	Amherst.....	1905

FREEBORN COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ALBERT LEA.

Auditor	I. L. Ingbritsen.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Treasurer	B. N. Anderson.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Robert Anderson.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Sheriff	Ole P. Fossum.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Attorney	A. U. Mayland.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Heman Blackmer.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Surveyor	Frank H. Fisk.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Coroner	Dr. F. Leslie Wilcox.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Alfred S. Hayes.....	Albert Lea....	1905
Court Commissioner....	D. K. Stacey.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Geo. P. Lattin.....	Albert Lea....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Geo. P. Lattin.....	Freeborn.....	1905
Second district.....	E. W. Gleason.....	Glenville.....	1903
Third district.....	Ole A. Hammer.....	Albert Lea....	1905
Fourth district... ..	A. G. Brundon.....	Albert Lea....	1903
Fifth district.....	L. P. Wohlhuter.....	Emmons.....	1905

GOODHUE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, RED WING.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	Carl N. Lien.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Treasurer	Hiram Howe.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John H. Webster.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Sheriff	P. J. Lundquist.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Attorney	Albert Johnson.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Axel Haller.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Surveyor	Wm. R. McKinstry.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. J. E. Crewe.....	Zumbrota.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. H. Booth.....	Red Wing.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. M. Gulbrandson.....	Red Wing.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Prof. Julius J. Borass.....	Red Wing.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. C. Kriss.....	Red Wing.....	1905
Second district.....	P. N. Allen.....	Cannon Falls..	1903
Third district.....	A. T. Kjos.....	Norway.....	1905
Fourth district.....	N. A. Stageburg.....	Hader.....	1903
Fifth district.....	A. H. Dickey.....	Red Wing.....	1905

GRANT COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ELBOW LAKE.

Auditor	P. H. Clague.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Treasurer	Lars Lynne.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	H. J. Ballum.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Sheriff	E. N. Nash.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Attorney	E. J. Scofield.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	A. O. Ofsthun.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Surveyor	C. G. Gustafson.....	Barrett.....	1903
Coroner	A. D. Larson.....	Herman.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	L. C. Johnson.....	Hoffman.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Henry Sampson.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Geo. L. Woodworth.....	Elbow Lake...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Ed. Mobraaten.....	Wendell.....	1905
Second district.....	K. K. Fuglie.....	Ashby.....	1903
Third district.....	R. Johnson.....	Barrett.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. O. Torgerson.....	Norcross.....	1903
Fifth district.....	W. T. Ziebarth.....	Herman.....	1905

HENNEPIN COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MINNEAPOLIS.

Auditor	Hugh R. Scott.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Treasurer	David C. Bell.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	George C. Merrill.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Sheriff	Phillip T. Megaarden.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Attorney	Fred H. Boardman.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Frederic C. Harvey.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Surveyor	George W. Cooley.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Coroner	U. G. Williams.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Courtland N. Dickey.....	Minneapolis...	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Mark L. Dougherty.....	Minneapolis...	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Duncan C. Mackenzie.....	Minneapolis...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Fred E. Barney.....	Minneapolis...	1905
Second district.....	John B. Ryberg.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Third district.....	M. W. Nash.....	Minneapolis...	1905
Fourth district.....	Edw. P. Sweet.....	Minneapolis...	1903
Fifth district.....	Andrew J. Smith.....	Osseo.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

HOUSTON COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, CALEDONIA.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	C. C. Eberhard.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Treasurer	O. E. Burtness.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Clemence E. Styer.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Sheriff	Frank H. Evans.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Attorney	O. K. Dahle.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Lars Budahl.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Surveyor	E. G. Briggs.....	Houston.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. A. M. Crandall.....	Hokah.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Del P. Stewart.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	S. N. Wheaton.....	Caledonia.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	S. N. Ristey.....	Caledonia.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	A. J. Von Arx.....	La Crescent...	1905
Second district.....	C. Rasmussen.....	Houston.....	1903
Third district.....	James Clifford.....	Caledonia.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Francis Duffy.....	Brownsville...	1903
Fifth district.....	O. T. Newhouse.....	Newhouse.....	1905

HUBBARD COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, PARK RAPIDS.

Auditor	W. M. Kemerer.....	Dewey.....	1903
Treasurer	W. A. Zimbrick.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Thos. C. Myers.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Sheriff	Daniel Petrie.....	Nevis.....	1903
Attorney	L. W. Bills.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	F. M. Shepard.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Surveyor	David Ogilvie.....	Badoura.....	1903
Coroner.....	Louis Steinbach.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Ferdinand Mueller.....	Park Rapids...	1905
Court Commissioner.....	R. E. Davis.....	Park Rapids...	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Peter Kavanagh.....	Park Rapids...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	E. E. Perry.....	Nevis.....	1903
Second district.....	J. Bumgardner.....	Park Rapids...	1905
Third district.....	Fred Stanford.....	Hubbard.....	1903
Fourth district.....	A. E. Johndahl.....	Guthrie.....	1905
Fifth district.....	S. A. Smith.....	Becida.....	1903

ISANTI COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, CAMBRIDGE.

Auditor	Theodore C. Blomgren.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Treasurer	C. A. Exstrand.....	Spring Lake...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Albert Norellus.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Sheriff	E. F. Gillespie.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Attorney	G. G. Goodwin.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	P. M. Torell.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Surveyor	A. N. Holm.....	Princeton.....	1903
Coroner	Nels Lawson.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Alpheus J. Anderson.....	Cambridge.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	A. P. Yngve.....	Cambridge.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	E. F. Ericson.....	Cambridge.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Louis Loren.....	Stanchfield....	1905
Second district.....	A. P. Bloomgren.....	Springvale....	1903
Third district.....	J. E. Palm.....	Stanford.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Jonas Lindquist.....	Stanley.....	1903
Fifth district.....	T. H. Horton.....	North Branch..	1905

ITASCA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, GRAND RAPIDS.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	E. J. Farrell.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Treasurer	C. C. Miller.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	A. B. Clair.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Sheriff	W. C. Tyndall.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Attorney	C. L. Pratt.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	John L. Barnard.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Surveyor	James Murchie.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Coroner	Thos. Russell.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	I. D. Rasmussen.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Court Commissioner.....	H. S. Huson.....	Grand Rapids..	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Hattie F. Booth.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	A. D. Brooks.....	Deer River....	1905
Second district.....	F. S. Lang.....	Koochiching...	1903
Third district.....	G. W. Moore.....	Cohasset.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Thos. Hennessey.....	Grand Rapids..	1903
Fifth district.....	J. G. Fraser.....	Laprairie.....	1905

JACKSON COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, JACKSON.

Auditor	P. D. McKellar.....	Jackson.....	1903
Treasurer	H. K. Rue.....	Jackson.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Jno. Baldwin.....	Jackson.....	1903
Sheriff	M. B. Dunn.....	Jackson.....	1903
Attorney	E. T. Smith.....	Lakefield.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	C. H. Sandon.....	Jackson.....	1903
Surveyor	J. L. Halst.....	Wilder.....	1903
Coroner	F. J. Ledbrook.....	Lakefield.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Eugene Rucker.....	Jackson.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. Goodrich.....	Jackson.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Laura T. Olson.....	Jackson.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	H. Thielvoldt.....	Sioux Valley...	1905
Second district.....	P. H. Berge.....	Jackson.....	1903
Third district.....	D. Crawford.....	Lakefield.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Geo. Erbes.....	Wilder.....	1905
Fifth district.....	J. M. Olson.....	Harlin.....	1903

KANABEC COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MORA.

Auditor	Henry Rines.....	Mora.....	1903
Treasurer	Chas. F. Serline.....	Mora.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	A. M. Anderson.....	Mora.....	1903
Sheriff	Alex. B. Johnson.....	Mora.....	1903
Attorney	J. C. King.....	Mora.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Louis Nelson.....	Brunswick.....	1903
Surveyor	John Nelson.....	Brunswick.....	1903
Coroner	A. J. Lewis.....	Mora.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Andrew Erickson.....	Mora.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. H. Newbert.....	Mora.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Gunner Naumann.....	Mora.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	John O. Serline.....	Grass Lake....	1905
Second district.....	John O. Groff.....	Brunswick.....	1903
Third district.....	C. E. Williams.....	Mora.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Edw. Schulz.....	Mora.....	1903
Fifth district.....	H. E. Sjoboer.....	Mora.....	1905

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, WILLMAR.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Lewis Johnson.....	Willmar.....	1903
Treasurer	W. L. Norin.....	Willmar.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	O. Jorgen Olson.....	Willmar.....	1903
Sheriff	C. W. Odell.....	Willmar.....	1903
Attorney	Charles Johnson.....	Willmar.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	A. F. Nordin.....	Willmar.....	1903
Surveyor	B. F. Jenness.....	Willmar.....	1903
Coroner	E. S. Frost.....	Willmar.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	H. J. Ramsett.....	Willmar.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. H. Otterness.....	Willmar.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	E. F. Fink.....	Willmar.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Thomas Olson.....	Raymond.....	1905
Second district.....	O. S. Rugstad.....	Negard.....	1903
Third district.....	A. J. Smithson.....	Hawick.....	1905
Fourth district.....	John Feig.....	Atwater.....	1905
Fifth district.....	A. M. Hedin.....	Lake Lillian..	1905

KITTSO COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, HALLOCK.

Auditor	G. A. Gunnarson.....	Hallock.....	1903
Treasurer	John A. Englund.....	Hallock.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. A. Vanstrum.....	Hallock.....	1903
Sheriff	O. J. Anderson.....	Hallock.....	1903
Attorney	R. R. Hedenberg.....	Hallock.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. A. Swenson.....	Hallock.....	1903
Surveyor	Wm. Kelso.....	Hallock.....	1903
Coroner	M. M. Lockwood.....	Hallock.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	N. G. Armstrong.....	Hallock.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. A. Swenson.....	Hallock.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	E. A. Nelson.....	Hallock.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	A. Arveson.....	Donaldson.....	1903
Second district.....	S. C. Johnson.....	Kennedy.....	1905
Third district.....	W. F. Kelso.....	Hallock.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Jacob Dunn.....	Northcote.....	1905
Fifth district.....	Alex. Gamble.....	St. Vincent.....	1903

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MADISON.

Auditor	John B. Oadson.....	Madison.....	1903
Treasurer	Martin A. Stemsrud.....	Madison.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	A. J. Haugen.....	Madison.....	1903
Sheriff	J. F. Ellickson.....	Madison.....	1903
Attorney	H. L. Sorknes.....	Madison.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Nels H. Bjeldanes.....	Madison.....	1903
Surveyor	Valentine Helzer.....	Rosen.....	1903
Coroner	E. O. Glere.....	Madison.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Amund Hegna.....	Madison.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	H. D. Davis.....	Madison.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	George C. Borchardt.....	Madison.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Frank Willis.....	Marietta.....	1905
Second district.....	A. J. Foster.....	Bellingham....	1903
Third district.....	J. L. Philley.....	Loulsburg.....	1905
Fourth district.....	John Maguire.....	Dawson.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Ole H. Steenson.....	Lounseth.....	1905

LAKE COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, TWO HARBORS.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	John Olson.....	Two Harbors...	1903
Treasurer	John P. Paulson.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Charles M. Floathe.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Sheriff	Emil Nelson.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Attorney	M. O. Aubolee.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	M. T. Hannon.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Surveyor	Frank Kempfer.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Coroner	R. J. Sewall.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	R. N. Ohslund.....	Two Harbors..	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Carrie H. Woodward.....	Two Harbors..	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	R. H. Slater.....	Beaver Bay....	1905
Second district.....	Thomas R. Bury.....	Two Harbors..	1903
Third district.....	Axel Carlson.....	Two Harbors..	1905

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, LE SUEUR CENTER.

Auditor	H. H. Kattman, Jr.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Treasurer	J. C. Krenik.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Register of Deeds.....	W. H. Jaeger.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Sheriff	Joseph Smith.....	Kilkenny.....	1903
Attorney	Thomas Hessian.....	Le Sueur.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	O. P. Buell.....	Kasota.....	1903
Surveyor	Edward Solberg.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Coroner	O. M. Justice.....	Elysian.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Frank W. Rynda.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Court Commissioner.....	John Butler.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	T. J. Lynch.....	Le Sueur C'tn'r	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. Kucera.....	New Prague...	1905
Second district.....	John Connelly.....	St. Thomas....	1903
Third district.....	M. P. Curtis.....	Le Sueur.....	1905
Fourth district.....	John Dehn.....	Cleveland.....	1903
Fifth district.....	W. C. Davis.....	Elysian.....	1905

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, LAKE BENTON.

Auditor	Henry Potter.....	Lake Benton...	1903
Treasurer	P. C. Petersen.....	Lake Benton...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	F. J. Grochowski.....	Lake Benton...	1903
Sheriff	L. N. Townsend.....	Lake Benton...	1903
Attorney	A. H. Mohler.....	Tyler.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	G. B. Olsen.....	Lake Benton..	1903
Surveyor	John B. Chase.....	Lake Stay....	1903
Coroner	J. B. Holst.....	Lake Benton..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. Sigvaldson.....	Lake Benton..	1903
Court Commissioner.....	A. Soderlind.....	Lake Benton..	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	A. M. Spencer.....	Lake Benton..	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	James Gilronan.....	Lake Benton...	1905
Second district.....	Henry Haak.....	Lake Benton...	1903
Third district.....	H. C. Hansen.....	Hendricks.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Thomas Stringer.....	Porter.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Charles Rein.....	Tyler.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

LYON COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MARSHALL.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	Thos. McKinley.....	Marshall.....	1903
Treasurer	A. H. Dunton.....	Marshall.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	S. N. Harrington.....	Marshall.....	1903
Sheriff	A. A. Christenson.....	Marshall.....	1903
Attorney	E. C. Patterson.....	Marshall.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	L. M. Lange.....	Marshall.....	1903
Surveyor	W. A. Hawkins.....	Marshall.....	1903
Coroner	C. E. Persons.....	Marshall.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	S. Odell.....	Marshall.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Walter Wakeman.....	Marshall.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Mrs. Dell W. Forbes.....	Marshall.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	O. H. Hatlestad.....	Cottonwood...	1905
Second district.....	O. J. Wignes.....	Minneota.....	1903
Third district.....	C. W. Candee.....	Elaton.....	1905
Fourth district.....	T. P. Baldwin.....	Marshall.....	1903
Fifth district.....	J. A. Hunter.....	Tracy.....	1905

McLEOD COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, GLENCOE.

Auditor	F. D. Stocking.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Treasurer	Lewis Nelson.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Frank Kasper.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Sheriff	M. H. McKenzie.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Attorney	F. R. Allen.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	M. C. Tift.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Surveyor	Andrew Thompson.....	Brownston....	1903
Coroner	Fred Sheppard.....	Hutchinson....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John Luiten.....	Glencoe.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	W. C. Russell.....	Glencoe.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	L. P. Harrington.....	Hutchinson...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Moody Holcomb.....	Lester Prairie.	1905
Second district.....	Adolph Mielke.....	Glencoe.....	1903
Third district.....	J. H. Bordwell.....	Stewart.....	1905
Fourth district.....	John Kasper.....	Silver Lake....	1903
Fifth district.....	E. A. Tews.....	Hutchinson....	1905

MARSHALL COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WARREN.

Auditor	Almer B. Nelson.....	Warren.....	1903
Treasurer	Evart Dagoberg.....	Warren.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Louis M. Olson.....	Warren.....	1903
Sheriff	William Forsberg.....	Warren.....	1903
Attorney	Greeley E. Carr.....	Stephen.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Peter H. Holm.....	Warren.....	1903
Surveyor	John A. Larson.....	Stephen.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. Theodor Bratrud.....	Warren.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	T. Morck.....	Warren.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Frank G. Bennett.....	Argyle.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. E. Wood.....	Warren.....	1903
Second district.....	Ole Thompson.....	Fork.....	1905
Third district.....	Geo. W. Peck.....	Argyle.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Adolf S. Rokke.....	West Valley...	1905
Fifth district.....	J. M. Shie.....	Rockstad.....	1903

MARTIN COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, FAIRMONT.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	A. H. True.....	Fairmont.....	1908
Treasurer	John Schrooten.....	Fairmont.....	1908
Register of Deeds.....	J. B. Frazier.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Sheriff	E. E. Ward.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Attorney	G. M. Kopp.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. J. Goetz.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Surveyor	C. I. Montgomery.....	Welcome.....	1903
Coroner	J. Janss.....	Welcome.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. R. Flygare.....	Sherburn.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	C. H. Bullard.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	C. H. Bonney.....	Fairmont.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	E. P. Older.....	Granada.....	1905
Second district.....	F. S. Livermore.....	Fairmont.....	1903
Third district.....	L. Meyer.....	Wilbert.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Aug. Saggan.....	Sherburn.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Fred Jarchow.....	Welcome.....	1905

MEEKER COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, LITCHFIELD.

Auditor	John N. Gayner.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Treasurer	Patrick Casey.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Chas. M. Holm.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Sheriff	Frank T. Nelson.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Attorney	Albert F. Foster.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Virgil H. Harris.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Surveyor	Norris Y. Taylor.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Coroner	Henry E. Cassel.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Hiram S. Angell.....	Litchfield.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	O. C. Bissell.....	Litchfield.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Wm. S. Linnell.....	Litchfield.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	H. O. Halvorson.....	Grove City.....	1905
Second district.....	Andrew Evenson.....	Strout.....	1903
Third district.....	Matt DeLong.....	Dassel.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Matt Flynn.....	Kingston.....	1903
Fifth district.....	James E. Brandley.....	Litchfield.....	1905

MILLE LACS COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, PRINCETON.

Auditor	E. E. Whitney.....	Princeton....	1903
Treasurer	K. H. Burrell.....	Princeton....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	E. M. Chapman.....	Princeton....	1903
Sheriff	E. D. Claggett.....	Princeton....	1903
Attorney	J. A. Ross.....	Princeton....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	B. M. Van Alstein.....	Princeton....	1903
Surveyor	E. V. Milton.....	Milaca.....	1903
Coroner	G. W. Nichols.....	Milaca.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	L. S. Briggs.....	Princeton....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	John F. Petterson.....	Princeton....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	C. W. Van Wormer.....	Princeton....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	L. S. Libby.....	Princeton....	1905
Second district.....	John McCool.....	Princeton....	1903
Third district.....	Nels M. Peterson.....	Bock.....	1905
Fourth district.....	George H. Deans.....	Foreston.....	1903
Fifth district.....	T. F. Norton.....	Cove.....	1905

MORRISON COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, LITTLE FALLS.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	H. N. Harding.....	Little Falls....	1903
Treasurer	J. L. Meyers.....	Little Falls....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	W. H. Hall.....	Little Falls....	1903
Sheriff	E. S. Tanner.....	Little Falls....	1903
Attorney	F. A. Lindbergh.....	Little Falls....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	N. Richardson.....	Little Falls....	1903
Surveyor	A. Fenn.....	Little Falls....	1903
Coroner	N. Dumont.....	Little Falls....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	S. P. Brick.....	Little Falls....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	E. W. Collins.....	Little Falls....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	J. H. Seal.....	Little Falls....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	E. W. Sullivan.....	Little Falls....	1905
Second district.....	R. Tedford.....	Little Falls....	1905
Third district.....	J. J. Gross.....	Little Falls....	1905
Fourth district.....	F. H. Lakin.....	Little Falls....	1903
Fifth district.....	J. J. Jacobson.....	Little Falls....	1903

MOWER COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, AUSTIN.

Auditor	R. L. Johnson.....	Austin.....	1903
Treasurer	G. Seebach.....	Austin.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Eugene Wood.....	Austin.....	1903
Sheriff	John C. Johnson, Jr.....	Austin.....	1903
Attorney	R. E. Shepherd.....	Austin.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	S. S. Washburn.....	Austin.....	1903
Surveyor	M. N. Clausen.....	Austin.....	1903
Coroner	W. L. Hollister.....	Austin.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	O. J. Simmons.....	Austin.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	A. C. Page.....	Austin.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Fannie G. Gies.....	Austin.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	M. Stephenson.....	Brownsdale....	1905
Second district.....	Wm. Brown.....	Grand Meadow	1903
Third district.....	F. E. Hambrecht.....	Le Roy.....	1905
Fourth district.....	K. Amundson.....	Lyle.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Joseph Keenan.....	Austin.....	1905

MURRAY COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, SLAYTON.

Auditor	Charles E. Weld.....	Slayton.....	1903
Treasurer	D. J. McNamara.....	Slayton.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Herman Nelson.....	Slayton.....	1903
Sheriff	James Lowe.....	Slayton.....	1903
Attorney	B. H. Whitney.....	Slayton.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	B. W. Woolstencroft.....	Slayton.....	1903
Surveyor	J. W. Woolstencroft.....	Fulda.....	1903
Coroner	G. G. Balcom.....	Avoca.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Robert Hyslop.....	Slayton.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	C. A. Norton.....	Slayton.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	A. D. Smith.....	Slayton.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Walter Sweetman.....	Currie.....	1905
Second district.....	John J. Mihin.....	Lake Wilson...	1903
Third district.....	John Swan.....	Lake Wilson..	1905
Fourth district.....	I. A. Paulson.....	Hadley.....	1903
Fifth district.....	P. J. O'Connell.....	Lime Creek...	1905

NICOLLET COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ST. PETER.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Chas. Hensel.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Treasurer	John Webster.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John Kettner.....	Nicollet.....	1903
Sheriff	John McMillan.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Attorney	C. R. Davis.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Benj. Rogers.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Surveyor	O. J. Anderson.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. G. F. Merritt.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	G. A. Blomberg, Jr.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	W. G. Gresham.....	St. Peter.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	C. G. Schulz.....	St. Peter.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	L. M. Erickson.....	St. Peter.....	1905
Second district.....	Aug. Samuelson.....	Lafayette.....	1903
Third district.....	Chas. Sontag.....	Nicollet.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Rudolph Marti.....	St. George.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Henry Bode.....	.....	1905

NOBLES COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WASHINGTON.

Auditor	E. A. Tripp.....	Worthington...	1903
Treasurer	E. W. Goff.....	Worthington...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	B. I. Tripp.....	Worthington...	1903
Sheriff	Mike Reiter.....	Worthington...	1903
Attorney	Chas. M. Crandall.....	Worthington...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	C. M. Cory.....	Worthington...	1903
Surveyor	M. S. Smith.....	Worthington...	1903
Coroner	G. R. Curran.....	Worthington...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	F. L. Humiston.....	Worthington...	1903
Court Commissioner.....	F. A. Stevens.....	Worthington...	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	L. W. Abbott.....	Ellsworth.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Henry Haggard.....	Worthington...	1905
Second district.....	F. H. Tiemens.....	Pfingston.....	1903
Third district.....	J. G. Murphy.....	Adrian.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. W. Shaw.....	Adrian.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Gus. Swanberg.....	Worthington...	1905

NORMAN COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ADA.

Auditor	E. J. Herringer.....	Ada.....	1903
Treasurer	E. C. Helland.....	Ada.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Emanuel Nielson.....	Fossum.....	1903
Sheriff	P. A. Peterson.....	Ada.....	1903
Attorney	E. M. Niles.....	Twin Valley..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	N. T. Moen.....	Ada.....	1903
Surveyor	E. Boyer.....	Ada.....	1903
Coroner	S. J. Froshaug.....	Twin Valley...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. E. Ward.....	Ada.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	H. W. Thune.....	Ada.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Gust E. Bowman.....	Ada.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	H. O. Hermanson.....	Rindal.....	1905
Second district.....	Chr. Madson.....	Halstad.....	1903
Third district.....	C. M. Bell.....	Ada.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Louis Pfund.....	Ada.....	1903
Fifth district.....	E. L. Tomtengen.....	Fossum.....	1905

OLMSTED COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ROCHESTER.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Ed. H. Walden.....	Rochester.....	1903
Treasurer	A. R. Haggerty.....	Rochester.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	James Kelly.....	Rochester.....	1903
Sheriff	E. H. Vine.....	Rochester.....	1903
Attorney	Thomas Frazier.....	Rochester.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. A. Leonard.....	Rochester.....	1903
Surveyor	Wm. Fraser.....	Rochester.....	1903
Coroner	F. R. Mosse.....	Rochester.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John C. Crabb.....	Rochester.....	1903
Court Commissioner	Harrold Richardson.....	Rochester.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	A. M. Dresbach.....	Rochester.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Robert Hall.....	Rochester.....	1905
Second district.....	A. C. Aaby.....	Rock Dell.....	1903
Third district	Lyman P. Case.....	Chatfield.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. E. Preston.....	Rochester.....	1903
Fifth district.....	A. O. Cowles.....	Othello P. O...	1905

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, FERGUS FALLS.

Auditor	W. C. Lincoln.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Treasurer	Steve Butler.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Register of Deeds...	L. A. Levorsen.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Sheriff	E. J. Sawyer.....	Perham.....	1903
Attorney	C. L. Hilton.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. Frankberg.....	Fergus Falls ..	1903
Surveyor	Martin Aalberg.....	Henning.....	1903
Coroner	W. T. Duncan.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. F. Hanson.....	Fergus Falls...	1905
Court Commissioner.....	F. J. Pfefferle.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Christine Goetzinger.....	Fergus Falls...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	J. L. Sawyer.....	Perham.....	1905
Second district.....	A. Wagstrom.....	Worden.....	1903
Third district..	Ludvig Jensen.....	Battle Lake...	1905
Fourth district.....	E. R. Kemplinger.....	Deer Creek.....	1903
Fifth district....	G. A. Lindquist...	Fergus Falls...	1905

PINE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, PINE CITY.

Auditor	D. Greeley.....	Pine City.....	1903
Treasurer	G. J. Albrecht.....	Pine City.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	James H. Wandel.....	Pine City.....	1903
Sheriff	R. J. Hawley.....	Pine City.....	1903
Attorney	S. G. L. Roberts.....	Pine City.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. Veenhoven.....	Pine City.....	1903
Surveyor	Frank Brackett.....	Pine City.....	1903
Coroner	R. L. Wiseman.....	Pine City.....	1903
Clerk of Court....	H. J. Rath.....	Pine City.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	John F. Stone.....	Pine City.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	R. H. Blankenship.....	Pine City.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	L. C. Simmons.....	Rock Creek....	1903
Second district.....	Robt. Derr.....	Bercun.....	1905
Third district.....	Argus Gunn.....	Sandstone.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Ed. Clough.....	Willow River..	1905
Fifth district.....	John F. Johnson.....	Sturgeon Lake.	1903

PIPESTONE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, PIPESTONE.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	J. C. Marshall.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Treasurer	J. Hitchcox.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. W. Nash.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Sheriff	Edgar Shepherd.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Attorney	D. W. Evans.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	C. I. Ring.....	Edgerton.....	1903
Surveyor	F. J. Bowne.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Coroner	H. D. Jenckes.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. H. Smith.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. Hitchcox.....	Pipestone.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Edward E. Parke.....	Pipestone.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	John Rolen.....	Ruthton.....	1905
Second district.....	N. Minet.....	Holland.....	1903
Third district.....	Wm. Doms.....	Woodstock.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. C. Jonas.....	Troskey.....	1903
Fifth district.....	L. R. Ober.....	Pipestone.....	1905

POLK COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, CROOKSTON.

Auditor	John Petterson.....	McIntosh.....	1903
Treasurer	M. G. Peterson.....	Crookston.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Ole O. Christianson.....	Crookston.. .	1903
Sheriff	Ed. J. Sullivan.....	E. Gr'nd Forks	1903
Attorney	W. E. Rowe.....	Crookston.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Ole E. Hagen.....	Crookston.....	1903
Surveyor	Alex. Gray.....	Crookston.....	1903
Coroner	G. S. Chesterman.....	Crookston.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. E. Lommen.....	Crookston.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. H. Palmer.....	Crookston.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Thomas Casey.....	Fisher.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Chas. McCarty.....	McIntosh... .	1905
Second district.....	G. W. Eastman.....	Crookston.....	1903
Third district.....	Remi Fortier.....	Gentilly.....	1905
Fourth district.....	K. O. Bratvold.....	Fosston.....	1903
Fifth district.....	T. T. Morken.....	E. Grand Forks	1905

POPE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, GLENWOOD.

Auditor	P. I. Ronning.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Treasurer	Anton P. Branae.....	Starbuck.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	T. O. Ofsthun.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Sheriff	Theo. Thorson.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Attorney	E. M. Webster.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. T. Thorson.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Surveyor	K. J. Kinney.....	Glenwood.....	1903
Coroner	C. R. Christenson.....	Starbuck.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	F. E. Reed.....	Glenwood.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	T. L. Hoff.....	Glenwood.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	T. C. Wollan.....	Glenwood.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	C. C. Gorder.....	Starbuck.....	1905
Second district.....	A. L. Sunderland.....	Sedan.....	1903
Third district.....	Ole E. Nelson.....	Swift.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Simon Svenson.....	Starbuck.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Ed. Homstad.....	Farwell.....	1905

RAMSEY COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ST. PAUL.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	William R. Johnson.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Treasurer	Peter J. Metzdorf.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	M. W. Fitzgerald.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Sheriff	Phillip C. Justus.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Attorney	Thomas R. Kane.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Edmund W. Bazille.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Surveyor	John B. Irvine.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Coroner	A. W. Miller.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. G. Rogers.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Abstract Clerk.....	John H. Schulze.....	White Bear...	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Henry F. Gallick.....	St. Paul.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	David W. Gray.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Second district.....	Edward B. Lott.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Third district.....	W. B. Webster.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Fourth district.....	George B. Whitehorne.....	St. Paul.....	1903
Fifth district.....	James Powers.....	New Brighton..	1903
	A. P. Wright.	N St. Paul....	1903

RED LAKE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, RED LAKE FALLS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Samuel Gebeau.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Sheriff	Charles Sampson.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Attorney	F. A. Grady.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. T. Knight.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund.....	St. Hilaire.....	1903
Coroner	Jos. Belair.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Joseph Perrault.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Court Commissioner.....	John C. Mathews.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Frank Jeffers.....	Red Lake Falls	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	James Sutor.....	Wylle.....	1903
Second district.....	Wm. C. L. Demann.....	Red Lake Falls	1905
Third district.....	Ole J. Johnson.....	St. Hilaire.....	1903
Fourth district.....	L. Hanson.....	Thief R. Falls.	1905
Fifth district.....	J. B. Hebert.....	Brooks.....	1903

REDWOOD COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, REDWOOD FALLS.

Auditor	I. N. Tompkins.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Treasurer	Wm. P. Tenney.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Register of Deeds.....	N. W. Cobleigh.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Sheriff	Alvin Small.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Attorney	Frank Clague.....	Lamberton....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. L. Evans.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Surveyor	D. L. Bigham.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Coroner	A. B. Hawes.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Fred L. Warner.....	Redwood Falls.	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Geo. Houghmaster.....	Redwood Falls.	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	S. J. Race.....	Redwood Falls.	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	John F. Cain.....	Tracy.....	1905
Second district.....	Leo Altermatt.....	Wanda.....	1903
Third district.....	J. W. Carlile.....	Morgan.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. P. Cooper.....	Redwood Falls	1903
Fifth district.....	D. R. McCorquodale.....	Delhi.....	1905

RENVILLE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, OLIVIA.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	J. T. Brooks.....	Olivia.....	1903
Treasurer	W. D. Griffith.....	Hector.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Theo. A. Nellermoe.....	Sacred Heart..	1903
Sheriff	N. L. Headline.....	Olivia.....	1903
Attorney	A. V. Reike.....	Fairfax.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	P. W. Glenn.....	Olivia.....	1903
Surveyor	Chas. G. Johnson.....	Renville.....	1903
Coroner	A. G. Stoddard.....	Fairfax.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. E. Cook.....	Beaver Falls...	1903
Court Commissioner.....	John Kelly.....	Beaver Falls...	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Eric Ericson.....	Beaver Falls...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	W. E. Kemp.....	Hector.....	1905
Second district.....	Norman Hickok.....	Bird Island....	1903
Third district.....	W. C. Keefe.....	Morton.....	1905
Fourth district.....	F. A. Schroeder.....	Florida.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Carl Anderson.....	Sacred Heart..	1905

RICE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, FARIBAULT.

Auditor	W. K. Adams.....	Faribault.....	1903
Treasurer	Fred Shandorf.....	Dundas.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Geo. S. Whitney.....	Faribault.....	1903
Sheriff	Geo. W. Moshier.....	Faribault.....	1903
Attorney	Wm. W. Pye.....	Northfield....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	James Hunter.....	Faribault.....	1903
Surveyor	C. A. Reed.....	Dundas.....	1903
Coroner	J. S. Seeley.....	Faribault.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Geo. D. Reed.....	Faribault.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	E. L. Peterson.....	Morristown...	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	F. J. Orcutt.....	Faribault.....	1905
Second district.....	E. B. Law.....	Northfield....	1903
Third district.....	H. Pierce Jr.....	Faribault.....	1905
Fourth district.....	S. J. Leahy.....	Faribault.....	1903
Fifth district.....	W. T. Shimota.....	Vesell.....	1905

ROCK COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, LUVERNE.

Auditor	C. S. Bruce.....	Luverne.....	1903
Treasurer	P. O. Skyberg.....	Luverne.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. H. Adams.....	Luverne.....	1903
Sheriff	J. E. Black.....	Luverne.....	1903
Attorney	E. H. Canfield.....	Luverne.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	James Marshall.....	Luverne.....	1903
Surveyor	W. N. Davidson.....	Luverne.....	1903
Coroner	E. N. Sisson.....	Luverne.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	O. E. Ferguson.....	Luverne.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. O. Helgeson.....	Luverne.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Ellen M. Wright.....	Luverne.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	K. G. Oldre.....	Hardwick.....	1905
Second district.....	A. Osmun.....	Beaver Creek..	1903
Third district.....	H. M. Paulson.....	Steen.....	1905
Fourth district.....	M. Webber.....	Luverne.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Alex. Walker.....	Magnolia.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ROSEAU COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, ROSEAU.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term ex- pires first Monday in January.
Auditor	J. C. Spencer.....	Roseau.....	1903
Treasurer	A. G. Lokken.....	Roseau.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Ole E. Ole.....	Roseau.....	1903
Sheriff	Atlantus Austin.....	Roseau.....	1903
Attorney	R. H. Medcraft.....	Roseau.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	S. G. Bertilrud.....	Roseau.....	1903
Surveyor	J. C. Strom.....	Roseau.....	1903
Coroner	F. L. Norin, M. D.....	Roseau.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Iver Torfin.....	Roseau.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Bendix Holdahl.....	Roseau.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	G. H. Mattson.....	Roseau.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Andrew M. Person.....	Molung.....	1903
Second district.....	Martin Nelson.....	Roseau.....	1905
Third district.....	George Davis.....	Ross.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Fred Andol.....	Duxby.....	1905
Fifth district.....	Ole Pederson.....	Hoag.....	1903

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, DULUTH.

Auditor	Odin Halden.....	Duluth.....	1903
Treasurer	Lucius H. Whipple.....	Duluth.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	August Lofgren.....	Duluth.....	1903
Sheriff	William C. Sargent.....	Duluth.....	1903
Attorney	John M. McClintock.....	Duluth.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Walter G. Bonham.....	Duluth.....	1903
Surveyor	Chas. P. Frank.....	Duluth.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. Samuel H. Boyer.....	Duluth.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John P. Johnson.....	Duluth.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	T. C. Himebaugh.....	Duluth.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Andrew T. Park.....	Duluth.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	E. M. Patterson.....	Duluth.....	1905
Second district.....	Fred W. Kugler.....	Duluth.....	1903
Third district.....	Ole A. Berg.....	Duluth.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Elisha Marcom.....	Tower.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Charles Kauppl.....	West Duluth..	1905

SCOTT COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, SHAKOPEE.

Auditor	J. H. Moore.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Treasurer	Frank Huber.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	C. J. Delougherty.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Sheriff	Frank Wagener.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Attorney	W. N. Southworth.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Nicholas Meyer.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Surveyor.....	John Hilgers.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Coroner	Alois Hirscher.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Wm. F. Witt.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	Nicholas Meyer.....	Shakopee.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	H. J. Fitzpatrick.....	Jordan.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	P. Bills, Jr.....	Blakely.....	1905
Second district.....	C. Roderig.....	Jordan.....	1903
Third district.....	Henry Spielmann.....	Shakopee.....	1905
Fourth district.....	John Deegan.....	Prior Lake....	1903
Fifth district.....	Joseph Ring.....	New Market...	1905

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, ELK RIVER.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Jesse Varley.....	Elk River.....	1903
Treasurer	H. C. Hastings.....	Elk River.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. C. Wagner.....	Elk River.....	1903
Sheriff	F. P. Brown.....	Elk River.....	1903
Attorney	F. T. White.....	Elk River.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Albert Bailey.....	Elk River.....	1903
Surveyor	J. H. Williams.....	Elk River.....	1903
Coroner	N. D. Trumbull.....	Elk River.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. E. Bryant.....	Elk River.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	J. B. Bartlett.....	Elk River.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Bird Craig.....	Orrock.....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	A. H. Nickerson.....	Elk River.....	1905
Second district.....	I. L. Johnson.....	Becker.....	1903
Third district.....	S. G. Williams.....	St. Cloud.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Godfrey Wicktor.....	Santiago.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Charles Judkins.....	Princeton.....	1905

SIBLEY COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, HENDERSON.

Auditor	Adam C. Buck.....	Henderson.....	1903
Treasurer	Aug. G. Obernolte.....	Arlington.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Neil C. Bray.....	Henderson.....	1903
Sheriff	August Gaffke.....	Henderson.....	1903
Attorney	Geo. A. MacKenzie.....	Gaylord.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	C. A. Rohrer.....	New Rome.....	1903
Surveyor	S. F. Mullen.....	Green Isle.....	1903
Coroner	Chas. Kelley.....	Henderson.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John McGrann.....	Henderson.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Camille Bisson.....	Henderson.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	G. M. Cesander.....	Winthrop.....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	J. J. Mohre.....	Henderson.....	1905
Second district.....	J. R. Beatty.....	Arlington.....	1903
Third district.....	Peter Olson.....	Buffalo Lake..	1905
Fourth district.....	I. Thorson.....	Winthrop.....	1903
Fifth district.....	S. J. McMahon.....	Green Isle.....	1905

STEARNS COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, ST. CLOUD.

Auditor	P. J. Gruber.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Treasurer	Chris Schmitt.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	J. M. Emmel.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Sheriff	Fred Schilplin.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Attorney	W. F. Donohue.....	Melrose.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	D. T. Calhoun.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Surveyor	J. D. Morgan.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Coroner	H. A. Pinault.....	St. Joseph.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	E. P. Barnum.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. L. Wilson.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	C. M. Weber.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
County Commissioners--			
First district.....	Ig. Greven.....	St. Cloud.....	1903
Second district.....	H. F. Meyer.....	Albany.....	1905
Third district.....	Geo. Engelhard.....	Torah.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Jos. Scheeler.....	Main Prairie..	1903
Fifth district.....	Ed. Smuk.....	Sauk Centre...	1903

COUNTY OFFICERS.

STEELE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, OWATONNA.

OFFICE.	Name	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Jas. W. Andrews.....	Meriden.....	1903
Treasurer	Nels T. Nelson.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Pater Prahm.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Sheriff	Chas. Misgen.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Attorney	Harlan E. Leach.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	W. A. Eggleston.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Surveyor	Harvey S. Dartt.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Coroner	Dr. J. H. Adair.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Geo. W. Peachey.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	B. F. Hood.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	W. V. Kasper.....	Owatonna.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	C. H. Wilker.....	Owatonna.....	1905
Second district.....	Wm. Grunkle.....	Pratt.....	1903
Third district.....	N. O. Partridge.....	Owatonna.....	1905
Fourth district.....	F. G. Schueman.....	Owatonna.....	1903
Fifth district.....	John Smith.....	Owatonna.....	1905

STEVENS COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, MORRIS.

Auditor	N. R. Spurr.....	Morris.....	1903
Treasurer	Carl Buckentin.....	Morris.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Ed. J. Lehman.....	Morris.....	1903
Sheriff	John R. Delahunt.....	Morris.....	1903
Attorney	Win. C. Bicknell.....	Morris.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Henry T. Bevans.....	Morris.....	1903
Surveyor	D. T. Wheaton.....	Morris.....	1903
Coroner	Charles E. Caine.....	Morris.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Nels Olson.....	Morris.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	John Atz.....	Hancock.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Philp S. Rowe.....	Morris.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	L. L. Hanse.....	Cyrus.....	1905
Second district.....	John F. Hartrich.....	Morris.....	1903
Third district.....	P. F. Casey.....	Morris.....	1905
Fourth district.....	Homer Eddy.....	Hancock.....	1905
Fifth district.....	H. L. Smith.....	Morris.....	1903

SWIFT COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, BENSON.

Auditor	H. P. McConnell.....	Benson.....	1903
Treasurer	I. B. Anderson.....	Benson.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	H. O. Sandbo.....	Benson.....	1903
Sheriff	John McShane.....	Benson.....	1903
Attorney	F. F. Olney.....	Benson.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	J. N. Edwards.....	Benson.....	1903
Surveyor	L. H. Lawson.....	Murdock.....	1903
Coroner	C. L. Scofield.....	Benson.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Jos. Moore.....	Benson.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	Jos. Moore.....	Benson.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	B. G. Covell.....	Benson.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	P. M. Scott.....	Appleton.....	1905
Second district.....	John Beyer.....	Halloway.....	1903
Third district.....	Hans R. Hanson.....	Benson.....	1905
Fourth district.....	J. F. Kannon.....	Murdock.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Iver I. Dale.....	Neygord.....	1905

TODD COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, LONG PRAIRIE.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term expires first Monday in January.
Auditor	Walter Peltier.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Treasurer	Walter I. Paine.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Wm. J. Gutches.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Sheriff	Joseph G. Hermes.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Attorney	George W. Peterson.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	W. T. Callahan.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Surveyor	S. S. Sargeant.....	Round Prairie.	1903
Coroner	B. W. Parrott.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Peter O. Scow.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Court Commissioner.....	M. L. Smith.....	Long Prairie..	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	George Peterson.....	Leslie.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	E. E. Green.....	Staples.....	1905
Second district.....	Henry Faunt.....	Hewitt.....	1903
Third district.....	Fred Kamphenkel.....	Long Prairie..	1905
Fourth district.....	John Long.....	Pillsbury.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Chris. Heen.....	Osakis.....	1905

TRAVERSE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WHEATON.

Auditor	N. F. Schroeder.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Treasurer	John Lancaster.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	A. T. Rustad.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Sheriff	P. J. Hopkins.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Attorney	Edward Rustad.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	E. J. Fortune.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Surveyor	Ed. Rutledge.....	Browns Val'y..	1903
Coroner	Ed. Boley.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	H. G. Marshall.....	Wheaton.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	O. J. Davidson.....	Wheaton.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	W. T. Williams.....	Wheaton.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Edward Paul.....	Browns Val'y..	1903
Second district.....	J. J. Sullivan.....	Collis.....	1905
Third district.....	Peter Schmitz.....	Dumont.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Alfred Setterlund.....	Wheaton.....	1905
Fifth district.....	Peder A. Monson.....	Wheaton.....	1903

WABASHA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WABASHA.

Auditor	Frank H. Fox.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Treasurer	John Robinson.....	Hammond.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Fred A. Wolfe.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Sheriff	G. G. Dickman.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Attorney	Geo. H. Hammond.....	Lake City.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Malcolm Kennedy.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Surveyor	Geo. Beaty.....	Oak Center....	1903
Coroner	E. J. Lange.....	Lake City.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	C. J. Stauff.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. H. Mullen.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	Hugh Leonard.....	Wabasha.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Peter Lamprecht.....	Plainview.....	1905
Second district.....	E. N. York.....	Hammond.....	1903
Third district.....	S. A. Kennedy.....	Lake City.....	1905
Fourth district.....	W. W. Cassidy.....	Wabasha.....	1903
Fifth district.....	John C. Schmidt.....	Lake City.....	1905

COUNTY OFFICERS.

WADENA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WADENA.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	Frank C. Field.....	Wadena.....	1903
Treasurer	William Dower.....	Wadena.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	U. G. Boyer.....	Wadena.....	1903
Sheriff	A. L. Irwin.....	Wadena.....	1903
Attorney	C. E. Bullard.....	Wadena.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Asher Murray.....	Wadena.....	1903
Surveyor	Perry O. Bean.....	Staples.....	1903
Coroner	J. J. McKinnon.....	Wadena.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	W. L. Northfoss.....	Wadena.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	A. R. Wiswell.....	Wadena.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	William Comstock.....	Wadena.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	H. W. Gehr.....	Wadena.....	1903
Second district.....	W. H. Pride, Sr.....	Aldrich.....	1905
Third district.....	Thomas Sheridan.....	Bullard.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Ole Sather.....	Sebeka.....	1905
Fifth district.....	Hans Peterson.....	Menahga.....	1903

WASECA COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, WASECA.

Auditor	C. H. Baller.....	Janesville.....	1903
Treasurer	Joe. T. Dunn.....	Waseca.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	John M. Wollschlaeger....	Waseca.....	1903
Sheriff	Frank Collins.....	Waseca.....	1903
Attorney	John Moonan.....	Waseca.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Geo. A. Wilson.....	Waseca.....	1903
Surveyor	Orson L. Smith.....	Waseca.....	1903
Coroner	H. G. Blanchard.....	Waseca.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Henry Reynolds.....	Waseca.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	N. M. Nelson.....	Waseca.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	L. J. Larson.....	Waseca.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	H. J. Hanson.....	New Richland..	1905
Second district.....	M. H. Helms.....	Waseca.....	1903
Third district.....	Fred. McKune.....	Morristown....	1905
Fourth district.....	Herman Ewert.....	Janesville.....	1903
Fifth district.....	Herman Weckwerth.....	Waseca.....	1905

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, STILLWATER.

Auditor	Chas. H. Browne.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Treasurer	Fred. S. Foster.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	C. A. Lammers.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Sheriff	G. W. Smith.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Attorney	J. C. Nethaway.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	F. T. Wilson.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Surveyor	J. M. Oldham.....	Cottage Grove..	1903
Coroner	E. O'B. Freligh.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	A. K. Doe.....	Stillwater.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	A. E. Doe.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	F. S. McKean.....	Lakeland.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	C. W. Grandstrand.....	Scandia.....	1905
Second district.....	H. H. Luhman.....	Stillwater.....	1903
Third district.....	J. M. Schaffer.....	Stillwater.....	1905
Fourth district.....	W. S. Soule.....	Withrow.....	1903
Fifth district.....	A. F. Noltmick.....	Cottage Grove..	1905

WATONWAN COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, ST. JAMES.

OFFICE,	Name.	Postoffice Address.	Term Expires First Monday in January.
Auditor	M. G. Fossum.....	St. James.....	1903
Treasurer	A. S. Mellgren.....	St. James.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	S. M. Serkland.....	St. James.....	1903
Sheriff	Geo. W. Forsyth.....	St. James.....	1903
Attorney	Ashley Coffman.....	St. James.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	F. W. Uhlhorn.....	St. James.....	1903
Surveyor	Otto Klose.....	St. James.....	1903
Coroner	W. H. Rowe.....	St. James.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Geo. A. Bradford.....	St. James.....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	M. W. Sandquist.....	St. James.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	Jos. Davies.....	St. James.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Geo. Blisser.....	Madella.....	1905
Second district.....	T. N. Marsden.....	Lewisville.....	1903
Third district.....	W. S. Crowley.....	St. James.....	1903
Fourth district.....	E. O. Haug.....	Madella.....	1903
Fifth district.....	John Heppner.....	Butterfield.....	1905

WILKIN COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, BRECKENRIDGE.

Auditor	R. P. Glover.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Treasurer	Peter Hanson.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	H. L. Sherly.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Sheriff	G. F. Burau.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Attorney	H. G. Wyvell.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	G. M. Cowie.....	Rothsay.....	1903
Surveyor	Knut O. Hill.....	Manistcu.....	1903
Coroner	W. E. Truax.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	Jno. T. Wells.....	Breckenridge..	1905
Court Commissioner.....	J. E. Pettitt.....	Breckenridge..	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	W. J. Champion.....	Campbell.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Ed. Jennings.....	Campbell.....	1903
Second district.....	Leo J. Miksche.....	Breckenridge..	1905
Third district.....	A. B. Pedersen.....	Rothsay.....	1903
Fourth district.....	Samuel Cruikshank.....	Kent.....	1905
Fifth district.....	James Strachan.....	Barnesville....	1903

WINONA COUNTY.

COUNTY SEAT, WINONA.

Auditor	Herman Welbel.....	Winona.....	1903
Treasurer	Ben. Kalmes.....	Winona.....	1903
Register of Deeds.....	George D. French.....	Winona.....	1903
Sheriff	Martin J. Lins.....	Winona.....	1903
Attorney	George T. Simpson.....	Winona.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	D. E. Vance.....	Winona.....	1903
Surveyor	E. C. Burns.....	Winona.....	1903
Coroner	George J. Tweedy.....	Winona.....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John J. Trippe.....	Winona.....	1903
Court Commissioner.....	W. A. Allen.....	Winona.....	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	L. V. Wilber.....	Winona.....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	C. A. Gile.....	Winona.....	1905
Second district.....	John Knopp.....	Winona.....	1903
Third district.....	John Valentine.....	Rollingstone..	1905
Fourth district.....	W. E. Walker.....	Troy.....	1903
Fifth district.....	L. J. Brown.....	Dakota.....	1905

WRIGHT COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, BUFFALO.

OFFICE.	Name.	Postoffice. Address.	Term Ex- pires First Monday in January.
Auditor	Aaron Reinmuth.....	Buffalo.....	1903
Treasurer	Thomas Hudek.....	Maple Lake...	1903
Register of Deeds.....	August Hafften.....	Buffalo.....	1903
Sheriff	John C. Mugent.....	Buffalo.....	1903
Attorney	E. S. Oakley.....	Buffalo.....	1903
Judge of Probate.....	Wm. H. Cochrane.....	Buffalo.....	1903
Surveyor	A. A. Bloom.....	Annandale....	1903
Coroner	C. B. Powell.....	Monticello....	1903
Clerk of Court.....	James J. Erickson.....	Stockholm....	1905
Court Commissioner.....	S. A. Putnam.....	Buffalo.....	1905
Superintendent of Schools..	A. A. Zech.....	Annandale....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	J. A. Ferguson.....	Silver Creek...	1905
Second district.....	Joseph Riems.....	Dayton.....	1903
Third district.....	Charles Bugbee.....	Rockford.....	1905
Fourth district.....	D. W. Flannigan.....	Waverly.....	1903
Fifth district.....	A. G. Johnson.....	Stockholm....	1905

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.
COUNTY SEAT, GRANITE FALLS.

Auditor	Frank S. Wing.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Treasurer	Ellef H. Sorlien.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Register of Deeds.....	Ed. Evenson.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Sheriff	G. O. Homme.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Attorney	A. J. Volstead.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Judge of Probate.....	John D. Otis.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Surveyor	John Norgaard.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Coroner	F. J. Cressy.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Clerk of Court.....	John J. Olson.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Court Commissioner.....	J. L. Putnam.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Superintendent of Schools..	May R. Hall.....	Wood Lake....	1903
County Commissioners—			
First district.....	Henry Schnackenberg.....	Echo.....	1905
Second district.....	O. N. Sherdal.....	Granite Falls..	1903
Third district.....	L. S. Orwoll.....	Hanley Falls..	1905
Fourth district.....	Geo. Cole.....	Canby.....	1903
Fifth district.....	C. M. Anderson.....	Canby.....	1905

STATE ELECTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS, BY COUNTIES, 1900.

OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTORS, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1900.(Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition;
Soc-Lab., Socialist-Labor.)

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.					COUNTIES.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.				
	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem-Peo.	Wooley, Pro.	Debs, Soc-Dem.	Malloney, Soc-Lab.		McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem-Peo.	Wooley, Pro.	Debs, Soc-Dem.	Malloney, Soc-Lab.
Aitkin.	966		17	7	4	Meeker	2062	1800	108	12	6
Anoka.	1511		49	15	8	Millie Lacs	1072	858	56	10	5
Becker.	1790		133	52	19	Morrison	1890	1838	63	24	12
Beltrami.	1889		18	27	7	Mower	8078	1081	159	25	7
Benton	849		15	25	6	Murray	1358	816	81	11	2
Big Stone	1081		89	5	5	Nicollet	1684	858	64	14	6
Blue Earth	9647		280	69	18	Nobles	1709	1101	187	14	3
Brown.	1666		50	85	5	Norman	1492	964	287	41	1
Carlton	1119		23	14	4	Olmsted	2818	1597	181	21	6
Carver	1776		84	20	6	Otter Tail	8446	3857	480	66	54
Cass	1074		21	39	6	Pine	1121	726	28	17	11
Chippewa.	1482		67	35	7	Pipestone	1112	692	50	4	
Chicago	2854		20	26	7	Polk	2868	2689	161	186	27
Clay	1908		108	26	4	Pope	1774	481	57	5	5
Cook	81		6	1	1	Ramsey	15384	10681	449	669	222
Cottonwood.	1398		78	7	2	Red Lake	828	1105	41	67	9
Crow Wing	1808		45	18	12	Redwood	2127	918	110	84	12
Dakota.	1904		148	49	23	Renville	2909	1326	146	41	15
Dodge.	1611		181	6	4	Rice	2924	1988	152	80	10
Douglas.	1917		75	12	4	Rock	1284	578	73	9	4
Faribault	2910		245	22	8	Roseau	682	537	18	4	1
Fillmore	3741		211	84	9	St. Louis	8951	4697	MM	82	109
Freeborn	2984		171	10	3	Scott	906	1588	23	26	9
Goodhue	4994		169	26	17	Sherburne	981	378	49	7	
Grant	1032		78	15	9	Sibley	1786	1272	45	28	6
Hennepin	28902		781	691	285	Stearns	2460	4944	119	62	35
Houston	1735		72	11	1	Steele	1858	1186	107	11	4
Hubbard	1009		29	20	4	Stevens	1066	682	50	18	5
Isanti	1525		89	21	9	Swift	1978	1028	61	20	7
Itasca	770		18	9	11	Todd	2212	1487	192	28	11
Jackson	1757		69	24	7	Traverse	708	720	30	7	2
Kanabec	658		11	9	8	Wabasha	2114	1406	110	20	15
Kandiyohi	2843		84	8	4	Wadena	949	448	39	11	1
Kittson	885		30	22	2	Waseca	1744	1155	51	27	6
Lac qui Parle	1924		101	19	6	Washington	2884	1279	47	87	10
Lake	689		20	8	9	Watsonwan	1609	599	69	10	4
Le Sueur	1941		108	45	13	Wilkin	812	683	51	25	9
Lincoln	809		50	6	2	Winona	8905	3486	87	62	90
Lyon	1844		111	16	4	Wright	6158	1888	100	48	6
McLeod	1691		110	81	9	Yellow Medicine	1743	793	111	20	6
Marshall	1457		70	4	6						
Martin	1819		285	81	8						
						TOTAL	190491	112901	8555	8095	1829

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

AITKIN COUNTY.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	LT. GOVERNOR.				
																Laurel.	Smith, Rep.	McGhie, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid. Road Pop.
The County,	1896	1897	797	461	11	3	8	8	808	290	26	10								
1 Aitkin,	587	450	257	162	2		2		273	114	3									
2 Beaver,	69	35	30	4	1				34	1	1									
3 Dale,	60	35	15	17	1			1	19	11										
4 Dixon,	9	9	5	4					6	5										
5 Farm Island,	107	80	61	16	1		1		68	8	1									
6 Fleming,	25	20	5	14	1				13	5										
7 Glen,	62	47	37	10					42	3										
8 Hazelton,	64	49	37	10	1				38	6										
9 Kimberly,	55	55	29	23					14	2										
10 Lake Side,	102	69	48	24					52	14										
11 Leslie,	34	18	7	6	1				6	8										
12 Maimo,	40	32	21	11					24	6										
13 McGregor,	91	58	25	26	2				32	22										
14 McKinney,	4	4	3						3											
15 Mississippi,	73	43	21	19			1		80	15										
16 Morrison,	107	58	35	21		1			40	13										
17 Nordland,	147	110	62	44	3				75	24										
18 Rice River,	9	28	24	4					36											
19 Bicottas,	44	33	12	15				1	15	15										
20 Sandy Lake,	46	31	30	1					29											
21 Spencer,	70	44	18	26					36	16										
22 Wankenabo,	52	28	20	4					30	3										

ANOKA COUNTY.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
The County,	2734	2291	1269	835	24	1	31	5	1871	651	37	7			
1 1st ward, City of Anoka,	269	228	155	69	5	1	1	2	140	59	10	1			
2 2d ward,	261	244	157	68	3		3		159	47	6				
3 3d ward,	339	270	149	108	6			1	154	94	7				
4 Anoka,	110	96	51	35	1		1		58	29	8				
5 Bethel,	143	143	95	43	1		1		96	28		2			
6 Burns,	226	197	96	59	1		3		112	67	8				
7 Blaine,	90	72	38	25	1		2		36	16	1				
8 Centerville,	242	184	76	55	1		1		76	37	1	1			
9 Columbus,	107	87	41	40			1	1	58	27					
10 Village of Columbia Heights,	25	13	1	9					4	5					
11 Fridley,	97	75	27	43					84	38					
12 Grow,	155	134	60	39	4		1		88	23	4				
13 Ham Lake,	123	109	38	64	1		2	1	76	24	2	2			
14 Linwood,	90	72	55	16					55	15					
15 Oak Grove,	137	124	68	45			3		68	45					
16 Ramsey,	157	118	79	35					80	23					
17 St Francis,	156	120	73	33			4		83	29		1			

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibitionist.

AITKIN COUNTY.

ANOKA COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BECKER COUNTY.

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

The County,	2499	1906	1004	1017	20	9	9	7	1147	732	48	35
1 Bear Creek,	60	145	7	85				1	16	24		2
2 Black Duck,	38	38	23	19					26	10		1
3 Buzzle,	15	30	6	9				2	9	6		1
4 Bemidji,	63	48	15	81	1				18	80	1	
5 Bemidji Village, 1st Ward,			107	143	8	2	2	1	170	102	9	2
6 2d Ward,	271	271	130	106	2			2	137	88	6	1
7 Copley,	185	108	87	60	6			1	41	47	7	2
8 Dudley,	47		14	11					16	9		
9 Eckles,	48	48	14	22	1	1			16	18	1	
10 Eddy,	103	85	27	61	2				37	38	1	1
11 Froha,	72	51	8	40	1				15	27	8	2
12 Holst,	66	43	15	26					17	22		1
13 Hagall,	50	30	20	15					25	7		2
14 Masca,	45	35	18	13	1				23	5	2	
15 Jones,	31		9	5	3	3			12	5	1	1
16 Grant Valley,	65	52	17	28			1		23	20	1	1
17 Lammers,	70	58	13	37				1	14	30	1	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BECKER COUNTY.

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

1307	716	59	1302	717	57	81	1221	759	1484	1339	1088	996	961	748	607	644	46	49	28
21	22	1	19	28		4	21	25	23	29	12	11	10	34	21	29	2	1	3
25	12		28	7	1		26	2	31	26	24	24	24	8	6	6	2	1	
13	2		10	5			9	6	13	18	6	6	7	11	7	8			
30	25	1	20	28	1		21	24	34	35	19	13	13	28	18	20	1	1	1
179	102	9	171	96	8	6	182	97	202	170	169	144	141	88	62	65	5		
198	75	8	140	72	6	2	151	72	163	140	133	117	118	66	60	61	2	1	2
50	89	8	47	38	8	5	47	47	73	60	41	41	40	47	34	37	4	2	
17	6		17	9			16	9	16	17	12	13	12	12	12	12			
18	16	1	19	16	1		20	17	20	22	16	14	14	15	10	14	3	3	1
43	32	8	41	33	2	1	44	34	59	63	35	37	35	34	34	33	6	5	2
19	25	2	19	25	2	1	17	30	31	62	14	11	12	33	32	22	1	4	1
24	18		24	18			25	17	28	25	21	19	19	16	13	16			
24	9	1	25	9			23	11	29	26	23	22	22	11	9	11	2		
25	5		22	8	1		22	8	29	26	18	15	15	8	6	6			
13	6		12	4		2	13	6	16	15	12	8	8	8	4	4	2	6	2
23	19		24	18	1	1	23	21	34	26	19	15	13	21	18	20	3	2	
15	31		13	29	1	1	15	31	26	23	12	13	13	29	26	27		3	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BELTRAMI COUNTY--*Continued.*

BENTON COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BELTRAMI COUNTY—*Continued.*

BENTON COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BIG STONE COUNTY.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY

The County,	28
1 Amboy,	
2 Beauford,	
3 Butternut Valley,	
4 Cambria,	
5 Ceresco,	
6 Danville,	
7 Decoria,	
8 Garden City,	
9 Good Thunder,	
10 Jamestown,	
11 Judson,	
12 Lake Crystal,	
13 Le Roy,	
14 Lime,	
15 Lincoln,	
16 Lyra,	
17 Madison Lake,	
18 Mankato,	
19 Mankato City, 1st Ward,	
20 2d Ward,	
21 3d Ward,	1
22 4th Ward,	
23 5th Ward,	
24 6th Ward,	1
25 Mapleton,	
26 Mapleton Village,	
27 Medo,	
28 McPherson,	
29 Pleasant Mound,	
30 Rapidan,	
31 Shelby,	
32 South Bend,	
33 Sterling,	
34 Vernon Center,	
35 Vernon Center Village,	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BIG STONE COUNTY.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BROWN COUNTY.

CARLTON COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BROWN COUNTY.

CARLTON COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

CARVER COUNTY.

CASS COUNTY.

The County,	2004	1730	849	640	8	4	28	5	911	487	25	21
1 Backus,	22	22	22									
2 Barclay,	52	52	38	15					40	6		
3 Becker,	66	52	25	16	2	1	1		25	17	1	1
4 Bear River,	37	15	6	4					7	4		1
5 Bena,	45	32	23	8					22	7		
6 Big Swamp,	56	38	22	14					23	12		
7 Bingo,		24	17	6	1				17	4	1	
8 Byron,		61	38	27			1		38	25		1
9 Cass Lake,	363	228	76	101			8		189	77	4	4
10 Collins,	148	100	47	48	1	2			51	34	4	1
11 Fair View,	84	29	19	8					18	8	1	
12 Gull River,	51	41	32	9					35	6		
13 Hackensack,	48	43	28	13					24	10		1
14 Home Brook,	60	32	15	12				2	18	7	2	2
15 Letch,	101	85	60	25					57	22		
16 Leech Lake Dam,	21	12	8	3					8	1	1	
17 Leech River,	27	20	7	8	1				9	4		
18 Loon Lake,		52	29	27	1	1			35	16	2	2
19 McVeys,	81	25	22	2					20	2	1	
20 Meadow Brook,	56	49	18	24					20	22	1	
21 Mildred,	44	44	16	14			8	1	18	16		1
22 Moose Lake,	51	24	14	6			1		16	7		1
23 Mud Lake,	55	18	8	11					5	8		
24 Pike Bay,	252	252	99	116	2		4	1	115	35	4	2
25 Pillager,	61	61	28	25					29	19	1	1
26 Ponto Lake,	38	22	10	9					9	9		
27 Poplar,	68	55	33	14					37	11		1
28 Vermillion,	15	24	6	2					6	2		
29 Walker,	198	138	74	50			5	1	81	31	1	2
30 Willow River,	79		10				6		37	9	1	
31 Woman Lake,	52	16	7	11					12	6		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

CARVER COUNTY

CASS COUNTY.

924	478	34	945	440	23	19	958	406	1000	951	906	816	706	404	351	306	30	27	24
41	5		41	6			41	6	45		42	36	84	6		4			
26	20	8	24	19	2		26	19	29		26	20	22	14	10	12			1
7	6		7	5		1	6	5	8		9	8	6	7	8	2			
18	11		23	5			23	4	23		21	22	22	4	2	2			1
22	11		24	11			24	11	26		24	19	19	9	6	7			1
18	8	1	18	4		1	18	4	17		16	16	17	4	8	8			1
86	24		37	24			36	23	36		33	31	33	25	24	24			2
83	31	5	39	78	2	1	36	79	114		38	72	71	66	56	55			2
54	34	6	56	33	6	1	50	39	69		55	48	45	27	26	26			2
20	8		18	8			20	7	21		19	16	14	8	6	6			
35	5		33	5			34	6	38		32	32	32	8	7	7			2
24	9		26	7			23	11	27		28	20	18	6	4	6			1
15	11	5	15	8	3	1	18	11	21		17	17	14	9	7	6			1
55	6		56	4			56		50		52	53	52	8	8	8			
10	1		9	1	1		9	1	10		7	9	8	1		1			1
11	4		11	3		1	12	3	14		10	10	10	8	8	8			1
37	13	4	35	12	2	2	35	15	41		35	32	31	14	11	12			1
22	3		22	2			22	2	22		22	22	22	1	1	8			1
22	21		21	22			22	21	23		21	21	19	20	20	19			1
16	16		18	11		1	17	16	24		17	18	15	12	12	14			1
16	8		18	7		1	16	6	17		16	12	12	5	6	5			1
8	5		17	6			7	6	12		7	7	7	5	5	5			2
100	62	5	115	85	4		113	91	143		107	93	83	75	76	75			2
31	16	1	30	15		4	35	16	44		33	24	27	16	11	17			1
10	7		12	6			9	7	11		9	8	6	7	5	7			1
89	10		59	10		3	41	10	43		33	36	35	9	8	8			1
6	2		6	9			6	2	7		6	6	6	2	2	2			1
32	5	2	30	7	2	3	33	33	35		75	71	69	26	24	26			1
41	5	1	40	8			39	8	42		39	32	31	7	4	4			
13	4		15	8			14	4	16		13	12	13	8	8	8			

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-People, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

The County,	Rep.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.	Dem-People	Pro.
1 Amador,	157	193	112	19										120	7				
2 Chisago Lake, 1st district,	272	241	200	27										206	10				
3 2d district,	247	197	151	33										168	16				
4 Franconia,	251	204	172	23										176	18				
5 Fish Lake,	206	223	144	71										164	43				
6 Harris, village of,	181	157	96	41										108	22				
7 Kent,	89	87	59	24										61	20				
8 Lindstrom, village of,	110	100	50	45										50	23				
9 Nessel,	278	237	116	103										141	73				
10 North Branch, village of,	332	290	179	102										199	53				
11 Rush City, village of,	251	223	95	103										119	79				
12 Rushcuba,	137	137	63	50										82	38				
13 Shafer,	250	219	134	22										138	6				
14 Sunrise,	223	201	133	47										146	25				
15 Taylor Falls,	139	122	63	24										82	16				
16 Wyoming,	205	160	89	53										94	36				

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

CLAY COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.							L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid-Road Pop.	
The County,	3978	3423	1430	1719	68	9	17	3	1648	1331	131	33	
1 Alliance,	102	79	28	44	1	1			30	39	1		
2 Barnesville Township,	73	55	30	23				1	28	20	2	2	
3 Barnesville City, 1st ward,	87	85	24	53			3		30	46	1		
4 2d ward,	104	104	51	43	1				56	35	1		
5 3d ward,	115	94	52	42	1	1	1		53	29	3	1	
6 Cromwell,	87	70	29	35	2	1			33	30	2	2	
7 Eglon,	147	133	68	63	1				80	43	2	2	
8 Elmwood,	114	99	46	52	1				50	42	4		
9 Elkton,	53	48	16	30					18	24	2	1	
10 Felton,	98	80	43	32					45	28			
11 Flowing,	50	37	15	22					18	15		2	
12 Glyndon Township,	57	57	23	31			1		29	25	1		
13 Glyndon Village,	56	58	22	32	2				28	26	2		
14 Goose Prairie,	95	68	33	30	2				38	25	2	1	
15 Georgetown,	112	105	28	69	1		2		33	60	3	1	
16 Highland Grove,	146	129	66	58	1				69	50	1	1	
17 Hagen,	67	48	22	20	2				30	12	3		
18 Humboldt,	60	45	8	35	1			1	11	25	2	2	
19 Hawley Township,	86	75	24	39	3				28	35	4		
20 Hawley Village,	149	160	91	46	3				96	35	5		
21 Holy Cross,	93	76	40	34					45	21			
22 Keene,	85	66	45	17	1				47	11	2	1	
23 Kragues,	90	87	25	57	2				42	37	4		
24 Kurtz,	54	47	17	29					23	21	1	2	
25 Moorhead Township,	85	30	7	21		2			1	12	3	2	
26 Moorhead City, 1st ward,	207	164	56	98	1	1	1		71	67	2	3	
27 2d ward,	233	183	73	90	6		1		86	63	9	2	
28 3d ward,	197	197	71	108	3	3	2		77	84	9	4	
29 4th ward,	261	195	92	89	3		2		99	69	10		
30 Moland,	100	83	37	37	3		1		42	29	6		
31 Morken,	76	72	27	42	2				38	30	3		
32 Oakport,	55	55	11	42	1		1		14	36	4		
33 Parke,	91	91	22	54	11			1	29	40	17	1	
34 Riverton,	51	37	13	22					16	15	1	1	
35 Spring Prairie,	64	50	15	34	1				17	28	2		
36 Skree,	95	82	35	40	2		1		40	34	5	1	
37 Tansem,	130	97	31	53	8				41	44	9	1	
38 Ulen,	77	69	37	23	2				42	19	3		
39 Ulen Village,	77	77	53	20					60	15			
40 Vining,	49	30	13	14			1		17	12			

COOK COUNTY.

The County,													
1 Grand Marais,	81	136	32	24			1		38	15	1	1	
2 Grand Portage,	80	52	10	12		1			10	13	2		
3 Hovland,	39	38	9	9					13	4	1	1	
4 Maple Hill,	81	58	4	21					8	13		1	
5 Tofte,	81	56	9	18					11	12	2		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

CLAY COUNTY.

89	15	.	.
9	18	.	.
12	5	.	1
10	18	.	1
18	10	.	.

COOK COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

											L. R. GOVERNOR.			
											Smith, Rep.	McNigh, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
											1242	620	61	18
1 Amo,	101	82	24	45							48	14		1
2 Ann,	106	96	83	83							48	25		2
3 Carson,	46	46	28	12							34	28		1
4 Dale,	95	78	27	40							35	27		1
5 Delton,	81	58	20	25	2						25	13		1
6 Great Bend,	127	106	49	51							49	45		
7 Germantown,	108	79	64	10							66	8		
8 Highwater,	110	106	68	42	1						64	26		
9 Lakeside,	97	83	25	46	1						81	45		1
10 Midway,	101	88	54	12							60	6		
11 Mountain Lake,	98	54	36	9							88	4		
12 Rose Hill,	112	74	31	38							40	81		
13 Selma,	80	57	23	30	4						34	17		
14 Springfield,	79	59	34	21							88	16		
15 South Brook,	81	54	25	18	1						27	30		
16 Storden,	118	89	18	66	5						19	52		
17 West Brook,	154	131	61	61	3						78	41		1
18 Village of Jeffers,	57	53	26	22							81	16		1
19 Village of Bingham Lake,	72	68	32	30	1						89	29		1
20 Village of Mountain Lake,	132	133	128	48	1						146	30		1
21 Village of Windom, 1st Precinct.	200	200	137	104	11						150	79	17	
22 2d Precinct.	185	178	86	78	2						98	52	4	2

CROW WING COUNTY.

The County,	3538	2818	1481	1080	34	11	17	12	1619	839	57	27
1 Brainerd, 1st Ward,	368	237	124	85	3		2		181	65	6	1
2 2d Ward,	588	427	257	147	4		2	1	276	121	5	1
3 3d Ward,	888	867	164	181	3		2	4	188	148	9	2
4 4th Ward,	250	231	111	108	3		1		189	71	5	
5 5th Ward,	886	297	142	182	6		1	1	152	102	6	1
6 Bay Lake,	68	54	30	15					89	12		
7 Crow Wing,	78	54	19	23	1	1		5	19	21		2
8 Davenport,	96	71	39	26				1	47	15		
9 Dean Lake,	60	47	17	25					20	22		
10 Daggett Brook,	112	87	40	32		1	2		44	27	2	1
11 Deerwood,	187	166	60	65	1	5	1	1	86	32	6	1
12 Eagle Lake,	62	42	26	2		1			36	2		
13 Fort Ripley,	78	61	36	20	3				38	17	4	
14 Fairbanks,	15	8	6	2					6	1		
15 Garrison,	54	48	34	14			2		35	16		1
16 Ideal,	30	33	22	1					22	1		
17 Jenkins,	96	54	30	21					32	14		1
18 Long Lake,	132	90	42	39	3				49	29	2	1
19 Merrifield,	110	63	42	17					48	14		
20 Maple Grove,	64	53	36	1	1				35	9	2	1
21 Oak Lawn,	68	68	8	29	1		2	1	32	23	3	2
22 Pontious,	34	52	31	18					32	12		1
23 Pelican,	20	18	9	5	1				12	4		
24 Pine River,	30	30	19	5					20	5	2	1
25 St. Matthias,	116	91	38	67	4	2	2		37	41	6	3
26 Smiley,	38	18	9	9					12	5	1	
27 Walkers,	78	55	30	11	1	1			35	8	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

CROW WING COUNTY.																	
1852	859	50	1871	825	47	28	1710	824	1958	1714	14	708	628	40	20	58	
186	86	2	182	62	5	5	188	60	181	181	1	54	49	49	1	4	1
264	188	6	274	125	4	1	275	122	309	270	1	97	8	2	1	1	1
185	187	5	185	147	7	1	191	144	251	224	1	129	119	129	6	7	6
141	75	2	141	72	6	1	146	71	186	149	1	70	67	65	4	1	1
162	94	6	168	94	4	1	165	97	196	175	1	99	81	88	2	4	1
69	14	1	69	18	1	1	39	12	48	39	1	15	14	18	2	1	1
20	16	5	18	22	1	2	24	19	28	24	1	22	21	21	4	8	3
45	18	1	45	18	1	1	47	14	49	45	1	14	14	14	1	1	1
22	28	1	21	28	1	1	21	28	32	28	1	23	23	20	1	1	1
45	29	1	46	30	1	1	44	30	44	49	1	20	20	25	1	1	1
104	32	4	101	27	4	11	103	35	116	101	1	28	26	25	13	9	11
38	1	1	37	8	1	1	38	2	37	35	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
38	10	4	38	17	4	1	39	16	45	41	1	16	18	16	1	2	1
7	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	6	6	1	12	2	2	1	1	1
65	15	1	66	14	1	1	66	17	97	85	1	14	18	16	1	1	1
19	2	1	22	1	1	1	22	1	25	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	13	1	84	18	1	1	83	9	89	82	1	18	7	9	1	1	1
60	29	2	61	30	2	2	60	30	61	47	1	32	28	28	2	2	1
48	17	1	48	18	1	1	44	11	43	59	1	13	18	12	1	1	1
84	8	2	83	20	1	1	86	8	86	81	1	12	6	6	1	1	1
42	28	5	43	20	2	2	44	20	52	43	1	21	21	1	1	1	1
95	9	1	97	7	1	1	97	10	95	95	1	11	11	9	1	1	1
12	3	1	11	4	1	1	11	4	13	9	1	4	4	4	1	1	1
21	6	1	23	6	1	1	22	6	24	21	1	4	4	4	1	1	1
84	44	4	84	46	4	1	87	47	87	49	1	45	40	40	1	1	1
12	6	1	11	6	1	1	13	4	14	14	1	45	40	40	1	1	1
84	10	1	85	7	1	1	85	9	86	27	1	8	6	6	1	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors--Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted--Males.	GOVERNOR.					LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugen, Pro.	Laurel.	Smith, Rep.	Meighan, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wellinder, Mid. Road Pop.	
The County,			98	78	17	35	17	1717	3049	128	28
1 Burnsville,			54	1	1	8	1	11	68		
2 Castle Rock,			58	6		2		89	49		
3 Douglass,			38		1	4	1	33	90		
4 Egan,			38			3		56	90		
5 Empire,			94	6	1	2		151	89		
6 Eureka,			16	1	1	1		66	42		
7 Greenvale,			18	6	1	3		33	90		
8 Hampton,			70	1	1	11		96	78		
9 Hampton Village,			34			1		18	33		
10 Hastings, 1st ward,			38	2		3		40	36		
11 2d ward,			38	1		3		35	96		
12 3d ward, 1st precinct,			75	6		1		99	32		
13 3d ward, 2d precinct,			78	1		1		108	58		
14 4th ward,			51			1		40	44		
15 Inver Grove,			26	1		9	1	109	97		
16 Lakeville,			27	6		2		77	149		
17 Lebanon,			39	1		3		16	37		
18 Marshall,			30			3		23	76		
19 Mendota,			38		1	1	1	68	84		
20 Mendota Village,			35	1				27	29		
21 New Trier,			19			2		17			
22 Ninniger,			30	5	1	1		26	36		
23 Randolph,			21	3				44	13		
24 Ravenna,			32		1			25	30		
25 Rosemount,			33	3		2		45	132		
26 Sciota,			33	3				16	26		
27 South St. Paul, 1st ward,			30	2				76	68		
28 2d ward,			33	1		2	1	132	113		
29 3d ward,			12	1	1	2		23	34		
30 Vermillion,			33		1	3	1	26	92		
31 Waterford,			25	6		2		39	24		
32 West St. Paul, 1st ward,			30					23	29		
33 2d ward,			33			3	4	35	97		
34 3d ward,			5			1		26	14		

DODGE COUNTY.

The County,	3154	2612	1890	998	122	4	20	3	1488	998	100	15
1 Ashland,	155	130	66	33	11				75	21	12	1
2 Canister,	195	170	108	49	6				113	22	6	1
3 Claremont,	249	218	99	82	11				103	75	15	1
4 Concord,	418	340	154	144	17	1	3	1	167	102	31	2
5 Dodge Center,	281	231	132	84	20				161	71	26	
6 Ellington,	164	106	58	41	1	1			56	36	1	1
7 Hayfield,	212	199	114	68	2		2	1	128	48	4	1
8 Kasson,	317	317	188	107	7				200	99	11	1
9 Mantorville,	339	233	122	85	11		4		127	73	19	2
10 Milton,	236	185	74	70	10		2	1	64	64	9	2
11 Ripley,	65	62	29	27			1		86	19	1	
12 Vernon,	144	144	96	36			1		110	19	1	
13 Wasioja,	140	108	44	25	25				44	15	30	2
14 Westfield,	149	130	79	41	2		2		81	33	2	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republicans; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

DODGE COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors--Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted--Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Socialist-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
The County,	3810		7	40	0	0			1306	83	23	
1 Alexandria,	150		7	4					56	10		
2 Alexandria Village, 1st Precinct,	264		13	5					108	5		
3 2d Precinct,	288		10	0					88	18		
4 Belle River,	145		10	1					74	1		
5 Brandon,	157		11	3					46	11		
6 Brandon Village,	67		20	1					17	1		
7 Carlos,	118		14	1					52	2		
8 Evansville,	118		11	1					48	2		
9 Evansville Village,	96		20						38	1		
10 Holmes City,	190		15	4					47	5		
11 Hudson,	144		10	1					60	3		
12 Ida,	176		7	2					51	5		
13 La Grand,	141		18						58			
14 Lake Mary,	188		4	2					71	1		
15 Leaf Valley,	151		18						61			
16 Lund,	148		15	1					80	5		
17 Millerville,	156		10						80	1		
18 Miltona,	71		11						38			
19 Mos,	168		22	1					44	8		
20 Orange,	114		1	1					48			
21 Osakis,	156		11	3					51	4		
22 Osakis Village,	221		18	2					68	2		
23 Salem,	102		9	1					55	5		
24 Spruce Hill,	141		11	1					41	2		
25 Urness,	128		10	1					52	3		

PARIBAUT COUNTY.

The County,	4425	4460	24	14	157	5	22	1	34	67	225	13
1 Brush Creek,	155	132	1	6	1				1	11	1	
2 Barber,	158	129		10	2					71	4	
3 Blue Earth City, 1st Precinct,	53	68		10						13		
4 2d Precinct,	141	102		23						14	8	1
5 1st Ward,	257	257	1	1	4		1		1	50	6	
6 2d Ward,	251	230	1	1	18				1	55	17	3
7 3d Ward,	80	80		10	2					14	8	
8 Clark,	606	589	2	15	9				2	21	18	
9 Dunbar,	140	98		14						35		
10 Delavan,	237	210	1	7	13		2		1	55	16	2
11 Emerald,	145	145	1	0	11				1	5	12	2
12 Elmore,	334	334	2	4	8		2		2	11	18	1
13 Foster,	184	98		5						23		
14 Jo Daviess,	165	180		4						38	4	
15 Kiester,	152	132		4	7				1	4	10	
16 Lura,	195	195		12	3				1	77	5	1
17 Minnesota Lake,	177	207		6			4		1	11	4	1
18 Pilot Grove,	118	107		4	2					22	4	
19 Prescott,	160	124		2	2					14	7	1
20 Rome,	189	189	1	1	2				1	4	8	
21 Seely,	162	196	1	3	17				1	2	17	
22 Verona,	220	202	2	7	2				1	12	23	2
23 Walnut Lake,	142	100		9						23		
24 Winnebago City,	478		3	3	34		2		2	27	49	

ELECTION RETURNS.

449

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid. Road Pop.
The County,	6689	5722	3247	1806	106	6	33	6	3359	1681	199	16
1 Amherst,	205	144	106	29	1				110	28	1	
2 Arendahl,	157	124	97	18	10			1	108	7	10	1
3 Bristol,	250	174	91	65	1		1		84	71	8	
4 Bloomfield,	240	214	181	57	14			1	140	46	14	
5 Beaver,	152	188	89	84	1				98	27	2	
6 Canton,	810	810	168	108	11				165	88	16	1
7 Chatfield,	416	375	178	155	6	1	6		181	159	7	1
8 Carimona,	147	147	86	96		1	1		89	95	1	
9 Carrolton,	421	872	214	118	1		3	1	228	109	8	3
10 Fillmore,	224	180	49	67	1	1	3		55	64	1	1
11 Fountain,	232	228	100	111			1		104	108		
12 Forestville,	205	182	50	74	6	1	2		42	82	6	
13 Harmony,	320	286	148	118	2		1		174	77	5	2
14 Holt,	218	157	116	24	5				117	19	5	
15 Jordan,	180	139	79	46	1		1		86	89	1	1
16 Mabel,	136	122	77	25	10				81	19	12	
17 Newburg,	180	140	81	37	9			1	98	25	10	
18 Norway,	184	152	113	28	5				118	18	8	
19 Preston,	488	418	188	184	14		2		188	178	16	1
20 Pilot Mound,	220	160	128	22	2				185	16	2	
21 Preble,	125	121	78	28	8		1		92	18	5	1
22 Rushford Village,	183	183	130	33	8		2		128	28	11	
23 Rushford City,	229	210	146	42	10	1	1		143	88	8	1
24 Summer,	229	186	129	29	22		1		180	26	22	
25 Spring Valley,	194	159	74	51	8		1		78	46	18	
26 Spring Valley, 1st ward,	276	259	164	72	5		2		168	71	9	
27 2d ward,	200	200	115	62	9		1	1	121	46	12	2
28 Wykoff Village,	137	123	60	49	1		1		60	56		
29 York,	231	179	117	34		1	2	1	118	40	1	1

FREEBORN COUNTY.

The County,	4819	4160	2386	1883	126	6	10	2	2597	1008	174	14
1 Albert Lea City, 1st ward,	888	864	198	140	13			1	217	94	16	
2 2d ward,	877	860	201	183	12		1		216	81	18	
3 3d ward,	819	277	157	107	2				189	54	6	
4 Albert Lea Township,	197	197	118	61	8				128	44	6	
5 Alden,	145	92	51	83		1	1		58	34		1
6 Alden Village,	157	132	79	48	3	1	1		88	32	5	1
7 Bancroft,	252	199	132	88	19				189	27	22	
8 Bath,	189	167	79	60	23				87	44	28	
9 Carlston,	154	103	51	49	1				55	41	2	
10 Emmons Village,	49	48	35	12					36	9	1	1
11 Freeborn,	191	132	64	43	6				76	30	9	1
12 Freeman,	146	146	85	52					92	36	1	1
13 Geneva,	108	76	27	86	4		1		84	28	9	1
14 Geneva Village,	76	64	35	20	5	1			87	14	5	1
15 Hayward,	141	141	71	55	6			1	81	45	6	
16 Hartland,	145	109	47	49	1				59	37	1	1
17 Hartland Village,	76	74	42	24	2		1		46	18	8	
18 London,	169	123	79	39					84	32	2	
19 Mansfield,	147	118	92	20	1	1	1		91	16	2	1
20 Moscow,	145	138	72	57	2	1			78	42	4	1
21 Manchester,	212	191	125	46	6				188	27	7	2
22 Nunday,	111	133	80	34	1	1	1		82	36	1	1
23 Newry,	141	141	51	75	3		2		57	68	6	
24 Oakland,	110	110	61	44	3				74	32	3	1
25 Pickerel Lake,	175	123	97	19	2				100	8	5	
26 Riceland,	209	155	122	25	1				126	19	2	
27 Shell Rock,	295	239	140	69	8		1		144	55	15	

ELECTION RETURNS.

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ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist

FILLMORE COUNTY.

FREEBORN COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Regis-	L.T. GOVERNOR.			
		Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Midl Road Pop.
The County,		8	8	141	10
1 Belle Creek,			1	12	1
2 Belvidere,			1	2	
3 Burnside,			1	2	
4 Cannon Falls,			1	2	
5 Cannon Falls Village,			1	5	
6 Central Point,			1	1	
7 Cherry Grove,			1	2	
8 Featherstone,			1	1	
9 Florence,			1	1	
10 Goodhue,			1	1	
11 Goodhue Village,			1	1	
12 Hay Creek,		1	1	1	1
13 Holden,			1	1	
14 Kenyon,			1	1	
15 Kenyon Village,			1	1	
16 Leon,			1	1	2
17 Minneola,			1	1	
18 Pine Island,			1	1	1
19 Pine Island Village,			1	1	1
20 Roscoe,			1	1	1
21 Stanton,			1	1	1
22 Vasa,			1	1	1
23 Wacouta,			1	1	
24 Wanamigo,			1	1	
25 Warsaw,			1	1	
26 Welch,			1	1	
27 Zumbrota,			1	1	
28 Zumbrota Village,			1	1	
29 Red Wing, 1st precinct, 1st ward,		1	1	1	
30 2d precinct, 1st ward,			1	1	
31 1st precinct, 2d ward,		4	1	1	1
32 2d precinct, 2d ward,			1	1	
33 1st precinct, 3d ward,		2	1	10	
34 2d precinct, 3d ward,			1	1	
35 1st precinct, 4th ward,		2	1	1	
36 2d precinct, 4th ward,		1	1	1	

GRANT COUNTY.

The County,	700	860	58	4	887	590	73	15
1 Delaware,	15	82	4		20	22	4	1
2 Elbow Lake,	35	40	4		43	29	9	1
3 Elk Lake,	46	89	3		54	90	9	1
4 Erdahl,	22	64	8	1	28	59	1	1
5 Gorton,	50	36	2		45	19	1	1
6 Hoffman,	29	27			42	12	1	
7 Land,	44	55	8		66	80	4	
8 Lawrence,	18	25			28	19		
9 Lien,	88	50	6		100	80	11	2
10 Logan,	59	88	8	2	75	67	9	1
11 Macville,	19	32	2		24	16	3	1
12 North Ottawa,	13	25	2		14	16	6	
13 Pelican Lake,	65	92	3		88	65	5	
14 Pomme de Terre,	25	53	8	1	27	61	8	
15 Roseville,	20	48			30	25	2	1
16 Sanford,	120	108	6		142	63	8	1
17 Stony Brook,	65	45	7		69	25	0	8

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

GRANT COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Melgren, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
Minneapolis—												
1 11th ward, 1st district, . . .		28					3	1	1			
2 11th ward, 2d district, . . .		35					1	1	1			
3 11th ward, 3d district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
4 11th ward, 4th district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
5 11th ward, 5th district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
6 11th ward, 6th district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
7 11th ward, 7th district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
8 11th ward, 8th district, . . .		1					1	1	1			
9 11th ward, 9th district, . . .		2					1	1	1			
10 11th ward, 10th district, . . .		3					1	1	1			
11 11th ward, 11th district, . . .		14					15	11				
1 12th ward, 1st district, . . .		30					8	6	1			
2 12th ward, 2d district, . . .		31					1	1	1			
3 12th ward, 3d district, . . .		74					4	1	1			
4 12th ward, 4th district, . . .		33					8	1	1			
5 12th ward, 5th district, . . .		31					5	1	1			
		48					19	8	4			
1 13th ward, 1st district, . . .		59					8	1	1			
2 13th ward, 2d district, . . .		30					2	1	1			
3 13th ward, 3d district, . . .		54					8	1	1			
		140					8	1	1			
Recapitulation—												
The County, . . .	76	2					19	18	24			
First ward, . . .	24	1					38	18	4			
Second ward, . . .	36	14					14	11	14			
Third ward, . . .	72	24					44	18	21			
Fourth ward, . . .	17	30					17	19	8			
Fifth ward, . . .	40	32					17	8	38			
Sixth ward, . . .	39	6					26	31	7			
Seventh ward, . . .	74	10					15	5	11			
Eighth ward, . . .	10	24					19	9	27			
Ninth ward, . . .	34	10					35	23	11			
Tenth ward, . . .	79	6					27	7	7			
Eleventh ward, . . .	14	9					29	15	11			
Twelfth ward, . . .	48	2					19	24	6			
Thirteenth ward, . . .	30	4					8	1	1			

HOUSTON COUNTY.

The County, . . .	3800	2357	1556	971	54	2	40	1	1675	965	65	8
1 Black Hammer, . . .	182	151	116	28	1				110	26	1	
2 Brownsville, . . .	857	197	57	99			8		57	118	1	1
3 Caledonia, . . .	217	173	51	81	1		8		98	97	8	
4 Caledonia Village, . . .	233	253	94	105	1		4		101	111	2	1
5 Crooked Creek, . . .	151	111	85	55	1		8		42	54	1	
6 Houston, . . .	180	134	76	34	8				87	19	9	
7 Houston Village, . . .	139	119	62	41	10				70	80	11	1
8 Hokah, . . .	172	164	89	64			5		95	60		
9 Jefferson, . . .	106	83	37	37					36	41		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY--Continued.

HOUSTON COUNTY

	1724	941	1817	1002	1008	1552	1526	908	839	874	15	11	9
118	27	128	104	115	114	112	38	28	28	28	2	1	1
57	111	00	03	53	55	52	102	95	90	90	4	1	2
67	98	79	74	82	06	00	91	83	88	88	1	1	1
114	102	130	117	106	100	97	103	101	90	90	1	1	1
41	55	50	40	37	34	38	48	42	45	45	1	1	1
03	20	90	81	38	81	81	18	17	18	18	1	1	1
74	30	83	70	74	72	73	28	27	27	27	2	2	2
96	54	92	98	90	84	77	51	47	61	61	2	2	2
41	38	40	36	34	34	34	37	36	36	36	1	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibition.

HOUSTON COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.	
			Van Sant, Rep.	Wind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Thompson, Dem-Peoples.
20 La Crescent,	201	167	88	50	8		8		88	57
11 Mayville,	158	117	23	73			8	1	23	78
12 Money Creek,	207	174	84	70	7				85	66
13 Mound Prairie,	144	136	86	39					82	28
14 Sheldon,	156	124	58	33	12		4		57	38
15 Spring Grove,	300	155	116	22	1				121	24
16 Spring Grove Village,	111	110	86	19					94	13
17 Union,	104	104	80	24					61	32
18 Wilmington,	208	206	171	26	1				182	18
19 Winnebago,	171	137	76	43	2	2			89	34
20 Yucatan,	172	141	92	30	3				100	30

HUBBARD COUNTY.

The County,	1	825	680	9	8	10	6	654	478	28	15
1 Akeley,	471	188	102	8	2		2	301	71	4	7
2 Arago,	66	16	23			1	1	16	24		1
3 Badoura,	49	29	16			1		29	14	9	
4 Crow Wing Lake,	55	16	23					17	24	2	
5 Farden,	39		18					8	14	6	
6 Fern,	57	19	24				1	22	18	1	
7 Farris,	45	25	7					25	6		
8 Guthrie,	36	9	4		1		1	18	8		
9 Henrietta,	31	16	29			1		17	28		
10 Helge,	23	8	9					8	8	1	
11 Hart Lake,	28	7	9					10	6		1
12 Hubbard,	150	49	74	3		2		50	63	7	2
13 Lake Emma,	43	22	19		1			21	18	1	
14 Lake Port,	44	14	9		1			21	3		
15 Man Trap,	31	11	14					11	15		
16 Mississippi,	22	9	9					9	7		
17 Nevis,	36	37	25		1	2	2	88	25	2	
18 Nary,	35	11	6	1		1		15	3	1	
19 Park Rapids,	458	226	102	1	1	1		241	75	2	2
20 Rock Wood,	36	21	7					21	7		
21 Straight River,	36	30	39	1							
22 Todd,	74	32	36			1		36	34	1	2
23 White Oak,	76	35	21					38	15		

ISANTI COUNTY.

The County,	2579	2226	1083	138	14	8	7	8	1249	660	56	28
1 Athens,	143	126	88	86	1			94	26	2	1	
2 Bradford,	157	136	40	89		2		50	37	2		
3 Cambridge,	465	415	225	165	4		1	258	77	14	4	
4 Dalbo,	123	103	29	68	4			58	48	9	2	
5 Isanti,	239	220	83	122	8			109	71	11	3	
6 Maple Ridge,	212	173	86	80		1		102	53	4	1	
7 North Branch,	271	228	153	61		1		173	35			
8 Oxford,	81	67	43	17				57	7		1	
9 Spencer Brook,	183	114	39	73				47	54	1	3	
10 Spring Vale,	167	142	80	73				71	43	2	3	
11 Stauchfeld,	273	235	93	140		1	1	108	98	2	4	
12 Stanford,	146	108	59	41			1	59	25		1	
13 Wyanett,	180	160	83	69	2		2	89	54	6		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

HOUSTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

HUBBARD COUNTY.

ISANTI COUNTY

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

ITASCA COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
The County,	2115		500	521	6	2	35	8	648	44	9	9
1 Acropolis,	154		6	8			2		7	7		
2 Bass Lake,	42		21	8	1		1		19	8		
3 Bass Brook,	81		44	24			9		43	23		
4 Bridgie,	76		17	14		1	1		17	12		
5 Bow String,	29		18	7					18	8		
6 Blackberry,	21		1	19					1	18		
7 Deer River,	106		53	53			2	2	57	48	1	2
8 Decker,	50		6	18	1			1	11	9	1	
9 Deer Lake,	29		14	10	1				18	6	1	
10 Grand Rapids, No. 1,	809		110	125			2	2	118	108	8	1
11 Grand Rapids, No. 2,	149		81	41					60	45	1	
12 Grand Rapids, No. 3,	68		23	19	1				26	16		
13 Hanson Brook,	50		10	6					9	6		
14 Hartley Lake,	20			7						6	1	
15 Huff,	24		9	6					10	6		
16 Koochiching,	146		32	29					35	23		
17 Kehl and Dray,	23		15	6					16	5		
18 Long Lake,	77		11	22			2		12	26		
19 Lawrence Lake,	16		7	7					8	6		
20 Laper,	62		20	12			4		21	11		1
21 McCormick,	21		5	6					8	4		
22 Pokegama,	4		2	1					2	1		
23 Ray,	12		3	8					4	7		
24 Reedy,	16		7	5	1		1		8	5	1	
25 Sherry,	12		2	6					2	5		
26 Swan River,	62		9	15					10	11		
27 Split Hand,	18		3	9					10	2		
28 Swan Lake,	8	8	5	2					3	3		
29 Spider Lake,	253	110	47	29	1	1	6	2	50	19		4
30 Trout Lake,	37	28	14	11			1	1	15	6		1
31 Vance,			6	8			1		6	5		

JACKSON COUNTY.

The County,	3428	3112	14	02	45	6	30	4	1009	1005	06	15
1 Alba,	84	84		29					44	24		
2 Belmont,	182	157		50	2		1	1	90	49		2
3 Christiana,	197	115		39					52	55		
4 Delafield,	148	148		57	2		1		90	82		
5 Des Moines,	150	134		72	4		1		44	70	5	1
6 Enterprise,	185	112		47		1	1		61	48	1	
7 Ervington,	119	90		42	3	1	4		31	57	9	1
8 Heron Lake,	114	114		24					98	10		
9 Hunter,	141	115		33					48	57		1
10 Kimball,	182	106		39	2		3	2	52	38	8	
11 La Crosse,	110	87	18	55			2		24	50	1	
12 Middletown,	182	101	52	31	4	2	1		54	22	4	1
13 Minnesota,	123	107	57	39		1	2		98	32	2	
14 Petersburg,		142	48	85			3		54	60	1	9
15 Rost,	120	93	43	34			3		43	26	2	1
16 Round Lake,	130	111	59	36	1		2		63	32		
17 Sioux Valley,	127	122	24	87	2		4	1	26	81	2	1
18 Weimer,	121	104	51	34	3	1	3		58	27		
19 West Heron Lake,	107	89	51	29	1				59	15	3	
20 Wisconsin,	186	156	60	84	2		5		72	68		
21 Heron Lake Village,	218	210	118	69	9		1		119	61	9	
22 Jackson Village,	400	391	192	163	6				202	149	10	6
23 Lakefield Village,	257	227	123	91	4		2		146	57	7	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

ITASCA COUNTY.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibition.

KANABEC COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mhd. Road Pop.
The County,	1059	940	478	306	3	..	3	4	575	253	17	9
1 Arthur,	101	101	66	25	..	..	..	..	70	21	..	..
2 Brunswick,	904	180	77	77	..	..	..	..	97	55	..	..
3 Comfort,	365	117	59	66	..	..	..	..	46	51	..	..
4 Grass Lake,	182	172	80	87	..	..	..	..	111	39	..	..
5 Hillman,	81	26	14	12	..	..	..	..	21	4	..	..
6 Kanabec,	89	97	21	18	..	..	..	..	25	6	..	..
7 Knife Lake,	85	85	51	26	1	..	..	..	61	15	..	..
8 Krochel,	80	28	6	13	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..
9 Peas,	23	22	8	9	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..
10 Southfork,	81	81	14	14	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..
11 Whited,	25	28	7	15	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..
12 Village of Mora,	143	143	93	41	..	..	..	..	102	26	..	..

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

The County,	4253	3800	1	55	48	6	2	..	67	77	20	..
1 Arcander,	155	155	..	42	4	..	..	..	36	4	1	..
2 Burbank,	121	90	..	35	1	..	..	..	55	1	1	..
3 Colfax,	110	99	..	38	2	..	..	..	30	4	..	..
4 Dove,	166	123	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
5 Edwards,	127	127	..	41	1	..	..	..	33	3	1	..
6 Fahlun,	125	109	..	45	1	..	..	..	33	2	..	..
7 Genessee,	131	109	..	34	..	..	..	..	37	1	1	..
8 Green Lake,	191	179	..	32	8	..	1	..	39	5	..	..
9 Harrison,	154	138	..	54	1	..	..	..	43	1	..	..
10 Holland,	122	112	..	40	1	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
11 Irving,	162	123	..	39	9	..	..	..	51	10	2	..
12 Kandiyohti,	202	160	..	77	..	..	..	..	34	..	1	..
13 Lake Andrew,	145	134	..	30	2	1	..	..	51	2	2	..
14 Lake Elizabeth,	114	99	..	33	..	..	..	..	50	..	1	..
15 Lake Lillian,	190	89	..	45	1	..	..	..	37	1	..	..
16 East Lake Lillian,	86	86	..	36	1	3	..	..	36	1	..	..
17 Mamre,	153	147	..	70	1	..	..	..	55	1	..	..
18 New London,	202	173	..	37	2	..	..	..	74	4	2	..
19 Norway Lake,	140	122	..	38	1	..	..	..	44	1	1	..
20 Roseland,	85	85	..	32	..	..	..	..	33	..	1	..
21 Roseville,	109	102	..	36	2	..	..	..	31	4	..	..
22 St. Johns,	103	103	..	42	1	..	..	..	33	1	..	..
23 Whitefield,	189	125	..	31	3	1	..	..	54	3	..	..
24 Willmar, 1st precinct,	509	440	..	10	1	1	..	..	33	14	3	..
25 Willmar, 2d precinct,	429	428	..	36	6	1	..	..	17	9	1	..
26 Village of Atwater,	144	131	..	36	6	..	..	..	39	5	..	..

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

KANABEC COUNTY.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

KITTSO COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Meighan, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wellander, Mid-Road Pop.	
The County,												
1 Clow,	88	82	27	21		1		12	20			
2 Davis,	86	86	27	27				94	18			
3 Deerwood,	81	79	81	88				97	27			
4 Granville,	85	70	28	89				80	88			
5 Hallock,	208	240	104	128	4		2	122	88	55		
6 Hampden,	119	78	85	88			1	40	82			
7 Hazelton,	60	54	16	35			1	17	38			
8 Jupiter,	89	88	81	51				52	88			
9 Poppleton,	78	78	15	57				28	48	1		
10 Percy,	44	44	7	35		1		10	80	12		
11 Pelan,	88	85	11	13				11	11			
12 Red River,	91	88	19	67		1		87	48			
13 Richardville,	88	78	40	81	1		1	51	30	8		4
14 Skaue,	71	71	18	45				27	84			
15 Spring Brook,	65	110	18	38		1	1	16	27		1	
16 Svea,	82	81	7	28				15	13			3
17 St. Vincent,	108	159	76	70	1			85	58	5		
18 Tegner,	108	89	50	87				61	31			
19 Telen,	105	92	18	75		8		24	49			
20 Thompson,	90	90	28	67			1	87	51			1

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

The County,	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
1 Agassiz,	80	82	44	32	1					1714	845	97	30
2 Arena,	116	115	47	68	2					82	22	3	1
3 Augusta,	125	98	48	49	2					87	48	2	
4 Baxter,	186	188	68	60						48	42	8	
5 Bellingham,	80	78	59	14						101	38	6	
6 Boyd,	77	77	36	38	4					62	10	2	
7 Camp Release,	89	78	30	49	6					46	23	6	
8 Cerro Gordo,	148	140	80	65	9					43	24	10	
9 Dawson,	232	188	89	89						98	86	8	
10 Freeland,	89	89	22	55	1					187	52	10	2
11 Garfield,	97	90	41	45	1					81	41	3	1
12 Hamlin,	107	91	48	57	1					47	29	3	
13 Hantho,	86	78	35	29						55	29	2	
14 Lac qui Parle,	116	109	54	44						64	18		
15 Lake Shore,	165	151	97	49						77	27		8
16 Madison,	132	125	78	41						100	37	1	
17 Madison Village,	302	302	178	112	8					80	24		1
18 Manfred,	48	48	28	15						197	76	10	1
19 Maxwell,	122	107	32	31						25	41		
20 McHurin,	65	60	38	24						31	62	3	
21 Perry,	76	77	42	27	1					41	17	1	
22 Providence,	121	110	30	78	1					50	17		2
23 Riverside,	129	109	48	57	5					37	41		
24 Ten Mile Lake,	88	89	25	63						64	28	7	
25 Walter,	68	95	59	46	1					87	28	12	
26 Yellow Bank,	114	97	40	48						44	46		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

KITTSON COUNTY.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

LAKE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighan, Dem-Peoples.	Williamson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
The County,	1284	1008	428	545	8	..	5	6	556	888	28	12
1 Beaver Bay,	144	84	96	32	..	..	..	..	48	16	2	..
2 Fall Lake,	74	57	38	18	..	..	..	..	37	12	1	..
3 Two Harbors, 1st Precinct,	336	277	133	140	..	..	1	..	156	90	7	..
4 2d Precinct,	186	195	71	111	..	..	2	..	108	57	7	..
5 3d Precinct,	238	215	97	118	..	..	1	..	108	82	8	..
6 4th Precinct,	302	207	88	109	..	..	1	..	106	68	8	..

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

The County,	4814	4417	1733	1947	81	5	13	..	..	..	..	11
1 Cleveland,	278	237	122	98	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2 Cordova,	291	257	149	75	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3 Derrynane,	223	223	13	149	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Elysian,	339	339	16	145	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Kasota,	231	215	94	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kasota Village,	155	148	87	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kilkenney,	362	314	68	179	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lanesburgh,	237	225	61	110	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 Le Sueur City, 1st Precinct,	210	210	111	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 2d Precinct,	232	205	111	76	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Le Sueur Center Village,	124	122	67	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Lexington,	648	282	117	115	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Montgomery,	192	198	89	98	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14 Montgomery Village,	155	178	74	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 New Prague City,	115	108	85	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Ottawa,	125	111	56	41	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Sharon,	259	219	133	62	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Tyrone,	259	219	83	102	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Washington,	86	90	14	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Waterville,	182	182	54	100	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Waterville City, 1st ward,	217	217	88	101	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 2d ward,	146	136	61	51	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The County,	1884	1559	648	778	42	4	5	..	7	18	50	10
1 Alta Vista,	96	71	27	37	2	..	..	..	..	23	2	1
2 Ash Lake,	60	64	23	35	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	..
3 Diamond Lake,	96	82	29	37	9	1	..	..	..	35	12	1
4 Drammen,	89	64	18	42	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	1
5 Hansonville,	72	51	11	38	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	1
6 Hendricks,	137	140	76	51	6	..	1	..	..	34	10	..
7 Hope,	143	112	29	72	3	..	..	..	..	39	2	1
8 Lake Benton,	79	63	14	41	5	..	..	..	..	36	6	1
9 Lake Stay,	80	59	20	31	3	..	..	..	..	32	4	..
10 Limestone,	100	84	44	31	..	..	1	..	..	36	..	..
11 Marble,	89	62	18	48	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	..
12 Marshfield,	111	82	24	58	1	..	1	..	..	30	2	1
13 Royal,	170	128	46	60	2	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
14 Shaokatan,	103	88	57	23	..	2	1	..	..	30	1	1
15 Verdu,	109	86	34	46	1	1	..	..	..	33	1	1
16 Village of Lake Benton,	224	214	127	78	8	..	..	..	11	35	12	1
17 Village of Tyler,	109	99	52	40	1	..	1	..	..	35	1	..

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

LAKE COUNTY.

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

LYON COUNTY.

The County,	3270	6061	14	76	66	17	4	8	11	2	97	32
1 Amiret,	105	94		30	2					3	2	2
2 Balaton,	88	80		31	7	1				5	7	
3 Custer,	188	116		71	1					2	5	4
4 Coon Creek,	107	108		90	1		2			8	3	
5 Clifton,	83	75		38		8		1		3		4
6 Cottonwood,	188	188		26						0	1	
7 Eidsvold,	189	121		47	2	6				0	3	5
8 Fairview,	80	140		29	1					0		
9 Grandview,	85	60		34	8					1	6	
10 Gehent,	85	35		22						1		
11 Island Lake,	60	62		27	1					2	1	
12 Lucas,	90	73		33	2	8				5	2	4
13 Lynd,	116	93		31	2					2	2	
14 Lyons,	76	65		18	1					2	1	
15 Lake Marshall,	76	65		19	1					7	4	
16 Marshall, 1st Ward,		257	1	30	7				1	0	0	1
17 2d Ward,	330	217	1	30	4			1	1	2	6	
18 Minnesota,	196	178		75	2	1			1	5	4	
19 Monroe,	92	79		36	6					1	8	
20 Nordland,	108	77		29	2					7	5	
21 Rock Lake,	80	66		28	4					2	6	1
22 Russell,	64	53		27	8					0	2	1
23 Sodas,	107	86		31	2	2		1		0	2	4
24 Stanley,	50	66		13			1			0		
25 Shelburn,	117	94		33						4	1	
26 Tracy, 1st Ward,	173	173		32	3					6	4	2
27 2d Ward,	277	258	1	32	6				1	2	11	1
28 Valters,	115	74		43	2					3	5	
29 Westerheim,	124	94		52		1	1			3		2

MCLEOD COUNTY.

The County,	4338	8744	1429	1788	58	5	81		1592	1724	70	13
1 Acoma,	174	128	55	37	7	2	4		68	85	11	1
2 Bergen,	204	204	109	68	5	1	1		119	55	4	2
3 Collins,	198	198	107	67					117	62		
4 Glencoe,	254	165	48	92					64	89	1	
5 Glencoe Village, Glencoe prct.	150	150	51	93			2		49	85		
6 Glencoe Village, Franklin prct.	254	281	93	112	2		3		108	111	2	
7 Hale,	237	237	53	123	3		16		69	141	2	
8 Hutchinson,	486	415	110	280	5		5		180	216	9	4
9 Hutchinson Village, East prct.	221	221	95	99	10				114	78		
10 Hutchinson Village, West prct.	297	282	130	118	10		4		146	107	11	
11 Helen,	290	285	128	89			2		143	84		
12 Lester Prairie Village,	102	89	31	42	6				40	38	6	
13 Lynn,	178	165	60	47	6		4		63	48	8	1
14 Penn,	100	110	48	52			9		45	58		
15 Round Grove,	157	114	51	42		2	1		56	45		3
16 Rich Valley,	233	209	89	129	1		11		47	151	2	
17 Sumter,	285	275	145	100	2		8		148	105	4	
18 Silver Lake Village,	71	66	21	81	1		2		24	81	1	1
19 Winsted,	300	288	60	172			9		65	198		

ELECTION RETURNS.

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ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

LYON COUNTY.

McLEOD COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
The County,	8106	2908	9	35	89	4	5	1	36	72	19	
1 Alma,	64	58		10						27	3	1
2 Augsburg,	50	51		15		1				14	1	
3 Big Woods,	58	72		15						10	1	
4 Bloomer,	64	47		10						10		
5 Boxville,	41	36		15	1					7	1	
6 Cedar,	41	81		9						11		
7 City of Warren,	818	506	1	30	1					11	3	
8 Comstock,	79	57		11						10		
9 Donnelly,	27	25		10	1					6		
10 Eagle Point,	38	30		21						10	1	
11 East Park,	38	18		9						6		
12 East Valley,	35	22		20						17		
13 Excel,	96	97		35	8					29	5	
14 Faldahl,	56	51		35						19	1	
15 Fork,	58	48		22	8					17		
16 Grand Plains,	38	28		9						9		
17 Holt,	105	90		51	1					23	7	
18 Lincoln,	58	50		28	1					19		
19 McCrea,	66	73		48		1				11		
20 Marsh Grove,	78	70		30	8					20	4	
21 Middle River,	69	61		30			2			11	1	
22 Nilson Park,	58	46		12	1					10		
23 New Falden,	111	108		77	8					31	2	
24 New Maine,	42	32		18						10		
25 New Solum,	130	98		52	4					25	6	
26 Oak Park,	131	88		39						19	2	
27 Parker,	42	42		22						18		
28 Rollis,	60	84		30						18		
29 Sinnott,	58	57		30	1					14	1	
30 Spruce Valley,	68	58		28	2					20		
31 Tamarac and Village Stephen,	211	180		31	8	1				69	4	1
32 Thief Lake,	82	25		16						7	1	
33 Valley,	82	17		2						9		
34 Vega,	159	121		37						40		
35 Viking,	78	69		40		1				28		
36 Wanger,	79	69		17	2		1			25	1	
37 Warrenton,	61	48		14						25		
38 West Valley,	38	28		21	1					9		
39 Wright,	67	40		29						9		
40 Village of Argyle,	131	148		12	8					37		6

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

MARTIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid Road Pop.
The County.	3706	3506	1381	1767	130	6	30	3	1		200	10
1 East Chain.	164	143	49	80	2							
2 Pleasant Prairie.	146	117	31	75		1						
3 Center Creek.	248	213	96	79	21	1						
4 Nashville.	196	154	56	70	21							
5 Silver Lake.	157	138	42	73	7		5					
6 Fairmont, 1st precinct.	464	423	188	189	15		4					
7 2d precinct.	416	321	165	123	13		1					
8 Rutland.	142	124	52	58	4		1					
9 Westford.	202	202	97	90	8		1					
10 Tenhassen.		99	14	78	1							
11 Rolling Green.	196	97	35	47	7		1					
12 Fraser.	181	108	42	44	5		1					
13 Waverly.	151	113	46	57	2		1					
14 Lake Bell.	172	172	66	92	2			1				
15 Manyaska, 1st precinct.	351	305	110	157	13		1		1			
16 2d precinct.		171	85	72	4							
17 Fox Lake.	142	114	47	57	1		8	2				
18 Galena.	128	111	30	68								
19 Lake Fremont.	180	146	40	91	5	2	1					
20 Jay.	122	99	30	57	4		1					
21 Elm Creek.	124	96	27	59		1						
22 Cedar.		99	37	53								

MERKER COUNTY.

The County.	3684	1530	1822	71	9	30	2	1779	1487	98	19
1 Acton.	228	213	91	106	1	8	8	116	77	5	9
2 Cedar Mills.	187	125	47	55	11	2	2	50	48	11	2
3 Collinwood.	841	806	146	140	2			182	94	6	1
4 Cosmos.	107	90	27	32				38	45		
5 Darwin.	174	138	38	81		1		42	77		2
6 Danielson.	166	145	25	110	2		2	44	86	3	
7 Dassel.	896	823	173	144	5			202	98	14	
8 Ellsworth.	205	169	58	87	6	1	2	64	77		
9 Forest City.	214	184	75	83	6	1	3	79	74	5	2
10 Forest Prairie.	804	280	77	113	3		6	82	117	2	
11 Greenleaf.	178	164	57	103	1			71	84	2	
12 Harvey.	175	142	48	84			1	54	79		1
13 Kingston.	897	831	156	137	16		1	176	109	14	2
14 Litchfield, 1st precinct.	414	343	170	147	8		1	192	121	8	
15 2d precinct.	829	365	122	123	2		1	195	103		
16 Manannah.	291	262	100	131			8	102	131	3	
17 Swede Grove.	151	116	48	68	1			64	42	2	
18 Union Grove.	155	134	72	44	3	1		30	33	11	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

MARTIN COUNTY.

MEHKEE COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

MILLER LACS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.			
The County,	1927	1684	816	67	32	9	3	6	906	408	44	20
1 Bogus Brook,	112	108	89	5		1		2	54	84	1	1
2 Borgholm,	178	157	42	10	3			1	79	55	6	1
3 Foreston,	58	51	32	1				1	37	10	2	1
4 Greenbush,	245	178	68	2	3	4	1		89	49	7	5
5 Isle Harbor,	58	49	30	1				2	38	5		
6 Milo,	120	120	44	9	1	1		1	59	37	2	
7 Milaca,	87	69	25	3	1	1			31	21	1	3
8 Milaca Village,	285	285	135	12	1		1		106	71	8	5
9 Princeton,	294	215	112	7	7				129	48	8	4
10 Princeton Village,	350	298	134	8	11	2			182	51	12	
11 Robbins,	78	67	53	1	1		1		58	7	2	
12 South Harbor,	52	52	28	2	2				29	19	1	
13 Town 43, Range 25,	17	15	10						15			

MORRISON COUNTY.

The County,	4706	3663	16	93	38	6	104	14	1727	2025	65	28
1 Agram,	50	50		38			3		7	43		
2 Bellevue,	306	273	1	15	8		2		137	74	11	1
3 Buckman,				93			4		56	104	1	
4 Belle Prairie,	194	151		65					75	51		
5 Buh,	169	149		27			4		16	126		
6 Cushing,	41	38		21					20	14		
7 Caldron,	144	130		61		2	2	2	59	81	1	
8 Clough,	65	46		14	2				25	14	2	1
9 Elmdale,	297	262	1	94	1		2		156	83	3	1
10 Green Prairie,	77	57		22	1		1		38	18	4	2
11 Little Falls,	113	89		20			3		62	23	1	
12 Motley,	152	114		43	4	1			73	82	5	1
13 Morrell,	83	51		16	4	1	1		26	17	4	1
14 Mt. Morris,												
15 Pike Creek,	282	209		21	2		8	1	58	131	8	2
16 Parker,	138	113		47	4		5		46	49	8	
17 Pierz,	240	238		96	2		7	7	27	195	2	2
18 Platte,	43	36		26					5	25		
19 Pulaski,		18		14			1		4	11		
20 Rails Prairie,	76	63		14		2	1		31	12	2	2
21 Ripley,	145	130		67	1		8		47	73	2	
22 Randall,	168	150		88	4		2		74	57	5	2
23 Swanville,	219	189		97			5		69	85		
24 Scandia Valley,	57	47		21					31	14		1
25 Swan River,	251	198		94	1		13		58	127		1
26 Two Rivers,	155	140		91	2		10		19	121		
27 Little Falls City, 1st Ward,	454	342	1	93	1		5	1	132	191	5	
28 2d Ward, 1st Precinct,	347	299	1	21	1		3	1	157	119	8	2
29 2d Ward, 2d Precinct,	177	177		79			8	1	89	72		1
30 3d Ward,	228	184		93			2	1	65	74	3	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

MORRISON COUNTY.

18	00	1800	1856	60	15	1827	1868	2300	2230	1739	1686	1614	90	1867	48	40	82
11			40	1		6	41	17	15	6	6	6	86	87			
11	10	176	71	10	1	180	75	192	192	186	162	155	82	86	1	1	2
14		58	101	1		58	96	80	85	67	57	50	86	86	1	2	1
12	8	72	61	2		73	56	98	88	74	71	69	80	80	1	4	1
22		19	126			20	122	38	35	19	18	14	19	120	2	8	2
3	1	22	13			21	15	28	28	20	19	19	11	12		1	
32		61	59	1	1	90	61	81	90	58	60	59	55	55		2	
8	2	25	11	2		28	13	81	28	27	25	25	10	11			1
11	1	183	64	5	1	181	69	200	173	172	158	159	74	78	3		1
7	1	95	16	4		86	19	47	40	88	88	88	18	15			
1	1	64	21			63	23	71	67	61	67	56	18	28	1	4	
1	5	74	24	7	2	76	84	96		67	66	67	21	82			4
15	4	28	15	5	1	31	16	82	33	82	27	27	12	11			3
24	3	61	182	2		61	134	120	112	53	55	55	27	124	8		
32	6	46	45	5		49	50	69	63	47	39	41	50	45	2	2	1
30		28	194		1	25	194	94	91	26	23	23	34	196	1	1	
28		6	23			7	23	21	22	5	6	5	20	21			
13		2	14			3	13	6	4	7	6	7	40	9	1		
13	1	29	14			34	16	38	35	29	26	26	18	13		2	1
72	1	48	78	2	2	48	74	97	71	60	44	45	70	71			
50	6	79	48	5		78	52	97	84	72	67	67	51	50	4	4	3
30		90	82			96	78	112	104	92	85	84	71	75	8	1	
12		88	12			82	13	35	32	30	26	27	13	14	1		1
29		54	128	4	1	66	127	126	107	58	50	49	28	126	6	2	3
22	1	16	120			19	134	64	56	20	14	15	88	112			1
44	4	183	190	6	1	188	185	172	172	181	122	122	70	174	8	2	5
19	4	161	117	8		164	117	207	180	159	147	145	84	101	2	5	5
74	2	95	70			95	72	111	101	89	78	75	61	68	1	1	
37	3	95	69		1	70	70	128	118	87	88	82	67	68	8	1	2

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

MOWER COUNTY

The County,	5466	4734	21	76	94	2	37	2	2798	1819	188	12
1 Adams,	140	107		35			4		40	56		
2 Adams Village,	148	114		59					42	52		
3 Austin,	204	176		32	5				105	45	9	
4 Austin City, 1st ward,	474	474		91	7		3		254	152	12	1
5 2d ward,	562	442		50	13		3		277	98	21	2
6 3d ward,	828	828		59	1	1	7	2	157	110	4	4
7 Bennington,	99	92		40	1				51	29	1	
8 Brownsdale,	71	61		11	7				43	6		
9 Clayton,	104	98		34	1		1		51	35	1	
10 Dexter,	142	108		32			1		71	35	2	
11 Dexter Village,	78	69		24			1		41	19	1	
12 Frankford,	130	130		35	1				84	29	2	1
13 Grand Meadow,	151	136		43			1		91	35	1	
14 Grand Meadow Village,	142	139		37	1				95	31	1	
15 Lansing,	247	192		36	2		1		118	68	1	
16 Le Roy,	216	177		47	3		5		110	42	7	1
17 Le Roy Village,	159	168		47	10				89	45	13	
18 Lodi,	162	111		37	1		2		58	39	1	
19 Lyle,	138	138		31	3				86	25	5	
20 Lyle Village,	110	110		28	4		1		74	22	6	
21 Marshall,	180	129		30	1				102	16		
22 Nevada,	170	124		34	11		4		72	80	11	
23 Pegasus Valley,	121	101		40					59	30	2	
24 Racine,	249	197		35	6				125	47	7	1
25 Red Rock,	151	151		42	3		1		95	35	4	
26 Rose Creek,	67	61		23					30	23		
27 Sargeant,	141	131		40	6	1	1		79	31	4	1
28 Teopl,	31	31		7					22	3		
29 Udolpho,	173	147		35	7				108	26	6	
30 Waltham,	159	123		44	2				77	36	4	
31 Waltham Village,	48	44		11					31	9		
32 Windom,	191	136		31			1		64	58	1	

MURRAY COUNTY

The County,	2380	2437	1080	1178	32	5	18	1	1167	943	60	23
1 Belfast,	114	94	41	46	1		1		47	34		1
2 Boudin,	277	277	169	90	1		1		170	87	3	
3 Cameron,	73	55	19	33					21	30		
4 Chanorambie,	108	115	57	43	4				61	82	6	3
5 Des Moines River,	97	75	29	38	2		2		32	32	6	
6 Dovray,	89	73	27	38	4				35	23	5	
7 Ellsborough,	83	83	33	37	3	1	1		41	22	9	3
8 Fenton,	85	62	29	24			2		32	19		
9 Holly,	99	83	27	49	1		2		31	40	3	2
10 Iona,	190	161	41	107			2		47	96	1	
11 Lake Sarah,	115	100	43	65	3	2			58	37	3	3
12 Leeds,		85	48	27					50	28		
13 Lime Lake,		137	63	96					31	76	2	3
14 Lowville,	94	94	39	43	1		2		55	29	1	1
15 Mason,	124	92	23	52		1	1		35	43		
16 Moulton,	118	89	44	29	1		1		45	20	1	
17 Murray,	197	197	52	131					58	114	5	3
18 Shetek,	109	93	40	52					45	41		
19 Skandia,	96	96	25	68		1			41	45	2	3
20 Slayton,	312	325	176	118	6		2	1	137	92	13	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

MOWER COUNTY.

MURRAY COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						I.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
The County, . . .	8197	2857	11	28	27	4	25	1	1538	1024	57	6
1 Belgrade, . . .	211	190		13	2		2		108	62	2	
2 Bernadotte, . . .	152	152		25			1		99	45		1
3 Brighton, . . .	96	62		16			1		27	29		
4 Courtland, . . .	128	128		15	1		3		78	42	3	
5 Granby, . . .	116	91		11	2				55	30		
6 Lafayette, . . .	102	102		3			3		67	100		
7 Lake Prairie, . . .	997	243	1	26	3		1		131	91		
8 New Sweden, . . .	173	164		27	1				108	40		
9 Nicollet, . . .	166	128		11	2		2		70	37		
10 Nicollet Village, . . .	78	71		23	1				42	30		
11 North Mankato, . . .	196	145		22	9		4		68	54		2
12 Oshawa, . . .	173	141		9	1	1			65	62		1
13 Ridgely, . . .	58	52		3	1	1			45	6		
14 St. Peter, 1st ward, . . .	377	377		25	6		2		175	164	9	
15 2d ward, . . .	499	443		30	6		2		276	132	5	
16 Traverse, . . .	156	127		11		1	2		76	49	1	
17 West Newton, . . .	164	123		59	1		4	1	60	61	1	

NOBLES COUNTY.

The County, . . .	8338	3109	1806	1811	106	5	26	2	1	120	11
1 Adrian Village, . . .	312	260	105	140			2			1	
2 Bigelow, . . .	196	145	89	43	5					6	
3 Brewster Village, . . .	74	64	22	35						2	
4 Bloom, . . .	77	77	36	30	1					1	
5 Dewald, . . .	96	83	40	32	8		2			5	
6 Dundee Village, . . .	67	62	40	18						1	
7 Ellsworth Village, . . .	121	120	53	76	1			1		5	
8 Elk, . . .	111	82	48	27	2		2			3	1
9 Grand Prairie, . . .	122	106	26	66	4					1	
10 Graham Lake, . . .	109	100	48	34	8		1			3	1
11 Hersey, . . .	88	87	34	24		1				2	
12 Indian Lake, . . .	155	137	66	56		2	1			3	1
13 Kinbrae Village, . . .	42	39	22	12	2					2	
14 Little Rock, . . .	137	114	54	41	3	1	2			2	
15 Lorain, . . .	60	60	39	26	6		1			5	
16 Larkin, . . .	76	76	14	51	1					2	
17 Lismore, . . .	139	109	25	72			1			1	1
18 Leota, . . .	111	97	41	52		1					
19 Olney, . . .	126	107	30	65	4						
20 Ransom, . . .	107	82	58	7	10		2			3	
21 Rushmore Village, . . .	60	55	25	9	16					15	
22 Summit Lake, . . .	108	89	51	24	2					2	
23 Seward, . . .	123	89	42	29	6					4	
24 Worthington, . . .	97	87	36	31	5		3			5	1
25 Worthington Village, 1st ward, . . .	336	277	152	85	20					25	2
26 2d ward, . . .	299	253	145	72	15		1	1		13	
27 West Side, . . .	92	86	22	51			2			1	
28 Willmont, . . .	184	163	33	104	1		5				1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

NORMAN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors--Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted--Males.	GOVERNOR.							LT. GOVERNOR.		
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid Road Pop.	Lucas, Social Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Road Pop.		
The County,	8800	2802	1141	1452	122	5	11	1	1813	1126	108	15
1 Ada Village,	804	266	133	117	4		1		141	67	9	
2 Anthony,	76	62	29	29	2				37	19	2	2
3 Bear Park,	158	122	88	79	2				53	50	3	
4 Flom,	170	138	82	51					93	36	3	2
5 Possum,	109	91	40	43	1				46	40		
6 Good Hope,	19	18	6	12					10	6	1	
7 Green Meadow,	74	62	25	31					23	23	2	1
8 Halstad,	107	107	18	65	16				26	46	24	
9 Halstad Village,	90	89	30	25	16				45	15	18	1
10 Hegne,	87	87	30	47	6				85	87	3	
11 Hendrum,	189	183	46	120	14				46	94	28	2
12 Home Lake,	118	101	39	53	5				51	35	6	1
13 Lake Ida,	104	85	27	46	4		2		30	37	7	
14 Lee,	153	125	39	72	2	1			44	66	7	1
15 Lockhart,	51	46	28	17	1				27	9	1	
16 Mary,	90	85	18	69	1		2		19	57	2	
17 McDonaldville,	87	87	40	38	5	1			60	31	6	
18 Pleasant View,	96	79	33	40	2		1		85	37	2	
19 Rockwell,	75	57	16	38					22	28	1	
20 Shely,	178	159	78	70	11				87	52	15	
21 Spring Creek,	46	46	20	20	3	1			28	16	2	
22 Strand,	106	105	28	71	1				39	51	3	
23 Sundal,	102	73	23	45	2		1		29	37	6	
24 Twin Valley Village,	108	108	42	55	4				55	31	8	1
25 Waukon,	119	111	49	63	2				51	52	5	1
26 Wild Rice,	119	108	35	45	16	1			44	28	18	1
27 Winchester,	101	77	40	36					45	29		
28 Beaulieu Precinct,	172	122	78	26			4		82	26	1	
29 Pembina Precinct,	60	69	33	23	1	1		1	38	20	1	1
30 Twin Lakes Precinct,	27	27	6	14	1				4	14		

OLMSTED COUNTY

The County,	5646	4028	2491	1867	72	7	63	5	100	19
1 Byron,	89	78	49	16	4				5	
2 Cascade,	178	148	59	69	2	1	3	1	9	1
3 Dover,	225	190	125	52	2		2		1	
4 Elmira,	242	237	125	84	5		4		6	2
5 Eyota,	154	154	71	63	2		5		8	
6 Eyota Village,	89	95	46	36	3	2	1		1	2
7 Farmington,	202	159	92	48	1		2			
8 Haverhill,	181	150	52	84	1		1		2	1
9 High Forest, 1st precinct,	259	214	88	118			6		3	
10 High Forest, 2d precinct,	244	204	116	69	2		2		3	
11 High Forest village,	35	30	19	8					1	
12 Kalmar,	236	180	83	66			3	1	2	
13 Marion,	223	185	76	80	3		3		1	
14 New Haven,	261	202	92	84	1		2		3	1
15 Orion,	142	142	73	49	5	1	2	1	3	1
16 Oronoco,	190	198	99	74	2		3		3	1
17 Pleasant Grove,	281	223	140	53			2		18	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibition.

NORMAN COUNTY.

OLMSTED COUNTY

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

OLMSTED COUNTY--Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.				
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Wairchild, Mid. Road Pop	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.	
18 Quincy,	101	140	58	70		1	1	2		68	60		
19 Rochester,	130	180	46	66	1		1	1	1	49	60		
20 Rock Dell,	138	158	118	85						138	24		
21 Salem,	192	166	88	61	4		1	2		96	51		
22 Viola,	239	214	102	76	6		1	3		104	71		
23 City of Rochester, 1st pr 1st w'd	274	226	120	80	3		1	2		126	79		
24 2d precinct, 1st ward,	203	184	93	77	2		1	1		103	66		1
25 1st precinct, 2d ward,	202	250	141	97	6		2	2		155	86		
26 2d precinct, 2d ward,	833	805	159	118	2		3	3		171	112		1
27 8d ward,	853	853	160	134	9		5	5	1	176	132		2

OTTER TAIL, COUNTY.

The County,	9086	7636	2776	3060	283	40	82	81	31	435	82
1 Aastad,	96	81	17	62	1					2	
2 Amor,	86	80	22	48	1	8				4	5
3 Aurdal,	170	145	40	82	15	1				25	2
4 Battle Lake Village,	117	100	46	41	10			1		14	2
5 Blowers,	77	56	32	18	3		2	1		2	
6 Bluffton,	133	107	23	67	2	2		1		4	2
7 Buse,	94	71	31	35	1			1		2	
8 Butler,	75	60	21	28	5	1	2				
9 Candor,	85	53	15	34							
10 Carlisle,	62	62	32	19	5					6	
11 Clitherall,	143	106	36	61	9		2			10	2
12 Clitherall Village,	35	29	8	13	2					2	
13 Compton,	154	154	54	80	7		6			5	1
14 Corliss,	101	83	33	36		3	6			6	
15 Dane Prairie,	134	119	19	77	15					21	2
16 Dead Lake,	85	67	24	21	4					6	
17 Deer Creek,	129	104	52	37	5	1				4	1
18 Deer Creek Village,	74	57	31	23	2					5	
19 Dora,	108	85	42	37			1				
20 Dunn,	80	63	27	29		1		1		1	2
21 Eagle Lake,	173	116	32	55	24					30	
22 Eastern,	118	94	35	33			1	2		1	
23 Edna,	90	76	23	45	1		3			1	
24 Effington,	168	222	43	79	1					1	1
25 Elizabeth,	124	123	58	54	1	8				1	1
26 Elizabeth Village,	62	39	17	18	2					1	
27 Elmo,	115	90	25	50	3		4			4	1
28 Erhards Grove,	135	99	36	61		1	1			3	1
29 Everts,	72	55	12	38	4					8	
30 Fergus Falls,	123	103	34	50	3		1			3	
31 Fergus Falls City, 1st ward,	221	230	72	90	23		2	3		21	3
32 2d ward,	330	230	130	101	11			1	1	14	
33 3d ward,	963	803	150	171	19			2	1	21	2
34 4th ward,	164	145	57	73	9	1				10	
35 Folden,	115	102	10	76						10	1
36 Friberg,	177	136	51	59	5	9	1			63	13
37 Girard,	96	50	24	25	1					35	3
38 Gorman,	116	88	24	49	2	1				31	4
39 Henning,	103	103	12	60	6	2	1	4		14	2
40 Henning Village,	134	118	51	49	5	1	1	8	51	46	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

OLMSTED COUNTY—*Continued*

OTTER TAIL COUNTY

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
41 Hobart,	108	98	46	49	.	1	2	.	51	40	1	.
42 Homestead,	96	87	34	28	1	.	.	1	38	28	1	.
43 Inman,	116	86	28	45	8	.	.	.	28	45	6	1
44 Leaf Lake,	121	95	48	44	1	2	.	1	28	42	8	.
45 Leaf Mountain,	106	106	17	75	4	.	4	.	20	76	4	1
46 Lida,	91	65	26	87	.	.	.	.	33	32	.	.
47 Maine,	158	128	62	54	7	.	.	.	68	49	8	1
48 Maplewood,	176	106	58	33	4	.	1	.	58	29	8	.
49 Newton,	114	114	62	39	1	.	1	.	70	35	2	.
50 New York Village,	85	75	52	19	.	1	1	.	54	19	.	.
51 Nidaros,	142	127	19	33	17	2	.	.	28	68	21	1
52 Norwegian Grove,	87	87	20	45	17	.	.	.	22	33	22	2
53 Oak Valley,	120	94	54	26	4	1	.	.	57	27	4	.
54 Orwell,	93	68	24	31	1	.	.	.	31	27	1	.
55 Oscar,	151	93	33	40	19	.	.	.	38	30	19	1
56 Otter Tail,	65	.	20	24	.	.	1	.	20	23	.	.
57 Otto,	107	100	31	63	1	.	8	.	34	59	2	1
58 Paddock,	125	104	76	23	.	.	1	.	31	13	1	.
59 Parkers Prairie,	165	131	70	54	1	.	1	1	34	31	5	.
60 Pelican,	121	100	38	51	4	.	.	.	46	44	4	.
61 Pelican Rapids,	213	196	94	70	17	.	1	.	107	50	18	2
62 Perham,	120	97	10	75	.	1	4	1	16	69	2	.
63 Perham Village,	230	231	65	150	1	.	4	1	67	139	1	3
64 Pine Lake,	66	52	8	35	8	.	4	.	13	35	.	1
65 Rush Lake,	104	78	14	48	.	.	10	.	12	56	.	1
66 Saint Olaf,	168	142	28	93	13	1	.	.	39	77	13	3
67 Scambler,	190	90	31	53	1	1	1	1	35	45	4	1
68 Star Lake,	62	62	37	24	.	.	.	1	40	22	.	.
69 Sverdrup,	163	159	30	102	18	.	1	2	40	79	20	2
70 Tordenskjold,	184	144	23	99	14	.	1	1	28	38	22	.
71 Trondhjem,	142	101	11	34	8	1	.	.	14	31	4	2
72 Tumuli,	130	123	27	75	15	.	.	.	28	67	16	2
73 Western,	94	80	34	37	4	.	1	.	35	33	4	.
74 Woodside,	135	100	46	46	2	.	2	.	48	43	1	3

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

PINE COUNTY.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

The County,	1907	1905	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
1 Actna,	68	51	18	25	1	2	2
2 Altona,	111	80	20	50	1	2	2
3 Burke,	96	77	22	43	1	2	2
4 Eden,	117	117	66	36	1	2	1
5 Elmer,	112	84	33	41	1	2	1
6 Edgerton Village,	125	112	57	49	5	1	1
7 Fountain Prairie,	80	80	37	31	1	2	1
8 Gray,	70	70	21	43	1	2	1
9 Grange,	126	114	48	57	1	2	2
10 Jasper Village,	169	115	64	33	9	1	1
11 Osborne,	106	96	52	32	2	1	1
12 Pipestone, 1st precinct,	285	248	144	80	1	2	1
13 2d precinct,	203	200	137	126	3	1	1
14 Ruthron Village,	81	81	38	38	2	1	1
15 Rock,	86	73	35	30	1	2	1
16 Sweet,	92	84	31	43	1	2	1
17 Troy,	105	96	51	33	2	1	1
18 Trosky Village,	42	17	22	1	1	2	1
19 Woodstock Village,	87	74	49	30	1	2	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

PINE COUNTY.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-People, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

POLK COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

POLK COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibition.

POLK COUNTY—Continued.

POPE COUNTY.

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ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						I.T. GOVERNOR.
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	
St. Paul—									
1 5th ward, 1st district,	182	171	56	100	1				
2 5th ward, 2d district,	187	175	83	80	1				
3 5th ward, 3d district,	151	146	52	88					
4 5th ward, 4th district,	272	258	108	139	1				
5 5th ward, 5th district,	221	205	61	129					
6 5th ward, 6th district,	286	274	74	174	2				
7 5th ward, 7th district,	216	202	80	122		1			
8 5th ward, 8th district,	301	287	91	155		8			
9 5th ward, 9th district,	217	211	81	91	1			9	
10 5th ward, 10th district,	120	119	44	68				2	
11 5th ward, 11th district,	98	91	31	42				4	
12 5th ward, 12th district,	273	267	72	158	1	1	13	3	
13 5th ward, 13th district,	284	278	78	154	5	1	4	6	
14 5th ward, 14th district,	188	182	58				6	2	
	3002	2890	1	78	13	11	53	34	16
1 6th ward, 1st district,	136	127	31	2	2		1	1	
2 6th ward, 2d district,	255	229	11	1	1		6	2	
3 6th ward, 3d district,	289	271	55	1	2		11		
4 6th ward, 4th district,	159	145	70				14		
5 6th ward, 5th district,	49	45	24				2		
6 6th ward, 6th district,	142	132	71	3			2	2	
7 6th ward, 7th district,	247	232	68		1		8		
8 6th ward, 8th district,	255	241	80	2			2	2	
9 6th ward, 9th district,	318	306	48				8		
10 6th ward, 10th district,	298	283	53	10	2		8	9	
11 6th ward, 11th district,	250	250	11				5	4	
12 6th ward, 12th district,	133	132	50	2			5	8	
13 6th ward, 13th district,	271	262	12	2			7	2	
	2607	2652	1083	1829	24	5	70	25	11
1 7th ward, 1st district,	410	392	210	162	2		8	2	
2 7th ward, 2d district,	428	410	209	94	2		2		
3 7th ward, 3d district,	349	341	232	84					
4 7th ward, 4th district,	421	421	284	182			1		
5 7th ward, 5th district,	339	331	174	134	4		2	2	
6 7th ward, 6th district,	351	334	190	111	3		3		
7 7th ward, 7th district,	380	319	223	88	1		1	1	
8 7th ward, 8th district,	96	96	55	28					
9 7th ward, 9th district,	183	177	97	77					
	2907	2821	1704	981	11		12	5	16
1 8th ward, 1st district,	247	235	110	119					
2 8th ward, 2d district,	218	214	85	116				1	
3 8th ward, 3d district,	433	416	173	215	7		4	1	
4 8th ward, 4th district,	417	404	170	214	4		3	2	
5 8th ward, 5th district,	364	350	153	178	4	1	1		
6 8th ward, 6th district,	387	322	110	188	1	1	7		
7 8th ward, 7th district,	344	335	121	186			10	4	
8 8th ward, 8th district,	343	334	117	184	2		8		
9 8th ward, 9th district,	217	212	56	129	1		7		
10 8th ward, 10th district,	439	414	107	222	1	8	14	7	
11 8th ward, 11th district,	319	314	87	183	9		7	3	
12 8th ward, 12th district,	275	265	50	164	2	1	14	2	
13 8th ward, 13th district,	333	319	108	162		2	14	6	
14 8th ward, 14th district,	240	233	83	138	2		2	3	
15 8th ward, 15th district,	208	198	55	130			5	1	
	4724	4593	1566	2523	34	9	97	32	17

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY—Continued

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.		
			Van Sant, Rep.	Wind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Falchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.
St. Paul—											
1 9th ward, 1st district,	14							1			
2 9th ward, 2d district,	57							1			
3 9th ward, 3d district,	19										
4 9th ward, 4th district,	23										
5 9th ward, 5th district,	23										
6 9th ward, 6th district,	20										
7 9th ward, 7th district,	15										
8 9th ward, 8th district,	22										
9 9th ward, 9th district,	44										
10 9th ward, 10th district,	54										
11 9th ward, 11th district,	74										
12 9th ward, 12th district,	19										
13 9th ward, 13th district,	43							1			
	26							25			17
1 10th ward, 1st district,	24										1
2 10th ward, 2d district,	25										
3 10th ward, 3d district,	23										
4 10th ward, 4th district,	31										
	26							2			1
1 11th ward, 1st district,	43							22			2
2 11th ward, 2d district,	54										3
3 11th ward, 3d district,	74										
4 11th ward, 4th district,	22							1			
	30							5			5
1 Rose,	48							1			1
2 New Brighton,	30										
3 Mounds View,	00										1
4 White Bear,	04										1
5 White Bear Village,	61							1			1
6 New Canada,	45							1			2
7 North St. Paul,	35							1			

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RAMSEY COUNTY—*Continued.*

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RED LAKE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors— Males.	Total Number of Ballots.
The County,	2716	
1 Bray,	87	
2 Black River,	68	
3 Emdenville,	64	
4 Equality,	88	
5 Gervais,	75	
6 Garnea,	96	
7 Lake Pleasant,	72	
8 Louisville,	119	
9 Lambert,	124	
10 North,	80	
11 Numedal,	84	
12 Norden,	81	
13 Polk Centre,	69	
14 Poplar River,	99	
15 River Falls,	79	
16 Rocksbury,	153	
17 Red Lake Falls,	88	
18 Sanders,	76	
19 Terrebonne,	104	
20 Wyandotte,	79	
21 Village of St. Hilaire,	206	
22 City of Red Lake Falls, 1st Ward,	183	
23 2d Ward,	184	
24 3d Ward,	178	
25 City of Thief River Falls, 1st Ward,	190	
26 2d Ward,	121	
27 3d Ward,	183	

REDWOOD COUNTY.

The County,	3762	8875	11	38	62	6	19	2	1024	1040	80	21
1 Brookville,	117	100		27	1		1		67	17	2	
2 Charlestown,	239	203		4					104	66		
3 Delhi,	125	116		56	4	1			54	45	6	2
4 Gales,	89	85		19	1	1			89	84	8	
5 Granite Rock,	98	92		69	1		1		33	47	2	2
6 Honor,	57	56		22	8	1			81	19	2	1
7 Johnsonville,	98	77		18					61	12	2	
8 Kintire,	145	131		18	1	1	1		96	38	2	1
9 Lamberton,	182	118		66	7		1		67	88	7	
10 Morgan,	56	75		16	2		1		90	11	2	
11 New Avon,	111	87		24	4		1		58	17	8	1
12 North Hero,	119	125		36	1				56	58	8	
13 Paston,	131	112		29	2		1		82	20	3	
14 Redwood Falls,	79	79		37	2				35	28	2	
15 Sherman,	62	51		16					35	10		
16 Sheridan,	143	143		56			4	1	73	47		
17 Sprigdale,	97	79		31	5				43	29	6	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibition.

RED LAKE COUNTY.

SEC. STATE.			TREASURER.			ATTY. GEN'L.			RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.																							
Hanson, Rep.			Block, Rep.			Douglas, Rep.			Chief Justice Supreme Court.			Miller, Rep.			Staples, Rep.			Knox, Dem-Peoples.			Owen, Dem-Peoples.			Parks, Mid. Road Pop.			Moran, Mid. Road Pop.			Hibbard, Mid. Road Pop.		
778	1240	57	729	1276	60	58	772	1391	1309	1089	622	566				1297	1198	58														
20	11		19	12	1	1	19	15	29	25	15	13				12	17															
15	33		17	32	2	1	15	84	2	24	10	8				84	25															
5	44		5	44	1	1	7	46	29	30	7	6				54	28															
28	26		17	27	1	1	16	80	24	20	12	13				25	24															
6	44		5	44	2	2	3	50	23	23	8	8				43	41															
21	42		22	48			23	42	28	31	16	14				39	39															
15	57		15	56			16	53	40	31	13	12				51	51															
53	60		23	61	1	1	24	80	48	39	19	20				56	54															
50	86		57	88	0	0	56	40	80	33	47	43				30	28															
14	14		10	17	1	1	11	17	18	16	8	6				16	18															
10	19		9	21			8	26	23	20	5	6				25	25															
21	27		18	30	6	6	22	32	27	25	11	7				44	39															
25	29		34	28	2	2	35	27	48	33	26	27				26	24															
19	66		13	65			14	35	24	20	15	12				32	31															
28	75		29	81	4	4	32	82	70	57	17	17				94	92															
15	43		15	50			17	47	34	34	12	11				40	40															
29	29		32	28	2	2	38	30	32	48	21	20				34	35															
26	75		24	76			25	77	68	60	21	21				63	67															
34	37		22	25	6	6	28	27	37	34	22	19				26	27															
100	57		96	55	3	3	101	61	120	96	78	70				74	71															
13	60		20	63	1	1	22	64	30	30	19	11				50	50															
52	65		34	68	5	5	34	72	71	51	33	33				78	62															
56	94		54	89	3	3	56	94	58	77	48	48				86	76															
57	68		50	66	9	9	58	65	35	71	54	40				65	60															
59	80		33	60	3	3	40	57	62	51	32	29				56	48															
37	48		41	44	3	3	33	46	59	46	40	35				38	37															

REDWOOD COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

REDWOOD COUNTY *Continued.*

	ed-Males.	GOVERNOR.						I.T. GOVERNOR.			
		Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighan, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
18 Sundown,	126	99	51	38	9	1	1	66	24	3	
19 Swedes Forest,	60	59	54	4				57	1		
20 Three Lakes,	113	81	41	34				48	26		
21 Underwood,	82	52	28	23	1			29	19		
22 Vail,	167	141	59	65		1	1	66	56		1
23 Vesto,	180	100	71	68	4	1	1	63	51	6	1
24 Waterbury,	81	57	22	30		2		27	22		1
25 West Line,	79	78	21	47				35	23		1
26 Willow Lake,	119	106	35	59		1	1	41	54		
27 Lambertson Village,	190	152	68	67	5	1		77	52		6
28 Morgan Village,	150	134	69	55				77	36	3	
29 Walnut Grove Village,	121	121	62	59	1			69	39	3	
30 Redwood Falls City, 1st ward,	224	224	147	68				155	50	5	
31 2d ward,	202	157	112	58	9	1		118	48	3	2

RENVILLE COUNTY.

The County,	5562	4663	21	98	82	20	29	2	2674	1536	125	39
1 Bandon,	204	165	1	45	1	8	1		107	88	3	2
2 Beaver Falls,	163	140		53	3		8		65	50	4	1
3 Bird Island East,	256	231		38	1	2	1		76	117	9	6
4 Bird Island West,	305	279	1	97	8		2		174	79	4	
5 Birch Cooley,	178	132		72	2	1	1		55	59	2	2
6 Boon Lake,	144	104		47	5	2			54	35	6	2
7 Brookfield,	105	100		30	3				39	41	5	
8 Cairo,	290	298	1	11	9	1	1		163	88	12	
9 Camp,	183	128		29	2				90	19	4	
10 Crooks,	187	101		48					53	81	1	2
11 Ericson,	163	134		42	2				86	31	3	
12 Emmet,	189	125		36	3	1	1		49	61	4	2
13 Flora,	143	120		40			1		73	30		2
14 Franklin,	112	104		34	4				62	23	8	
15 Hawk Creek,	166	144		41	4				109	25	4	2
16 Henryville,	150	101		35	1		1		29	59	1	1
17 Hector,	295	265	1	77	8		2	1	163	65	10	2
18 Kingman,	98	81		12			3		28	41		
19 Martinsburg,	123	92		32					53	26		
20 Melville,	135	98		40		3	1		54	30		3
21 Morton,	213	168		70	5	1			99	51	7	
22 Norfolk,	110	83		34					10	65		
23 Osceola,	98	65		30		2			31	25		2
24 Palmyra,	143	133		70	1				34	30	2	3
25 Preston Lake,	217	191		38	2		1		128	63	3	1
26 Renville,	243	223	1	29	5		1	1	127	73	3	
27 Sacred Heart,	391	339	1	41	10	2	2		203	95	12	3
28 Troy,	171	123		34			3		67	44	2	
29 Wang,	314	189	1	34	3		1		124	54	6	6
30 Wellington,	159	119		35	3	1	2		60	42	3	2
31 Winfield,	149	128		39	2	1	1		52	39	4	4

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

REDWOOD COUNTY—*Continued.*

RENVILLE COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RICH COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.							L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.		Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
The County,	2402	2168	100	28	92	5	204	1840	169	28			
1 Bridgwater,	158	148											
2 Canon City,	141	60											
3 Brin,	18	133											
4 Fairbault, 1st ward, 1st precinct,	105	91											
5 1st ward, 2d precinct,	93	71											
6 2d ward, 1st precinct,	133	63											
7 2d ward, 2d precinct,	98	53											
8 3d ward,	197	100											
9 4th ward, 1st precinct,	97	107											
10 4th ward, 2d precinct,	62	49											
11 Forest,	73	74											
12 Morristown,	80	65											
13 Morristown Village,	89	82											
14 Nerstrand,	38	17											
15 Northfield,	84	60											
16 Northfield City, 1st ward,	136	73											
17 2d ward,	97	108											
18 3d ward,	112	143											
19 Richland,	93	50											
20 Shieldsville,	6	123											
21 Walcott,	83	63											
22 Warnaw,	105	73											
23 Webster,	65	135											
24 Wells,	57	91											
25 Wheeling,	65	14											
26 Wheatland,	70	161											

ROCK COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

RICE COUNTY.

ROCK COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

BOHEAU COUNTY.

The County.	1890	1910	457	722	15	5	14	4	541	562	37	10
1 Barto.	78	59	16	67	1	.	3	1	21	32	4	.
2 Dewey.	54	35	15	19	.	.	.	.	18	15	1	.
3 Deiter.	120	100	86	67	1	1	.	1	85	52	2	8
4 Grimstad.	39	25	7	17	.	.	.	.	11	11	1	.
5 Jadia.	220	196	59	117	2	1	.	.	74	82	2	8
6 Herelm.	29	20	8	10	2	.	.	.	8	9	1	.
7 Lind.	56	45	12	31	1	.	.	.	21	18	4	.
8 Moranville.	47	34	20	10	.	.	.	.	16	7	.	.
9 Moose.	78	62	27	31	2	.	.	.	23	24	8	1
10 Malung.	93	79	31	37	.	1	2	.	34	35	.	.
11 Mickinock.	36	33	14	16	.	.	.	1	18	11	1	1
12 Nereson.	65	18	5	10	1	.	1	1	7	8	2	.
13 Pohltz.	69	45	19	23	.	.	.	.	25	14	1	.
14 Polonia.	23	18	8	10	.	.	.	.	2	14	.	.
15 Ross.	95	82	30	50	.	.	3	.	30	43	1	.
16 Sofer.	73	53	9	33	1	1	3	.	10	33	2	1
17 Stokes.	94	77	29	40	2	.	3	.	31	39	3	3
18 Spruce.	61	54	13	36	.	1	.	.	16	30	3	.
19 Stafford.	74	74	22	43	2	.	.	.	25	39	3	3
20 Skagen.	117	117	41	62	.	.	1	.	50	41	1	1
21 Warroad.	174	85	51	25	.	.	1	1	61	11	.	1

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

The County.	1890	4	204	41	105	12
1 City of Duluth, 1st ward.	1190	1	5	4	1	.
2 2d ward.	1274	9	10	3	10	1
3 3d ward.	1156	9	5	1	8	1
4 4th ward.	796	9	9	2	6	.
5 5th ward.	1502	3	6	5	10	.
6 6th ward.	1007	5	10	3	8	4
7 7th ward.	1433	3	16	2	12	1
8 8th ward.	891	5	13	5	5	.
9 City of Ely.	796	3	9	1	8	.
10 City of Tower.	297	1	1	1	2	.
11 City of Virginia.	590	1	4	1	1	.
12 Village of Mountain Iron.	129	.	.	1	2	.
13 Village of Proctorknott.	221	3	.	.	2	.
14 Albon.	17	3	.	.	.	.
15 Allen.	68	3	.	.	.	.
16 Biwabik.	412	.	4	1	5	.
17 Breitung.	292	.	.	.	1	.
18 Clinton.	83	.	.	.	.	.
19 Canosia.	623	.	.	.	1	.
20 Culver.	82	.	.	.	1	.
21 Duluth.	114	1	.	.	1	.
22 Fayal.	155	1	.	.	.	.
23 Floodwood.	118	2	.	1	1	.
24 Gnsen.	90	.	.	1	2	.
25 Grand Lake.	38	1	.	.	.	.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

ROSEAU COUNTY.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid. Road Pop.
26 Great Scott,	109	74	40	28			1		42	22	1	2
27 Hermann,	153	132	73	43			2		85	29	1	1
28 Industrial,	87	25	5	12		5			8	8		6
29 Kelsey,	55	37	13	22			1		18	16		1
30 Mesaba,	104	56	11	30			1		20	22		1
31 Midway,	85	69	50	16					57	9		1
32 Missabe Mountain,	1179	1031	551	317	7		10	6	628	228	12	1
33 Morse,	97	70	36	23					39	16		2
34 McDavitt,	42	28	16	11					19	5	1	
35 New Independence,	33	27	10	10		1		2	10	7		4
36 Nichols,	81	74	61	11					64	5		3
37 Rice Lake,	59	47	13	30			1		17	23	8	3
38 Solway,	23	21	11	8			1		12	7		
39 Stuntz,	1375	708	360	227	1	3	6	1	391	191	1	2
40 Township 50, Range 20,	31	22	13	8					15	4		
41 Township 52, Range 20,	17	13	10	2			1		10	2		
42 Township 53 Range 21,	23	19	13	3					13	1		3
43 Vermilion Dam,	13	33	11	6					15	2		
44 Harding,	25	11	8	1				1	7	1		
45 Dwyers Camp,	15	12	3	7					2	7		
46 Lavells Farm,	8	5	2	3					1	4		

SCOTT COUNTY.

The County,	3540	3024	918	1613	17	4	97	9	962	1725	22	10
1 Belle Plaine Borough,	207	223	48	142	1		1		48	141	1	
2 Belle Plaine,	234	228	70	108	1		10		70	126	2	
3 Blakely,	209	177	128	40	1		1		131	40		
4 Cedar Lake,	256	184	8	121	1	1	14		10	149		
5 Credit River,	114	97	13	73			5		9	73		
6 Eagle Creek,	161	122	24	75		1	1		30	73	2	1
7 Glendale,	114	100	30	54			5		33	59	2	1
8 Helena,	248	219	30	131	1		14	1	27	163	1	
9 New Prague City, 2d ward,	134	127	21	34			4	4	30	39		1
10 Jackson,	44	44	2	39			2		2	40		
11 Louisville,	78	69	14	43					15	45		
12 New Market,	328	239	55	129	7	1	13	3	67	141	6	4
13 Sand Creek,	251	205	57	115	2		6		57	124	4	
14 Jordon City, 1st ward,	139	157	56	32			2	1	59	36		1
15 2d ward,	134	101	55	30	1		2		57	26		1
16 Spring Lake,	278	234	123	35			3		132	36		1
17 St. Lawrence,	69	57	40	13	1				39	9	2	
18 Skakopee City, 1st ward,	166	133	22	33			2		21	105		
19 2d ward,	176	165	41	105	1		3		40	103	2	
20 3d ward,	150	133	31	46		1	1		35	44		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY—Continued.

SCOTT COUNTY.

907	1740	26	871	1904	25	6	96	21	1305	1142	881	823	806	1555	1392	1440	11	22	16
48	143	2	44	155	8	1	5	42	63	57	40	28	87	137	133	133	2	4	1
39	180	2	68	127	2	2	6	27	84	80	69	59	66	111	108	109	4	1	1
127	40		125	45	1		12	42	125	121	116	108	106	89	85	88		1	
10	152		11	149	1		1	45	88	80	8	10	7	133	101	105		1	2
9	70	2	10	75			1	68	28	25	11	12	9	65	60	62	4	1	1
29	80	2	22	90	2		8	80	47	89	29	81	28	68	60	65	2	1	
82	60		28	68			3	60	86	81	81	82	29	43	42	45	3	1	
28	169	2	28	170	2		8	61	70	55	30	25	24	156	133	134	1	1	1
54	88	2	29	92	1	1	8	88	47	69	29	25	25	86	82	81	1	1	2
2	40		44					41	5	8	2	2	2	89	38	37			
19	44		15	50			1	45	24	23	14	14	14	40	34	35			
78	133	7	64	150	7	2	7	39	112	100	69	64	70	111	98	109	22	4	2
59	122	4	55	187	8		5	24	91	75	49	51	49	123	108	109			
59	82		54	97			5	90	83	75	55	47	45	79	68	72	2	1	1
55	25	2	55	82			5	28	62	57	54	44	47	20	17	19	1	2	1
131	85		121	94	2		13	87	136	122	113	109	108	66	54	51			1
40	9		41	11	1		4	7	41	86	85	80	26	8	8	9	1	1	
19	103	1	12	122			1	99	42	54	18	19	17	97	88	91	1		
37	106		26	132			8	98	69	54	36	38	35	98	94	97	3	2	8
62	41		63	66			3	42	97	84	73	67	61	36	37	36			

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.					Labor.	LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid.			Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	
The County,	1797	1447	797	490	80	0	14	1	892	898	89	18
1 Baldwin,	128	102	59	33	1	1	1		60	24	3	1
2 Becker,	215	178	102	55	2		2		118	39	3	1
3 Big Lake,	162	146	58	65	10		1		74	39	13	1
4 Blue Hill,	96	79	44	22	5		1		48	20	5	
5 Clear Lake,	146	125	58	60	2		1		69	55	8	
6 Elk River,	847	273	175	75		1			182	90	2	1
7 Haven,	119	95	35	43	1	4			85	46	1	5
8 Livonia,	187	94	53	32	8		1		26	4	4	3
9 Orrock,	112	95	60	23	5				14	4		
10 Palmer,	70	57	25	24					81	18		
11 Santiago,	170	116	92	18				1	94	14		2
12 St. Cloud, 7th ward,	95	84	38	40	1				42	33	1	

SIBLEY COUNTY.

The County,	3778	3891	1885	1858	17	5	50	1	14	34	44	10
1 City of Henderson,	237	215	102	95	1		1		1	35		
2 Henderson,	180	160	69	57	1		8			2		
3 Kelso,	128	128	80	85	1		1			24	1	1
4 Sibley,	162	186	88	85	2	1	1			35	2	2
5 Alfsborg,	172	152	65	65						32	2	
6 Village of Winthrop,	201	201	99	104	1	1				99	8	
7 Cornish,	165	144	51	88	3					65	5	
8 Severance,	146	180	66	68						40		
9 Village of Gibbon,	128	111	66	87			1			82		
10 Jessenland,	224	183	44	108	1	1	6			18	1	1
11 Arlington,	287	210	94	87	1		6			74	8	1
12 Village of Arlington,	161	161	68	88	1					79	2	
13 Dryden,	131	118	39	59		2	8			54	5	1
14 Village of Gaylord,	151	145	74	64			1			18	1	
15 Transit,	164	134	57	60	2		8	1		57	6	
16 Bismark,	117	101	55	34	1		3			26	2	1
17 Moltke,	124	124	59	67						85		
18 Faxon,	142	121	13	87			2			37		
19 Washington Lake,	221	180	85	119			4			30	1	
20 Village of Green Isle,	63	57	4	47			1			14		
21 Green Isle,	190	175	82	115			6			23	1	
22 Village of New Auburn,	208	208	115	74	2		2			38	7	2
23 Village of Grafton,	126	102	48	48			1			39	1	1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibition.

SHERBURN COUNTY.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

STEARNS COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.
The County,	9593	7750	2190	4532	77	24	201	0	2	11	114	40
1 Albany,	813	246	51	180	1	2	8			5	2	2
2 Ashley,	109	84	15	61								
3 Avon,	167	132	16	98	2		10			4	2	
4 Brockway,	237	187	30	107	1		5	1		2	2	
5 Collegeville,	176	151	73	67			5			1		
6 Crow Lake,	84	70	10	54		1						
7 Crow River,	175	175	68	29			4			2	2	
8 Eden Lake,	181	181	60	73	2			1		2	2	
9 Fair Haven,	174	182	43	64	2					2	2	
10 Farming,	116	115	13	92								
11 Getty,	140	121	25	79	1	1				2	1	
12 Grove,	183	138	5	119								
13 Holding,	238	200	63	170	2	1				2	2	
14 Krain,	225	158	21	116								
15 Lake George,	116	82	3	68	1	1	4	1		1	4	
16 Lake Henry,	136	111	81	65								
17 Le Sauk,	100	85	36	41						2	2	
18 Luxemburg,	182	130	30	97	1	1	2					
19 Lynden,	113	90	25	42	1		3			1	1	
20 Maine Prairie,	843	262	103	102	9	2	6	1	1	13	2	
21 Melrose,	178	134	28	91			3			2	2	
22 City of Melrose, 1st ward,	209	174	47	107	1		9			2	2	
23 2d ward,	129	129	42	61			1			3	3	
24 Millwood,	166	132	18	100		1	2			3	3	
25 Munson,	818	263	29	189	1	1	17			12	2	2
26 North Fork,	162	145	45	90		1				5	5	
27 Oak,	263	181	30	139		1	4			17	2	2
28 Paynesville,	318	252	150	81	9		3		1	10	1	1
29 Raymond,	117	87	25	45	4	2	4			3	2	
30 Rockville,	147	107	19	78			5			1	1	
31 St. Augusta,	209	142	13	105			6			15	1	
32 St. Cloud,	175	120	28	66		1	6			5	1	
33 City of St. Cloud, 1st ward,	454	369	249	119	5				1	25	7	1
34 2d ward,	341	301	150	130	2		5			22	2	
35 1st precinct, 3d ward,	159	134	40	85		1				30	1	
36 2d precinct, 3d ward,	187	187	29	132		2	5	1		30	1	
37 1st precinct, 4th ward,	308	237	59	168		1	7			34	1	
38 2d precinct, 4th ward,	184	184	35	78	4	2	4			30	4	
39 St. Joseph,	240	204	13	157	1		10			76	1	
40 St. Martin,	172	134	5	119			5			21	1	
41 St. Wendel,	157	129	11	94			6			26	1	
42 Sauk Centre,	120	115	64	49	3	1				13	3	
43 City of Sauk Centre, 1st ward,	197	145	32	55	1		1			16	1	
44 2d ward,	363	290	155	110	4				1	16	6	1
45 Spring Hill,	180	135	15	98	1		5			77	1	
46 Wakefield,	295	205	14	147			8			70		
47 Zion,	173	142	32	60	1		2			33		
48 Village of Waite Park,	65	64	28	32			1			27	1	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

STEARNS COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

STEELE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.					L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-ism.	Kriz, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Neighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.
The County,			11								
1 Aurora,											
2 Blooming Prairie Village,											
3 Blooming Prairie,											
4 Berlin,											
5 Clinton Falls,											
6 Deersfield,											
7 Havana,											
8 Lemond,											
9 Medford,											
10 Merton,											
11 Meriden,											
12 Owatonna,											
13 Owatonna City, 1st ward,											
14 2d ward, 1st precinct,											
15 2d ward, 2d precinct,											
16 3d ward,											
17 4th ward,											
18 Summit,											
19 Somerset,											

STEVENS COUNTY.

The County,	9	10	6	2	980	762	48	12
1 Moore,					48	16		
2 Hodges,					45	26		
3 Fraun,	8	2			60	26	1	1
4 Swan Lake,	1				68	14		
5 Horton,					29	28		
6 Damen,	1	2	1		23	54		2
7 Morris,					26	54		
8 Rendsville,	8	1		1	32	40	6	1
9 Synnes,	1				36	39	8	
10 Scott,	1	1			29	40	2	
11 Pepperton,	1				23	30		2
12 Donnelly,	6				34	47	12	
13 Stevens,	4	2	1		51	29	9	1
14 Baker,			1	1	24	43		
15 Rverglade,			1		84	81		1
16 Eldorado,	1				25	22		
17 Village of Morris,	8	2	1		242	160	6	4
18 Village of Hancock,					78	37	2	
19 Village of Chokio,	1		1		41	84	1	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist

STEELE COUNTY.

STEVENS COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

SWIFT COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid-Road Pop.	
The County..	2962	2171	1089	1411	88	7	7	8	1	32	60	21
1 Appleton,	344	817	189	118	1	1				97	8	1
2 Benson,	94	79	26	44	5	1				31	6	
3 Benson Village, . . .	404		143	175	5		1			63	12	1
4 Cashel,	115	99	81	60	1	1		1		32	3	3
5 Cloutay,	100	87	19	68						34	2	
6 Camp Lake,	129	122	61	56	1					33	1	1
7 Dublin,			21	58			1			25	1	
8 Danvers' Mill,	40	36	9	26						18		
9 DeGraff Village, . . .	40	40	10	27				1		26		
10 Edison,	88	75	37	34						34	1	1
11 Fairfield,	90	65	20	42	1		1			34		
12 Hegbert,	110	107	85	61	3					14	1	1
13 Kildare,	100	94	22	69						37	4	
14 Kirkhoven,	135	127	68	58	3		1			45	3	1
15 Kirkhoven Village, . .	102	98	43	49	1					28	4	
16 Moyer,	118	109	77	20						12		
17 Maryseand,	123	71	18	45		3	2	1		14		5
18 Murdock Village, . . .	87	61	17	42						30		
19 Pillsbury,	100	67	25	38						25		
20 Swenoda,	117	89	42	48						35	1	1
21 Shible,	54	51	31	18	1					1	1	
22 Six Mile Grove,	87	71	23	35	8					20	10	
23 Torsing,	99	90	17	74	3		1			14	3	
24 Ford,			4	57		1				4	1	2
25 West Bank,	185	101	57	41						28	2	1
26 Hayes,	137	120	46	70						3	4	

TODD COUNTY.

The County,	5016	4199	18	29
1 Bartlett,	129	108		1
2 Bertha,	169	141		1
3 Birchdale,		80		
4 Bruce,	115	102		1
5 Burleene,	64	64		
6 Burnhamville,	243	196	1	
7 Bertha Village,	81	70		
8 Browerville Village, . .	107	91		
9 Clarissa Village,	59	45		
10 Eagle Valley,	166	143		
11 Eagle Bend Village, . .	132	106		
12 Pawn Lake,	70	58		
13 Germania,	108	96		1
14 Gordon,	221	177		
15 Grey Eagle,	204	170	1	
16 Hartford,	155	155		7
17 Hewett Village,	95	78		
18 Iona,	176	130		3
19 Kandota,	109	77		
20 Little Elk,	53	44		
21 Leslie,	167	125		1

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibition.

SWIFT COUNTY.

TODD COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

TODD COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.					LT. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid.	Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
23 Little Sauk,	201	144	71	48	15	1	1	88	27	23	1
23 Long Prairie,	142	172	41	118				54	118		
24 Long Prairie Village,	801	280	124	106	6			183	108	6	1
25 Moran,	118	91	40	40				98	45		
26 Reynolds,	162	182	82	82	4	1	1	88	53	4	3
27 Round Prairie,	150	181	55	59	5			88	47		
28 Round Prairie,	163	104	56	38	2	1	1	87	35	1	4
29 Staples, 1st Precinct,	240	166	90	69	3			98	55	2	2
30 2d Precinct,	308	214	97	88	2	1	1	95	84	3	4
31 Turtle Creek,	80	42	14	17	2			13	19		
32 Villard,	95	75	34	32	1			36	31	1	1
33 Ward,	146	144	34	97	5			41	94	6	
34 West Union,	144	112	22	64	9			31	52	16	
35 Wykeham,	127	127	54	62	1			60	58	2	3

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

The County,	1942	1885	584	948	19	5	14	1	685	797	31	23
1 Arthur,	98	78	17	48		1	2		20	47	1	2
2 Browns Valley,	199	197	121	55	8	1	1		114	47	2	1
3 Croke,	118	101	88	58			2		82	50		
4 Clifton,	75	69	18	48					24	54	5	1
5 Dollymount,	80	40	22	17					15	18	2	2
6 Folsom,	52	41	18	17	2				16	16		1
7 Leonardsville,	112	75	6	68			3		9	62	2	
8 Lake Valley,	153	149	80	108	1	2			44	78	2	2
9 Monson,	140	135	80	97	4				42	78	4	5
10 Farnell,	91	77	29	45		1			39	38		1
11 Redpath,	73	61	19	35	1		1		27	28	2	
12 Tintah,	81	77	19	48	3				19	45	2	2
13 Taylor,	123	95	34	51	1		2		84	43	3	
14 Tara,	101	80	12	63					12	62		
15 Walls,	97	73	18	49	3			1	21	43	3	2
16 Windsor,	80	40	27	8			2		30	7		
17 Wheaton,	318	278	126	142	1		1		187	106	1	4

WABASHA COUNTY.

The County,	4704	4021	1321	1006	62	4	52	9	11	88	6
1 Chester,	286	181	81	66			9				
2 Elgin,	277	241	132	92	5		2			6	
3 Gifford,	173	155	78	61	5		2			7	1
4 Glasgow,	184	95	27	55			5				
5 Greenfield,	224	199	88	103	8		2			4	
6 Hammond Village,	52	49	17	29			2				
7 Highland,	194	163	86	90	2		8	1		3	
8 Hyde Park,	89	79		32			6				1
9 Lake,	104	80		38	1	1				1	1
10 Lake City, 1st ward,	868	821	179	95	21		2			22	1
11 2d ward,	808	253	134	95	8		3			10	
12 Mazeppa,	247	241	146	62	1		1			2	1
13 Minneciaka,	183	138	70	51			1			1	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

TODD COUNTY—*Continued.*

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

WABASHA COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WABASHA COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION DISTRICT	Total	GOVERNOR.							LT. GOVERNOR.			
		ed-Male.	Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallander, Mid. Road Pop.
14 Millville Village.	43	89	14	22					15	19		
15 Mount Pleasant.	115	115	62	42					88	88		
16 Oakwood.	181	144	26	59					57	82		
17 Pepin.	136	144	71	47					71	56		
18 Plainview.	208	183	60	86					104	78		
19 Plainview Village.	291	277	149	83					164	75		
20 Wabasha, 1st ward.	192	180	88	73					84	80		
21 2d ward.	225	210	89	78					84	76		
22 3d ward.	145	118	40	59					42	50		
23 Watops.	139	109	28	50					27	56		
24 West Albany.	199	136	55	50					86	54		
25 Zumbro.	117	145	76	49					74	44		
26 Zumbro Falls Village.	60	58	36	19					38	16		

WADENA COUNTY.

The County.	
1 Aldrich.	
2 Bullard.	
3 Blueberry.	
4 Huntersville.	
5 Leaf River.	
6 Lyons.	
7 Meadow.	
8 North Germany.	
9 Orton.	
10 Red Eye.	
11 Rockwood.	
12 Shell River.	
13 Thomastown.	
14 Wadena.	
15 Wing River.	

WASECA COUNTY

The County.	1414	1447	27	7	83	1	11
1 Alton.	72	84	2	1	5		
2 Blooming Grove.	59	80	2		2		
3 Byron.	41	56	1		1	1	
4 Freedom.	106	82	4		8		1
5 Josco.	58	79	1	1	2		
6 Janesville.	68	81	2		2		
7 Janesville Village.	137	112	5		4		1
8 New Richland.	117	61					1
9 New Richland Village.	91	68					
10 Onisco.	88	112	3				1
11 St. Mary.	48	90	1		3		
12 Vivian.	65	61	1		2		
13 Waseca, 1st ward.	149	108	2	1			1
14 2d ward.	104	82	1				
15 3d ward.	61	120	1	1	8		
16 Wilton.	66	90	1	2	4		
17 Woodville.	75	71		1	2		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WABASH COUNTY—Continued.

WADENA COUNTY.																			
911	466	86	908	488	89	0	918	488	1022	981	884	788	811	481	448	440	19	7	4
179	58	5	178	58	4	.	182	55	185	175	175	160	160	51	49	45	.	.	.
18	11	.	18	12	.	.	17	11	21	18	17	16	16	11	10	10	.	.	.
88	27	5	88	29	8	1	89	30	90	75	90	78	80	26	21	27	1	.	1
0	8	2	10	9	.	.	9	11	12	18	9	9	9	7	7	8	.	.	.
42	37	2	43	39	2	.	44	38	52	41	37	35	36	41	38	41	1	1	1
27	9	8	25	10	2	1	28	11	83	28	27	26	26	11	10	9	1	1	1
22	8	1	21	9	1	.	22	8	24	19	21	17	20	10	10	10	.	.	.
44	18	2	39	24	1	.	41	20	43	39	39	31	30	21	19	19	.	.	.
.	.	.	12	6	.	1	12	7	13	11	12	8	10	7	5	6	1	.	.
67	12	1	67	12	1	.	65	12	66	57	66	62	63	9	9	9	1	.	.
66	41	1	64	41	1	.	65	41	77	71	62	57	57	38	40	39	2	1	.
81	15	.	26	13	3	1	29	14	31	32	28	26	28	14	13	11	.	.	.
61	37	2	61	34	2	.	60	35	72	68	59	56	57	66	69	29	8	1	.
212	167	11	204	169	17	1	205	172	251	233	195	169	179	181	178	168	5	2	1
47	18	1	48	18	2	.	48	18	52	51	45	38	40	18	20	19	2	.	.

WASCA COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples	Haugen, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighen, Dem-Peoples	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid. Road Pop.
The County,	5504		77	24	9	85	1		2471	1571	48	18
1 Afton,	299		32	4		2			128	75	8	
2 Baytown,	188		30			2			68	44	1	
3 Cottage Grove,	226		73	8		1			140	60	8	
4 Denmark,	173		45		2				85	43		
5 Forest Lake,	136		32	1					78	29		
6 Forest Lake Village,	64		10						38	10		
7 Grant,	229		73	1	1				77	68		
8 Lakeland,	155		46	1					72	50		
9 May,	164		38	1	1	1			76	35		
10 Marine Village,	121		34						66	18		
11 New Scandia,	278		60						181	39		1
12 Newport,	199		15	2		5			104	37	2	
13 Newport Village,	85		8	4					51	18		
14 Oakdale,	171		10	3	1	3			71	69	4	2
15 Oneka,	213		17			4			81	58		1
16 Stillwater,	274		17		2	3			84	77	8	2
17 South Stillwater, 1st ward,	95		5						39	29		2
18 South Stillwater, 2d ward,	134		10						66	39	1	
19 Woodbury,	324		4	2		2			113	68	2	
20 City of Stillwater, 1st ward, 1st Precinct,	265		8	1		2			99	115	1	
21 1st ward, 2d Precinct,	161		13	1					73	54	1	
22 1st ward, 3d Precinct,	279		2			1	1		104	96	2	1
23 2d ward, 1st Precinct,	202		3	1					91	60	1	1
24 2d ward, 2d Precinct,	272		4	1	1				99	108	1	
25 2d ward, 3d Precinct,	204		6						88	65		1
26 3d ward, 1st Precinct,	255		5			2			119	72	1	1
27 3d ward, 2d Precinct,	222		1	1					85	79	4	
28 3d ward, 3d Precinct,	239		9			2			116	71	2	

WATONWAN COUNTY.

The County,	2673	2189	1127	868	11				36	62	8
1 Adrian,	127	99	55	29					15	1	
2 Antrim,	158	94	44	38					23	2	
3 Butterfield,	88	83	59	27	1				12	1	
4 Fieldon,	150	105	42	53	2				12	5	1
5 Long Lake,	133	123	79	41					10	1	1
6 Madelia,	179	135	76	41	7				39	9	1
7 Nelson,	135	140	54	62					13	1	
8 Odin,	129	98	45	46					16	3	
9 Riverdale,	161	132	62	61	2				12	2	
10 Rosendale,	85	80	37	41					12	1	1
11 South Branch,	100	67	30	31					10	1	1
12 St. James,	135	115	50	59	2				10	1	1
13 Butterfield Village,	79	79	43	32					10	1	1
14 Madelia Village,	342	315	196	90	12				24	14	1
15 City of St. James, 1st dist.,	274	273	132	114	7				24	8	
16 2d district,	301	280	133	108	3				24	7	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples ; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WATONWAN COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WILKIN COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.						L.T. GOVERNOR.			
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid-Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	Kris, Socialist-Labor.	Smith, Rep.	Meighan, Dem-Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid-Road Pop.
The County,	1900	1668	628	837	89	8	22	1	605	604	71	10
1 Arkon,	92	78	12	61	2				15	52	4	
2 Andrea,	47	45	14	27					18	28	1	
3 Atherton,	78	60	10	38			2	1	14	81	8	
4 Bradford,	60	53	23	19	10				21	19	10	
5 Brandrup,	118	118	86	59	3		8		40	55	5	
6 Breckenridge,	384	357	150	174	4		2		149	150	7	8
7 Campbell,	176	88	52	28			1		55	17	4	1
8 Champion,	71	60	18	37					14	96		
9 Connelly,	47	41	8	28	1		5		6	24	2	
10 Deerhorn,	57	57	24	28	6				26	18		
11 Foxhome,	106	78	29	36	1	1	2		81	29	1	
12 Manston,	55	54	27	18	1		1		29	10		
13 Mitchell,	49	48	11	25			1		18	17	2	1
14 McCauleyville,	77	81	19	40					21	85		1
15 Meadows,	26	18	5	12		1			6	11	1	
16 Nordick,	50	36	12	17	1		6		11	21	2	
17 Prairieview,	77	40	26	20	1	1			28	24	2	2
18 Roberts,	48	38	23	14					25	11	1	
19 Sunnyside,	77	56	35	15	1				40	8		1
20 Tanberg,	64	53	18	38	1				16	27	4	1
21 Wolverton,	96	78	17	59	1				41	25	6	1
22 Rothsay Village,	72	58	32	30	1				33	28	2	
23 Campbell Village,	82	68	32	27	1		1		34	23	1	

WINONA COUNTY.

The County,	3672	7321	3062	3558	44	15	65	72	81	10	75	81
1 Dresbach,	82	74	36	26	2					25	2	
2 Dresbach Village,	62	51	16	26	4					19	6	
3 Elbe,	196	166	89	109	1		2			26	1	1
4 Fremont,	100	143	108	27						39		
5 Hart,	171	122	29	79	1	1				14	1	1
6 Homer,	261	206	101	88						38		
7 Hillsdale,	181	110	41	55			2			40	4	1
8 Mt. Vernon,	139	100	22	66						27	1	
9 Minnesota City Village,	64	59	24	31	1			1		28		1
10 New Hartford,	171	150	78	49						38	1	
11 Norton,	160	184	22	39	1		6			26	1	
12 Pleasant Hill,	206	153	67	64	1	2	1	1		40	8	
13 Richmond,	68	70	32	28			1			39		
14 Rollingstone,	138	9	20	77			1			77		2
15 Rollingstone Village,	59	55	6	39						39		
16 Saratoga,	131	146	90	41	3		5			39	2	8
17 St. Charles,	151	119	57	54	1					38	2	
18 St. Charles City,	387	338	201	113	1		1			51	1	1
19 Utica,	296	311	106	105	2	1	6	1		31	2	1
20 Wiscov,	179	138	71	48	3		2			32	8	
21 Wilson,	175	175	41	98			5			30	2	1
22 Warren,	196	144	54	72		1				38	5	
23 Whitewater,	177	144	66	63	2		1			36	1	
24 Winona,	68	59	24	39						33		

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican, Dem-Pro., Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WILKIN COUNTY.

WINONA COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-People, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

WINONA COUNTY—Continued.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

The County,	0034	6042	2500	2475	55	18	91	6	2	23	78	28
1 Albion,	803	201	187	102	1		1		1	34		1
2 Buffalo,	211	180	89	62	4	8	2		1	32	4	3
3 Chatham,	185	115	58	80			2			30		
4 Clearwater,	191	171	120	89	2	1	5		1	37	1	1
5 Cokato,	346	289	131	127	2	1				13		
6 Corinna,	178	150	60	68	1		8	1		15	1	
7 Frankfort,	825	278	49	211			6			49	2	
8 Franklin,	291	243	90	114	1		7	1		24	1	1
9 French Lake,	840	265	167	78			1		1	54	1	
10 Maple Lake,	163	183	62	95	1	1	8			18	1	1
11 Marysville,	232	201	55	118	1	2	5	1		31	1	
12 Middleville,	267	238	107	112	1		4		1	40	3	4
13 Monticello,	281	193	100	66	4		3		1	39	8	
14 Otsego,	278	196	97	76	1		0		1	30	1	
15 Rockford,	865	278	143	67	14	1	7	1	1	49	15	1
16 Silver Creek,	193	182	73	84		7	4	2		38		
17 Southside,	178	155	73	61	6		2			40	0	3
18 Stockholm,	807	305	125	108	1				1	39	8	
19 Victor,	271	228	129	75			4		1	18		
20 Woodland,	240	200	44	132		1	6			26		2
21 Annandale,	189	180	79	43						1		
22 Buffalo,	261	235	117	100	7		1		1	14	10	
23 Cokato,	156	146	67	71			1			14	2	1
24 Delano,	230	195	108	77			2		1	2	2	
25 Howard Lake,	185	195	104	50	8		8		1	4	7	
26 Maple Lake,	162	102	81	60			8			6		
27 Monticello,	211	185	118	54	5		1		1	37	8	
28 Montrose,	87	80	44	24			1			31		
29 Waverly,	125	105	17	82	1		1			9	8	

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peo., Democrat-Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

WINONA COUNTY—*Continued.*

WRIGHT COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples; Pro., Prohibitionist.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Total Names on Register of Electors—Males.	Total Number of Ballots Cast and Counted—Males.	GOVERNOR.					LT. GOVERNOR.
			Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem-Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem.	
								Erik, Socialist-Labor.
The County..								
1 Village of Canby.								
2 Village of Echo.								
3 Village of Hanley Falls.								
4 Village of Porter.								
5 Village of Wood Lake.								
6 Burton.								
7 Echo.								
8 Florida.								
9 Fortier.								
10 Friendship.								
11 Hammer.								
12 Hazel Run.								
13 Lisbon.								
14 Minnesota Falls.								
15 Norman.								
16 Normanla.								
17 Omo.								
18 Oshkosh.								
19 Otis.								
20 Posen.								
21 Sandnes.								
22 Sioux Agency.								
23 Stony Run.								
24 Swede Prairie.								
25 Tyro.								
26 Wergeland.								
27 Wood Lake.								

ELECTION RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Rep., Republican ; Dem-Peoples, Democrat-Peoples , Pro., Prohibitionist.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES POLLED FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.
Rep., Republican; Dem., Democrat; Peoples, Pro., Prohibitionist.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.										LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				SEC. OF STATE.		
	Total Names on Regis- ter of Electors— Males.	Total Names on Regis- ter of Electors— Females.	Total Number of Bal- lots Cast and Count- ed—Males.	Total Number of Bal- lots Cast and Count- ed—Females.	Van Sant, Rep.	Lind, Dem.	Peoples.	Haugan, Pro.	Fairchild, Mid. Road Pop.	Lucas, Social-Dem. Labor.	Smith, Rep.	McGhee, Dem. Peoples.	Wilkinson, Pro.	Wallinder, Mid. Road Pop.	Hanson, Rep.	Neary, Dem- Peoples.	Carlisle, Pro.
Aitkin.	1851	24	1387	28	707	461		11	8	8	888	299	28	10	981	281	24
Anoka.	2734	424	2311	87	1249	635		24	18	81	1371	670	86	7	1388	627	54
Becker.	8573	442	8131	211	4138	1201		88	1	1	1614	871	130	25	1604	831	188
Beltrami.	2190	75	2115	34	1094	1017		29	9	9	1147	752	48	25	1207	715	59
Benton.	2025	1827	198	480	732	813		11	18	8	778	742	20	8	770	650	21
Big Stone.	2150	590	1560	577	814	878		61	11	20	1008	708	85	21	1011	687	105
Blue Earth.	7814	940	6874	733	3136	2817		145	20	14	8394	2484	188	85	9454	2403	200
Brown.	4044	145	3899	284	1257	1991		25	10	24	1532	1694	88	19	1585	1624	49
Carlton.	2257	123	2134	110	888	1070		15	7	8	1679	1321	19	8	1725	1292	22
Cass.	2004	890	1114	180	846	1040		8	4	1	911	487	25	21	1835	473	84
Chippewa.	2838	290	2548	4	1067	1142		49	14	1	1505	619	59	16	1851	771	81
Chisago.	8464	96	8368	107	4121	1466		25	11	4	2127	408	87	6	2240	425	87
Clay.	3978	182	3796	225	1438	1718		9	17	8	1646	1381	138	83	1849	1221	120
Cook.	212	99	840	53	64	64			1	1	80	57	6		82	56	2
Cottonwood.	2512	604	2138	823	1079	872		96	11	6	1242	620	61	12	1285	588	70
Crow Wing.	8558	244	8314	185	4181	1094		84	17	12	1618	857	57	27	1652	859	60
Dakota.	8154	609	7545	870	1668	2240		75	17	15	1717	1619	887	24	1773	2047	181
Dodge.	1816	1371	6450	370	1300	1831		122	40	9	1488	688	163	25	1545	540	172
Douglas.	4425	537	3888	863	1498	1807		40	9	1	1655	1396	82	22	1779	1322	78
Fairbault.	6989	228	6762	3	3247	1914		157	6	22	2984	1047	275	16	2731	907	225
Fillmore.	4819	283	4596	3	2046	1846		106	6	8	3359	1631	199	13	3445	1475	206
Freeborn.	7464	228	7236	4	4160	1383		126	6	10	2567	1003	174	14	2650	801	187
Goodhue.	4706	60	4646	4	4160	1918		122	6	24	4456	1496	141	10	4471	1388	157
Grant.	2115	4878	1627	2115	700	859		53	78	13	887	549	73	15	4471	1388	157
Hennepin.	8909	2004	6905	1100	21115	20534		537	78	503	2269	1043	95	213	2536	1611	180
Houston.	2132	158	1980	98	1556	971		64	2	177	1675	965	65	8	1690	941	64
Hubbard.	2579	196	2376	101	825	630		9	8	10	884	478	28	15	901	508	84
Itasca.	2115	403	1712	811	1058	1038		14	8	7	1246	600	58	28	1387	556	54
Jackson.	8428	798	7626	811	1690	1821		6	2	8	648	444	9	9	613	467	14
Jones.	1069	124	945	708	1433	1802		45	6	3	1000	1065	66	15	1657	1040	64
Kandiyohi.	4253	639	3606	607	1822	1755		43	6	2	2070	1447	77	20	2187	1346	95

[illegible]

Kittson	787	628	45	12	805	665	1080	971	781	670	673	699	607	618	291	281	20
Lac qui Parle	1760	762	100	29	1825	824	2178	1080	1459	1591	1567	1567	1591	895	61	28	81
Lake	609	802	27	12	806	881	708	670	1557	1739	1664	1908	1598	216	15	40	81
Le Sueur	2021	204	50	12	1999	2058	2894	2768	1887	1739	1799	1799	1898	1919	29	20	22
Lincoln	765	602	60	48	798	631	1061	982	738	711	701	701	984	618	29	41	82
Lyon	1781	952	87	48	1767	1004	2088	1968	1656	1505	1578	1638	983	946	47	63	19
McLeod	1590	1718	70	17	1853	1735	1967	1718	1456	1811	1820	1542	1400	1451	100	21	28
Marshall	1340	1380	77	20	1388	1388	1957	1788	1240	1153	1155	1181	1093	1096	21	21	28
Martin	1876	1901	205	10	1730	1951	2088	1815	1562	1405	1398	1455	1455	1384	87	81	47
Meeker	1846	1481	104	17	1901	1445	2039	2028	1665	1535	1619	1592	1411	1556	50	84	24
Miller	1000	878	58	14	1097	985	1198	1051	927	836	861	887	887	855	32	40	82
Mille Lac	1900	1936	66	15	1827	1968	2350	2250	1759	1838	1614	1916	1839	1867	48	24	82
Morrison	2841	1243	58	29	2917	1253	8284	2882	2711	2450	2450	2127	1014	1072	38	85	43
Murray	1218	911	58	28	1928	940	1472	1174	1160	1051	1058	917	875	876	29	18	28
Nicollet	1608	998	47	6	1620	967	1828	1605	1498	1856	1898	1060	977	994	20	17	28
Nobles	1555	1138	126	28	1648	1154	1846	1694	1588	1424	1390	1100	1065	1066	88	30	25
Norman	1882	1053	217	28	1459	1181	1790	1578	1281	1171	1284	1328	1219	1199	30	25	27
Norman	2861	1894	123	28	2744	1735	8425	2707	2580	2484	2484	1821	1548	1582	41	24	96
Otter Tail	9182	8404	830	85	8412	8982	4704	4282	8117	2944	2947	2947	8472	8588	155	110	10
Pine	1021	795	84	12	918	642	1285	1141	971	930	917	777	688	709	20	22	67
Pipestone	1019	768	89	7	1084	756	1185	983	978	925	914	684	636	653	36	64	22
Polk	2567	2724	176	77	2688	2811	8565	8180	2359	2707	2318	9107	2987	2749	98	64	67
Pope	1689	536	55	20	1744	589	1885	1732	1549	1421	1494	1090	10174	10301	822	216	15
Ramsey	15570	11890	514	151	14401	11293	18867	17135	14036	14223	13678	10900	1287	1198	38	48	84
Red Lake	720	1276	60	16	772	1201	1806	1089	622	505	578	1335	1287	1198	38	48	84
Redwood	2040	980	90	16	2046	1000	2272	2002	1808	1717	1731	1004	875	905	40	88	88
Renville	2961	1460	142	48	2710	1561	8104	2730	2476	2348	2319	1547	1800	1446	70	61	55
Rice	2988	1701	154	41	2888	1738	8810	2883	2814	2490	2492	1728	1561	1812	54	96	98
Rock	1168	591	68	7	1186	610	1331	1178	1140	1082	1072	565	542	547	10	6	7
Roseau	1582	549	80	21	612	572	809	730	547	501	464	610	549	558	18	16	14
St. Louis	8011	4713	210	142	8177	4754	9898	8856	7721	7406	7197	4692	4216	4848	206	134	182
Scott	871	1904	25	61	961	1721	1805	1142	881	823	806	1555	1382	1440	47	16	19
Sherburne	858	880	41	13	882	897	982	914	822	775	798	886	840	885	19	16	19
Sibley	1756	1341	32	12	1704	1424	2078	1800	1461	1394	1401	1891	1263	1211	54	85	21
Stearns	2278	4681	114	56	2227	4684	8648	8848	2190	2084	1092	1415	4015	4081	88	72	64
Steele	1756	1350	62	7	1777	1398	1843	1733	1700	1557	1555	1297	1127	1179	21	16	25
Stevens	970	712	41	12	992	751	1180	1058	922	877	864	769	706	798	27	16	25
Swift	1259	1184	60	25	1319	1172	1728	1526	1166	1067	1114	1219	1180	1159	85	65	81
Todd	2186	1578	185	10	2201	1667	2650	2340	2082	1981	1916	1639	1555	1539	61	86	22
Traverse	696	791	43	16	682	824	1044	921	622	575	581	778	708	747	49	64	20
Wabasha	1947	1549	88	20	1991	1548	2490	2002	1871	1732	1728	1456	1296	1820	28	21	7
Wadena	908	483	89	6	916	488	1022	981	884	788	811	481	449	449	49	20	4
Wasca	1647	1268	44	18	1671	1298	1882	1709	1514	1402	1380	1210	1089	1118	28	27	28
Washington	2901	1424	60	87	2955	1406	8650	2998	8462	2306	2349	1362	1219	1279	41	88	5
Watonswan	1867	639	60	4	1868	530	1387	1345	1291	1197	1188	579	534	521	14	5	6
Wilkin	750	696	64	18	731	684	1014	864	702	684	658	700	649	650	39	73	16
Winona	8120	3514	76	84	8172	8457	4257	8444	2810	2810	2780	8221	8010	8062	79	57	57
Wright	2968	2112	92	41	3040	2137	8508	8231	2810	2721	2775	2176	2048	2058	66	45	88
Yellow Medicine	1568	864	118	16	1801	900	1490	1758	1406	1386	1359	1050	967	998	46	87	28
Totals	174988	121680	8840	2194	138091	128446	216128	192427	166188	157967	156254	123000	112788	114738	4836	9454	2908

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOV. 6, 1900.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Tawney, Rep.	Brown, Dem. Peo.
Dodge,	1,474	904
Pillmore,	8,428	1,968
Freeborn,	2,767	1,218
Houston,	1,646	1,191
Mower,	2,588	1,580
Olmsted,	2,720	2,068
Steele,	1,771	1,674
Wabasha,	1,920	1,916
Waseca,	1,621	1,486
Winona,	2,869	4,275
Totals,	23,112	18,130

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	McCleary, Rep.	Mathews, Dem-Peo.	Works, Pro.
Blue Earth,	8,632	2,510	204
Brown,	1,722	1,662	40
Chippewa,	1,896	806	65
Cottonwood,	1,830	688	174
Faribault,	2,906	1,008	72
Jackson,	1,786	1,059	66
Lac qui Parle,	1,632	825	42
Lincoln,	750	701	86
Lyon,	1,601	1,211	195
Martin,	1,741	1,375	59
Murray,	1,310	929	54
Nicollet,	1,668	968	137
Nobles,	1,618	1,158	42
Pipestone,	1,041	783	94
Redwood,	2,024	1,065	64
Rock,	1,194	604	62
Watsonwan,	1,413	538	129
Yellow Medicine,	1,581	948	
Totals,	30,558	18,963	1,604

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Heatwole, Rep.	Schaller, Dem-Peo.	Lowe, Midr'd-Pop.
Carver,	1,757	1,355	78
Dakota,	2,055	1,980	81
Goodhue,	4,828	1,381	24
Le Sueur,	1,073	2,141	81
McLeod,	1,060	1,779	80
Meeker,	2,114	1,371	119
Renville,	2,702	1,467	87
Rice,	2,686	1,828	19
Scott,	1,048	1,840	
Sibley,	1,908	1,341	
Totals,	23,110	16,498	432

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE—*Continued.*

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Stevens, Rep.	Stone, Dem-Peo.	Scanlan, Pro.
Chisago,	2,199	501	
Isanti,	1,835	616	63
Kanebec,	611	254	17
Ramsey,	14,470	11,906	568
Washington,	2,707	1,520	69
Totals,	21,822	14,886	717

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

County.	Fletcher, Rep.	Stockwell, Dem.	Johnson, Soc-Labor.	Hirshfield, Soc-Dem.	Phillips, Ind-Pro.
Hennepin,	24,724	14,299	992	725	968
Totals,	24,724	14,299	992	725	968

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Morris, Rep.	Truelson, Dem-Peo.	Seberger, Midr'd Pop.	Johnson, Soc-Labor.
Aitkin,	910	844	9	11
Anoka,	1,488	616	12	22
Beltrami,	1,242	768	47	24
Benton,	813	968	14	10
Carlton,	1,027	549	14	14
Cass,	977	531	22	25
Cook,	87	67	1	8
Crow Wing,	1,677	874	35	35
Hubbard,	967	484	28	20
Itasca,	606	463	7	15
Lake,	555	412	2	29
Mille Lacs,	1,084	410	28	26
Morrison,	1,842	1,984	35	40
Pine,	1,080	790	15	27
St. Louis,	7,641	5,758	135	191
Sherburne,	909	416	22	10
Stearns,	2,677	4,522	122	85
Todd,	2,153	1,976	64	54
Wadena,	868	517	14	10
Wright,	8,060	2,170	45	27
Totals,	81,792	24,219	671	628

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE—*Continued.*

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Eddy, Rep.	Daly, Dem.-Pro.	Aaker, Pro.	Boen, Referendum.
Becker,	1,681	964	147	24
Big Stone,	1,019	780	98	12
Clay,	1,782	1,204	282	24
Douglas,	1,750	1,408	85	12
Grant,	971	547	78	17
Kandiyohi,	2,151	1,401	98	13
Kittson,	814	684	40	19
Marshall,	1,888	1,050	58	12
Norman,	1,880	1,004	382	17
Otter Tail,	8,018	8,628	618	179
Polk,	2,759	2,714	261	88
Pope,	1,797	535	51	15
Red Lake,	879	1,222	60	12
Roseau,	672	525	20	8
Stevens,	614	811	61	14
Swift,	1,284	1,191	59	13
Traverse,	729	798	58	8
Wilkin,	775	681	82	12
Totals,	25,738	21,012	2,488	448

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOV. 6, 1900.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	H. R. Brill.	W. L. Kelly.	E. M. Card.
Ramsey county	22,590	21,417	2,530

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	C. B. Elliott.	J. W. Arcander.
Hennepin county	23,923	17,824

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	D. B. Searle.
Benton county	1,010
Douglas county	1,923
Mille Lacs county	1,082
Morrison county	2,448
Otter Tail county	4,886
Stearns county	5,534
Todd county	2,611
Clay county	2,081
Becker county	1,884
Wadena county	859
Total	23,798

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	B. F. Webber.
Lyon county	2,019
Redwood county	2,189
Brown county	2,454
Nicollet county	1,893
Lincoln county	1,106
Total	9,720

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Nathan Kingsley.
Fillmore county	4,139
Freeborn county	3,814
Houston county	1,977
Mower county	3,608
Total	13,528

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	W. S. McClenahan.	G. W. Holland.
Aitkin county	901	868
Itasca county	715	508
Crow Wing county	1,468	1,205
Hubbard county	974	526
Beltrami county	1,149	918
Cass county	943	597
Total	6,149	4,102

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	S. A. Flaherty.	F. J. Steidl.
Big Stone county	1,045	786
Grant county	855	713
Pope county	1,626	712
Stevens county	1,048	757
Traverse county	441	1,116
Wilkin county	731	734
Total	5,746	4,788

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

General Election held Nov. 8th, 1898.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS FOR SENATORS.

First District—Houston county.	
E. K. Roverud, R.....	1,356
Joseph Vassin, D.....	1,020
Second District—Winona county.	
R. B. Basford, R.....	2,694
P. Fitzpatrick, D.....	3,183
Third District—Wabasha county.	
Allen J. Greer, R.....	2,219
Andrew French, D.....	1,556
Fourth District—Olmsted county.	
Joseph Underleak, R.....	2,634
A. Bierman, D.....	1,553
Fifth District—Fillmore county.	
R. E. Thompson, R.....	2,495
T. H. Morgan, D.....	1,202
Sixth District—Mower county.	
S. Sweningsen, R.....	2,185
Seventh District—Dodge county.	
Samuel Lord, R.....	1,225
Eighth District—Steele county.	
W. A. Sperry, R.....	1,221
Wm. Gausewitz, D.....	1,430
Ninth District—Freeborn county.	
T. V. Knatvold, R.....	1,942
H. C. Nelson, D.....	783
Tenth District—Waseca county.	
E. E. Colleston, R.....	1,167
Peter McGovern, D.....	1,373
Eleventh District—Blue Earth county.	
Clifford L. Benedict, R.....	3,463
Twelfth District—Faribault county.	
George D. McArthur, R.....	2,267
David H. Morse, D.....	780
Thirteenth District—Martin and Watonwan counties.	
H. H. Dunn, R.....	1,819
Wm. Viesselman, D.....	2,089
Fourteenth District—Jackson and Cottonwood counties.	
Alexander J. Fiddes, R.....	1,558
Emil J. Mellicke, D.-P.....	1,937
Fifteenth District—Nobles and Murray counties.	
Daniel Shell, R.....	1,838
John Butler, D.....	1,608

Sixteenth District—Rock and Pipestone counties.	
H. J. Miller, R.....	1,782
Joseph Willers, D.....	817
Seventeenth District, Lincoln, Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties.	
Louis H. Schellbach, R.....	2,852
Edwin S. Reishus, D-P.....	2,288
Eighteenth District—Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties.	
Charles Halvorson, R.....	2,076
H. E. Hoard, D-P.....	1,692
Nineteenth District—Redwood and Brown counties.	
George W. Somerville, R.....	2,787
W. R. Hodges, D-P.....	1,641
Twentieth District—Nicollet county.	
J. S. Carlson, R.....	1,151
John A. Johnson, D.....	1,641
Twenty-first District—Sibley county.	
C. J. Larson, R.....	1,415
E. L. Welch, D.....	1,327
Twenty-second District—Renville county.	
Charles H. Nixon, R.....	1,916
Timothy O'Connor, D.....	1,583
Twenty-third District—Meeker county.	
Peter E. Hanson, R.....	1,450
Chas. A. Dart, D.....	1,469
Twenty-fourth District—McLeod county.	
W. W. Sivright, R.....	1,811
A. N. Smith, D.....	1,359
Twenty-fifth District—Carver county.	
Charles G. Halgren, R.....	1,146
Frederick E. Du Toit, D.....	1,313
Frederick Itlis, P.....	233
Twenty-sixth District—Scott county.	
Julius A. Collier, D.....	1,187
Henry Nicolini, R.....	628
R. J. Faricy, P.....	774
Twenty-seventh District—Le Sueur county.	
Job W. Lloyd, R.....	1,718
M. R. Everett, D.....	2,172
Twenty-eighth District—Rice county.	
A. W. Stockton, R.....	2,277
O. F. Brand, D.....	1,635
Twenty-ninth District—Goodhue county.	
Wm. B. Dickey, R.....	3,600
Thirtieth District—Dakota county.	
D. F. Akin, R.....	654
James Hunter, P.....	320
Albert Schaller, D.....	2,265
Thirty-first District—Washington county.	
Ernest L. Hospes, R.....	2,065
John O'Brien, D.....	1,505
Thirty-second District—Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties.	
L. H. McKusick, R.....	3,064

Thirty-third District—First and Second Wards, St. Paul.

T. D. Sheehan, R.....	2,487
Edward Peterson, P.....	1,085
M. A. Pederson, D.....	108

Thirty-fourth District—Third, Ninth and part of Eighth Ward, St. Paul.

J. Watson Smith, R.....	2,149
Richard S. McNamee, D.....	2,181
Peter Arvidson, P.....	156

Thirty-fifth District—Fifth and Sixth Wards, St. Paul.

Ferdinand Barto, R.....	1,947
John H. Ives, D.....	2,027
Edward A. Oakley, P.....	95

Thirty-sixth District—Fourth, Seventh, and part of Eighth Ward, St. Paul.

Hiler H. Horton, R.....	2,777
John E. Stryker, D.....	1,890
Andrew Rankin, P.....	121

Thirty-seventh District—Part of Eighth Ward, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, St. Paul.

A. R. McGill, R.....	2,004
Franklin H. Ellerbe, D.....	1,325
George R. Whitcomb, P.....	144

Thirty-eighth District—First Ward and part of Third Ward, Minneapolis.

Geo. W. Meyer, R.....	1,437
John T. McGowan, D.....	2,240

Thirty-ninth District—Second and Ninth Wards, Minneapolis, and Town of St. Anthony.

Fred B. Snyder, R.....	2,583
Frank F. Lenhart, D.....	2,027

Fortieth District—Fourth ward, Minneapolis.

E. G. Potter, R.....	2,143
Wm. Baldwin, D.....	880

Forty-first District—Fifth and Sixth wards, Minneapolis.

G. P. Wilson, R.....	3,347
John Peterson, D.....	2,172

Forty-second District—Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Minneapolis, and village Edina and towns Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie and village and town Excelsior, Hennepin county.

Gustav Theden, R.....	2,722
S. A. Stockwell, D-P.....	2,932

Forty-third District—Eighth and Thirteenth wards, Minneapolis, and towns Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrista, Maple Grove, Orono and villages Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, West Minneapolis, Minnetonka Beach and Wayzata, Hennepin county.

Edward E. Smith, R.....	2,310
John M. Barrett, D.....	1,507
Edward M. Tousley, P.....	159

Forty-fourth District—Part of Third ward, and Tenth ward, Minneapolis, and villages Crystal, Robbinsdale, Osseo, and towns Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan, Hennepin county.

Lowell E. Jepson, R.....	2,392
Jay E. Nash, D.....	2,088

Forty-fifth District—Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties, excepting Seventh ward, St. Cloud.

Henry F. Barker, R.....	3,013
John Coleman, D.....	2,524

Forty-sixth District—Wright county.

E. T. Chilton, R.....	2,554
Johnston Mealey, D.....	1,850

Forty-seventh District—Benton county, Seventh ward, St. Cloud, in Sherburne county, city of St. Cloud and towns St. Cloud and Le Sauk, in Stearns county.

Ripley B. Brower, R.....	1,816
Chas. F. Ladner, D.....	1,283

Forty-eighth District—Morrison and Crow Wing counties.

W. M. Fuller, R.....	2,165
C. B. Buckman, I.-R.....	3,012

Forty-ninth District—Seventh and Eighth wards, city of Duluth, county of St. Louis, and all that part of township forty-nine north, of range fifteen west, not embraced in said city; all of township fifty north, of range fifteen west, and all that part of the county of St. Louis lying to the westward of the range line or the same extended between ranges fifteen and sixteen west, in said county.

E. B. Hawkins, R.....	1,872
Alfred Merritt, P.....	1,710

Fiftieth District—Third, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Duluth, county of St. Louis, and that part of said county outside the city of Duluth and lying between the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen and the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen, in said county.

F. B. Daugherty, R.....	1,673
A. G. Kingston, D.....	1,306

Fifty-first District—Counties of Lake and Cook, the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis, and all that part of said county not within said city, and lying to the eastward of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen, or the same extended, in said county.

Frank E. Searle, R.....	1,675
Chas. O. Baldwin, D.-P.....	1,806

Fifty-second District—Carlton, Aitkin, Itasca and Cass counties.

C. C. McCarthy, R.....	2,706
W. H. Skemp, D.....	1,288

Fifty-third District—Hubbard, Wadena and Todd counties.

J. D. Jones, R.....	3,045
J. H. Sheets.....	2,362

Fifty-fourth District—Stearns county, except city of St. Cloud, and towns of St. Cloud and Le Sauk.

Valentine Batz, D.....	2,850
Henry Keller, I.-D.....	1,734

Fifty-fifth District—Kandiyohi county.

L. O. Thorpe, R.....	1,284
O. N. Grue, P.....	1,616

Fifty-sixth District—Swift and Big Stone counties.		
E. T. Young, R.....		1,983
C. W. Stanton, D.....		1,669
Fifty-seventh District—Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties.		
Edwin J. Jones, R.....		2,097
T. K. Mork.....		1,877
Fifty-eighth District—Pope and Douglas counties.		
Charles P. Reeves, R.....		3,331
Fifty-ninth District—Otter Tail county.		
M. J. Daly, P.....		1,414
J. T. Johnson, R.....		1,322
Nils Haagensohn.....		170
O. T. Lind.....		332
Sixtieth District—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties.		
John H. Smith, R.....		3,343
Nathaniel I. Burnett, P.....		2,418
Sixty-first District—Norman, Beltrami and Red Lake counties.		
O. H. Myran, R.....		2,793
H. E. Ives, P.....		1,763
Sixty-second District—Polk county.		
J. J. Ryder, R.....		2,120
Arny Grundysen, P.....		1,861
Sixty-third District—Marshall, Roseau and Kittson counties.		
Andrew Grindeland, R.....		1,791
John E. Ostrum, D.....		1,125
Hans B. Imsdahl, P.....		884

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election held Nov. 6th, 1900.

First District—Houston county. One Representative.		
J. E. Bosworth, R.....		1,714
P. V. Ryan, D.....		1,081
Second District—Winona county. Three Representatives.		
First District—		
I. H. Moore, R.....		1,161
P. H. Gainey, D.....		1,395
Second District—		
F. B. Martin, R.....		1,021
Theo. Sikorski, D.....		1,305
Third District—		
W. B. Anderson, R.....		1,221
Frank Lemmer, D.....		1,010
Third District—Wabasha county. One Representative.		
L. O. Cooke, R.....		1,999
J. F. McGovern, D.....		1,863
Fourth District—Olmsted county. Two Representatives.		
Henry R. Hymes, R.....		2,507
Avery K. Bush, R.....		2,587
John M. Duell, D.....		1,915
W. G. Scott, D.....		1,612

Fifth District—Fillmore county. Two Representatives.

J. H. Burns, R.....	3,005
C. D. Allen, R.....	2,598
S. M. Wilder, D.....	2,011
Arne Arneson, D.....	1,915

Sixth District—Mower county. Two Representatives.

First District—	
W. A. Nolan, R.....	1,241
O. G. Anderson, P.....	828
Second District—	
Geo. W. W. Harden, R.....	1,240
Charles F. Cook, P.....	1,132

Seventh District—Dodge county. One Representative.

Peter J. Schwarg, R.....	1,562
A. A. Aaby, I.....	466
Frank Carpenter, Pro.....	311

Eighth District—Steele county. One Representative.

J. R. Morley, R.....	1,798
Leonard Virtue, D.....	1,597

Ninth District—Freeborn county. Two Representatives.

Gunwold Johnsrud, R.....	2,766
W. W. Galt, R.....	2,402
And. O. Styve, P.....	881
W. H. Miller, P.....	819

Tenth District—Waseca county. One Representative.

G. E. Brubacker, R.....	1,075
Reymond Doyle, D.....	1,439

Eleventh District—Blue Earth county. Three Representatives.

Nels Nyquist, R.....	3,345
Geo. K. Wilder, R.....	3,448
Geo. W. Norman, R.....	3,275
E. T. Champlin, D-P.....	2,692
W. L. Comstock, D-P.....	2,677
Charles O'Connor, D-P.....	2,327

Twelfth District—Faribault county. One Representative.

J. A. Armstrong, R.....	2,562
S. H. Hall, D.....	1,570

Thirteenth District—Martin and Watonwan counties. Two Representatives.

Thomas Torson, R.....	2,931
W. A. Hinton, R.....	2,542
Peter Olsson, P.....	2,072
F. A. Veltum, P.....	1,698

Fourteenth District—Jackson and Cottonwood counties. Two Representatives.

First District—	
W. A. Potter, R.....	1,132
J. K. Moen, D.....	903
Second District—	
D. L. Riley, R.....	1,600
W. V. King, D-P.....	1,241

Fifteenth District—Nobles and Murray counties. One Representative.

H. C. Grass, R.....	2,932
L. C. Long, D-P.....	2,245

Sixteenth District—Rock and Pipestone counties. One Representative.

J. H. Nichols, R.....	2,132
Sam. D. Nelson, P.....	1,629

Seventeenth District—Lincoln, Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties. Two Representatives.

John G. Schutz, R.....	3,681
Charles W. Stites, R.....	3,829
D. H. Evans, P.-D.....	2,588
Chr. Christianson, P.-D.....	2,547

Eighteenth District—Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties. Two Representatives.

First District—	
J. F. Jacobson, R.....	1,551
John Maguire, D.....	1,257
Second District—	
Jacob O. Haugland, R.....	1,325
Philip Kief, D.....	556
O. H. Arntzen, P.....	390

Nineteenth District—Redwood and Brown counties. Two Representatives.

First District—	
S. D. Peterson, R.....	1,805
A. C. Ochs, D.....	1,084
Second District—	
James A. Larson, R.....	2,482

Twentieth District—Nicollet county. One Representative.

J. B. Bean, R.....	1,690
Joseph Wild, D.....	1,021

Twenty-first District—Sibley county. One Representative.

Fred Lander, R.....	1,689
E. S. H. Johnson, D.....	1,609

Twenty-second District—Renville county. Two Representatives.

M. J. Dowling, R.....	2,594
Gunerius Peterson, R.....	1,860
M. B. Foster, P.....	1,629
H. A. Peterson, P.....	1,454

Twenty-third District—Meeker county. One Representative.

John W. Torry, R.....	1,856
Aug. Johnson, P.....	1,653

Twenty-fourth District—McLeod county. One Representative.

Adolph A. Mielke, R.....	1,769
John H. Dorsey, D.....	1,813

Twenty-fifth District—Carver county. One Representative.

George W. Ocobock, R.....	1,749
August F. Truwe, D.....	1,416

Twenty-sixth District—Scott county. One Representative.

Dennis J. Dealy, D.....	1,530
John B. Ries, R.....	1,421

Twenty-seventh District—Le Sueur county. Two Representatives.

Herbert E. Blair, R.....	2,010
Henry Denzer, R.....	1,781
W. R. Mahood, D.....	2,016
M. J. Feeney, D.....	2,063

Twenty-eighth District—Rice county. Two Representatives.

A. B. Kelly, R.....	2,509
Fred Lemke, R.....	2,276
B. F. Miller, D.....	1,665
P. F. Ruge, D.....	1,651
E. B. Ford, P.....	578

Twenty-ninth District—Goodhue county. Three Representatives.

Albert G. Scherf, R.....	1,969
Chr. Von Wald, R.....	1,602
S. B. Barteau, R.....	1,119
A. C. Gloisaker, D.....	824
C. F. Hjermstad, D.....	586
O. H. Braaten, D.....	357

Thirtieth District—Dakota county. Two Representatives.

G. L. Lytle, R.....	1,740
E. A. Whitford, R.....	1,971
John Pennington, D.....	1,808
Wm. Cadzow, D.....	1,567
P. W. Dilley, Pro.....	208
H. B. Cluse, Pro.....	135

Thirty-first District—Washington county. Two Representatives.

T. H. Hillary, R.....	2,584
Aug. F. Neubauer, R.....	2,135
D. J. Houley, D.....	1,617
A. A. Davis, P.....	1,229

Thirty-second District—Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. Two Representatives.

J. C. Pope.....	3,337
E. W. Stark.....	3,566
Archie Peers.....	1,790

Thirty-third District—First and Second wards, St. Paul. Two Representatives.

W. W. Dunn, R.....	3,332
Joseph A. Jackson, R.....	3,112
J. O. Cederberg, P.....	1,612
B. P. Butler, Pro.....	469
J. A. Holmberg, D.....	338

Thirty-fourth District—Third, Ninth and part of Eighth wards, St. Paul. Three Representatives.

First District—	
Andrew Holm, R.....	703
J. H. Hoffmann, D.....	570
Second District—	
O. H. Oace, R.....	1,150
William Butler, D.....	1,591
H. J. Bille, Pro.....	51
Third District—	
Walter Nelson, R.....	652
James Rochford, D.....	564
Geo. H. Lueders, D.....	175

Thirty-fifth District—Fifth and Sixth wards, St. Paul. Two Representatives.

First District—	
Peter Thauwald, R.....	1,169
Philip Martin, D.....	1,457
J. N. Sheire, P.....	37
*Second District—	
Chas. S. Schurman, R.....	1,100
Samuel Deering, D.....	1,023

Thirty-sixth District—Fourth, Seventh and part of Eighth wards, St. Paul. Two Representatives.

First District—	
F. M. Catlin, R.....	1,153
Jas. R. Hickey, D.....	1,345
Leo Cornick.....	23
Second District—	
Rukard Hurd, R.....	2,399
C. D. West, D.....	1,016
W. W. Nicholas.....	52

*Note—The correct number of votes cast for Chas. S. Schurman, R., is 1,268, and Samuel Deering, D., is 1,148.

Thirty-seventh District—Part of Eighth ward, Tenth and Eleventh wards, St. Paul, and Ramsey county. Two Representatives.

First District—	
Alvin Rowe, R.....	728
George F. A. C. E. Umland, D.....	791
Second District—	
W. W. Rich, R.....	1,988
W. A. Powers, D.....	639

Thirty-eighth District—First ward and part of Third ward, Minneapolis. Two Representatives.

Clarence A. Warren, R.....	1,687
Edwin C. Foster, R.....	1,487
Patrick F. Herbert, D.....	1,903
Charles Fust, D.....	1,834
Joseph Ingenhutt, P.....	306

Thirty-ninth District—Second and Ninth wards, Minneapolis, and town of St. Anthony. Two Representatives.

J. C. Sweet, R.....	2,997
Portius C. Deming, R.....	2,759
Matthias Lellmann, D.....	2,204
Syl. G. Brown, D.....	2,222

Fortieth District—Fourth ward, Minneapolis. Two Representatives.

Sherman I. Smith, R.....	3,642
Wm. P. Roberts, R.....	3,200
Chas. G. Van Wert.....	1,523

Forty-first District—Fifth and Sixth wards, Minneapolis. Four Representatives.

J. L. Dobbin, R.....	4,325
Loran C. Stephenson, R.....	4,290
Samuel Morris, Jr., R.....	4,228
W. D. Washburn, Jr., R.....	4,168
Paul Gyllsturn, D.....	2,445
C. M. Ferro, D.....	2,271
Geo. E. Nord, D.....	1,962
Philip Carlin, D.....	2,128

Forty-second District—Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Minneapolis, and village Edina and towns Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie and village and town Excelsior, Hennepin county. Two Representatives.

James A. Peterson, R.....	3,971
Jay W. Phillips, R.....	3,637
P. H. Harris, D.....	2,778
Marvin P. McInnery, D.....	2,636

Forty-third District—Eighth and Thirteenth wards, Minneapolis, and towns Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrista, Maple Grove, Orono and villages Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, West Minneapolis, Minnetonka Beach and Wayzata, Hennepin county. Two Representatives.

Carlton L. Wallace, R.....	4,977
Lawrence H. Johnson, R.....	4,393
John J. McHale, D.....	2,075

Forty-fourth District—Part of Third ward, and Tenth ward, Minneapolis, and villages Crystal, Robbinsdale, Osseo, and towns Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan, Hennepin county. Two Representatives.

Geo. W. Armstrong, R.....	3,039
Frank S. Lane, R.....	2,557
Edward Egan, D.....	2,418
W. J. Von der Weyer, D.....	2,198

Forty-fifth District—Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties, excepting Seventh ward, St. Cloud. Three Representatives.

N. K. Hunt, R.....	4,313
Emmet Mark, R.....	4,151
Henry Lee, R.....	4,547
Nels N. Nelson, D.....	2,724
Charles Swanson, P.....	296

Forty-sixth District—Wright county. Two Representatives.

Frank Swanson, R.....	2,931
John T. Alley, R.....	2,819
Henry K. Kelley, D.....	2,346
Peter G. Skold, D.....	1,974

Forty-seventh District—Benton county, Seventh ward, St. Cloud, in Sherburne county, city of St. Cloud, and towns St. Cloud and Le Sauk, in Stearns county. One Representative.

John J. McGregor, R.....	1,724
Oscar Daggett, D.....	1,620

Forty-eighth District—Morrison and Crow Wing counties. Two representatives.

A. F. Ferris, R.....	3,489
Joel Smith, R.....	2,925
Werner Hemstead, D.....	2,963
J. M. Jarboe, D.....	2,350

Forty-ninth District—Seventh and Eighth wards, city of Duluth, and all that part of township forty-nine north, of range fifteen west, not embraced in said city; all of township fifty north, of range fifteen west, and all that part of the county of St. Louis lying to the westward of the range line or the same extended between ranges fifteen and sixteen west, in said county. Two Representatives.

Geo. J. Mallory, R.....	3,481
E. F. Alford, R.....	2,561
William E. McEwen, D-P.....	2,068
Geo. Skinner, D-P.....	1,476
Erik S. Eriksson.....	216

Fiftieth District—Third, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Duluth, and all that part of said county outside the city of Duluth and lying between the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen and the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen, in said county. Two Representatives.

T. M. Pugh, R.....	2,175
Andrew Miller, R.....	1,906
Saml. F. Sniveley, D.....	1,677
Saml. M. Kielley, D.....	1,330

Fifty-first District—Counties of Lake and Cook, the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Duluth, and all that part of said county not within said city, and lying to the eastward of the range line between said ranges thirteen and fourteen, or the same extended in said county. Two Representatives.

Geo. R. Laybourn, R.....	3,028
Thos. A. Bury, R.....	2,494
Joseph E. Therrien, D.....	1,685
Chas. E. Shannon, D.....	1,449

Fifty-second District—Carlton, Aitkin, Itasca and Cass counties. Two Representatives.

W. H. Noyes, R.....	2,946
Edward Ryan, R.....	3,070
H. H. Hawkins, D.....	1,918
E. C. Kiley, D.....	1,350

Fifty-third District—Hubbard, Wadena and Todd counties. Two Representatives.

John H. O'Neil, R.....	3,603
L. W. Babcock, R.....	4,049
W. J. Sarff, D.....	2,482

Fifty-fourth District—Stearns county, except city of St. Cloud and towns of St. Cloud and Le Sauk. Two Representatives.

E. C. Hogan, R.....	1,191
Frank E. Minnett, D.....	1,169
Frank Benolken, D.....	2,829

Fifty-fifth District—Kandiyohi county. One Representative.

P. A. Gandrud, R.....	2,270
John D. Bosch, P.....	1,401

Fifty-sixth District—Swift and Big Stone counties. One Representative.

N. W. Benson, R.....	2,262
D. P. O'Neil, P.....	2,157

Fifty-seventh District—Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties. Two Representatives.

Henry K. Nelson, R.....	2,311
J. T. Schain, R.....	2,141
Herman Hillmond, P.....	2,252
Arthur McConville, D.....	2,137

Fifty-eighth District—Pope and Douglas counties. Two Representatives.

First District—	
G. B. Ward, R.....	1,763
And. J. Gilkinson, P.....	1,485
Second District—	
Thomas T. Ofsthun.....	1,623
W. R. Hally.....	734

Fifty-ninth District—Otter Tail county. Four Representatives.

C. N. Haugan, R.....	3,492
E. W. Dewey, R.....	3,437
Knute Bondey, R.....	2,978
F. C. Weston, D.....	2,876
Sam D. Rider, P.....	3,505
Henry Plowman, P.....	3,404
Ole O. Sageng, P.....	3,582
A. T. Kramer, D.....	3,062
H. P. Nelson, Pro.....	590
Geo. A. Poulsen, Pro.....	552
H. A. Rygh, Pro.....	576

Sixtieth District—Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties. Three Representatives.

Robert J. Wells, R.....	4,222
John T. Lommen, R.....	4,115
A. H. Wilcox, R.....	4,302
C. M. Ray, P.....	683
Robert Patterson, P.....	2,536
Saml. Mathers, P.....	2,221
James Strachan, D.....	738
C. M. Wray, D.....	1,549

Sixty-first District—Norman, Beltrami and Red Lake counties. Two Representatives.

First District—	
Andrew Aanensen, R.....	1,416
J. C. Norby, D-P.....	1,329
Second District—	
Charles G. Rapp, R.....	1,836
I. A. Swanson, P.....	1,587
James Meehan, Jr., D.....	814

Sixty-second District—Polk county. Two Representatives.

Andrew Opheim, R.....	2,471
Gunder Krostue, R.....	2,281
James Cumming, P.....	2,949
John E. Oppegaard, P.....	2,658

Sixty-third District—Marshall, Roseau and Kittson counties. Two representatives.

—	Albert Berg, R.....	2,738
	C. J. McCollom, R.....	2,112
	E. M. Engelbert.....	2,024
	Peder M. Henricks.....	2,190

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1887.		1888.	
Henry H. Sibley,	17,790	L. F. Hubbard,	72,462
Alexander Ramsey,	17,550	A. Biermann,	58,251
			180,713
1889.		1890.	
Alexander Ramsey,	21,885	A. R. McGill,	107,064
George L. Becker,	17,532	A. A. Ames,	104,464
		James E. Child,	9,030
			220,558
1891.		1892.	
Alexander Ramsey,	16,274	W. R. Merriam, R.,	134,855
E. O. Hamblin,	10,448	Eugene M. Wilson, D.,	110,251
		Hugh Harrison, Pro.,	17,023
			261,082
1893.		1890.	
Stephen Miller,	19,628	W. R. Merriam, R.,	88,111
H. T. Welles,	12,739	Thomas Wilson, D.,	85,844
		S. M. Owen, Alliance,	58,518
		Jas. P. Pinkham, Pro.,	8,424
			240,892
1895.		1892.	
W. R. Marshall,	17,818	Knute Nelson, R.,	109,220
H. M. Rice,	18,842	Daniel W. Lawler, D.,	94,000
		Ignatius Donnelly, Peo.,	89,862
		William J. Dean, Pro.,	12,239
			255,921
1897.		1894.	
W. R. Marshall,	34,874	Knute Nelson, R.,	147,948
C. E. Flandrau,	29,502	George L. Becker, D.,	58,584
		Sidney M. Owen, Peo.,	87,890
		Hans S. Hilleboe, Pro.,	6,832
			296,249
1899.		1896.	
Horace Austin,	27,848	David M. Clough, R.,	165,806
George L. Otis,	25,401	John Lind, Dem.-Peo.,	162,254
Daniel Cobb,	1,764	Wm. J. Dean, Pro.,	5,154
		A. A. Ames, Ind.,	2,890
		W. B. Hammond, Soc.,	1,125
			337,229
1871.		1898.	
H. Austin,	46,950	William H. Eustis, R.,	111,796
Winthrop Young,	30,376	John Lind, Dem.-Pop.,	181,980
Samuel Mayall,	846	Geo. W. Higgins, Pro.,	5,299
		W. B. Hammond, Soc.,	1,685
		L. C. Long, Midroad P.,	1,802
			252,562
1873.		1900.	
C. K. Davis,	40,741	Samuel R. Van Sant, R.,	152,805
A. Barton,	35,245	John Lind, Demo.-Peo.,	150,651
S. Mayall,	1,038	Bernt B. Haugan, Pro.,	5,430
		Sylvester M. Fairchild,	768
		Midroad-Pop.,	768
		Thoma. H. Lucas, Soc.-Dem	8,546
		Edward Kriz, Soc.-Labor,	896
			314,181
1875.			
J. S. Pillsbury,	47,073		
D. L. Buell,	35,275		
R. F. Humiston,	1,039		
1877.			
J. S. Pillsbury,	57,071		
W. L. Banning,	39,147		
Wm. Meigher,	2,596		
1879.			
J. S. Pillsbury,	57,524		
Edmund Rice,	41,524		
1881.			
L. F. Hubbard,	65,025		
R. W. Johnson,	57,168		

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1860.		1864.	
Abraham Lincoln,	22,009	Grover Cleveland,	70,065
S. A. Douglas,	11,920	James G. Blaine,	111,685
J. C. Breckenridge,	748	St. John, Pro.,	4,084
		Butler, Greenback,	8,538
1868.		1880.	
Abraham Lincoln,	25,055	B. H. Harrison, Rep.,	142,428
Geo. B. McClellan,	17,887	Grover Cleveland, Dem.,	104,995
		Fisk, Pro.,	15,811
1868.		1892.	
U. S. Grant,	48,722	Grover Cleveland, Dem.,	100,920
Horatio Seymour,	28,066	W. H. Harrison, Rep.,	122,828
		James B. Weaver, Pro.,	29,818
		John Bidwell, Pro.,	14,183
		Weaver, (fusion vote),	107,077
1872.		1896.	
U. S. Grant,	55,708	William McKinley, Rep.,	196,508
Horace Greeley,	85,211	William J. Bryan, Dem.-Pro.,	180,735
		Joshua Levering, Pro.,	4,888
		Palmer, Dem.,	8,222
		Machett, Soc.,	954
1876.		1900.	
R. B. Hayes,	72,965	William McKinley, R.,	190,461
S. J. Tilden,	48,587	William J. Bryan, Dem.-Pro.,	112,901
Peter Cooper, Greenback,	2,889	Woolley, Pro.,	8,555
		Debs, Soc.-Dem.,	8,065
		Charles Wm. Brandborg, Soc.-Lab.,	1,829
1880.			
James A. Garfield,	98,902		
W. S. Hancock,	58,815		
Weaver, Greenback,	8,287		

POPULATION.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

The figures used in the compilation of this department of the Manual have been obtained from the twelfth census of the United States. From this census has been abstracted the population of the state in detail by counties, townships, cities, wards of cities and villages, and table giving population by congressional districts.

Minnesota was organized as a territory March 3, 1849, and admitted as a state May 11, 1858. Table I shows the population of Minnesota at each census from 1850 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each decade.

TABLE I.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA—1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEARS.	Population.	INCREASE.	
		Number.	Per Cent.
1900	1,751,394	449,568	34.5
1890	1,301,826	521,068	65.7
1880	780,773	841,067	77.6
1870	489,706	297,688	155.6
1860	172,023	166,946	2,730.7
1850	6,077		

The population of the state in 1900 is 1,751,394, as compared with a population in 1890 of 1,301,826, showing an increase since 1890 of 449,568, or 34.5 per cent. A part of this increase is due to the fact that there were 8,208 Indians and 249 other persons, or a total of 8,457 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Minnesota, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the state at that census. The increase of 34.5 per cent, though materially less than that of earlier decades, represents, in fact, a large accession to the population of a state which has been distinguished for its rapid growth throughout its brief history. Attention is particularly arrested by the influx of population to this territory during the decade from 1850 to 1860, when the number of inhabitants increased from 6,077 to 172,023, or 2,730.7 per cent.

The population of Minnesota in 1900 is more than 288 times as large as that given for 1850, the first census in which the population of the territory, now comprising the state, was enumerated.

The total land surface of Minnesota is, approximately, 79,205 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 16.4; 1900, 22.1.

Table II shows the population of Minnesota by counties at each census from 1850 to 1900, inclusive, while Table III, which immediately follows, shows, for each county, the increase by number and per cent during the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

TABLE II.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY COUNTIES—1850 TO 1900.

COUNTIES.	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
The State	1,751,894	1,801,826	780,773	489,706	172,023	6,077
Aitkin	6,743	2,462	986	173	2	
Anoka (a)	11,313	9,894	7,108	8,940	2,106	
Becker	14,875	9,401	5,218	808	396	
Beltrami	11,060	812	10	80		
Benton	9,912	6,284	3,012	1,558	627	418
Bigstone (b)	8,781	5,722	3,698	24		
Blue Earth	82,288	29,210	22,899	17,802	4,908	
Breckenridge (c)					79	
Brown	19,787	15,817	12,018	6,896	2,399	
Buchanan (d)					26	
Carlton	10,017	5,272	1,290	296	51	
Carver	17,544	16,582	14,140	11,598	5,106	
Cass (e)	7,777	1,247	498	880	150	
Chippewa (b)	12,469	8,555	5,408	1,467		
Chisago	18,248	10,369	7,962	4,358	1,743	
Clay (f)	17,942	11,517	5,887	92		
Cook	810	98	65			
Cottonwood	12,099	7,412	5,588	594	12	
Crow Wing (g)	14,260	8,852	2,319	200	269	
Dakota	21,798	20,240	17,391	16,312	9,098	584
Dodge	18,840	10,964	11,844	8,598	3,797	
Douglas	17,964	14,606	9,180	4,239	196	
Faribault	22,055	16,708	13,016	9,940	1,885	
Fillmore	26,298	25,966	28,162	24,887	18,542	
Freeborn	21,838	17,962	16,069	10,578	8,397	
Goodhue	81,137	28,806	29,651	22,618	8,977	
Grant	8,985	6,875	3,004	340		
Heaneepin	228,840	185,294	67,013	31,566	12,849	
Houston	15,400	14,658	16,382	14,968	6,645	
Hubbard (h)	6,573	1,412				
Isanti	11,675	7,607	5,063	2,065	294	
Itasca	4,573	743	124	96	51	97
Jackson	14,798	8,924	4,806	1,825	181	
Kanabec	4,614	1,579	506	98	80	
Kandiyohi (i)	18,416	13,997	10,159	1,790	718	
Kittson (j)	7,899	5,887	906	64	1,612	1,184
Lac qui Parle (k)				145		
Lac qui Parle	14,280	10,882	4,991			
Lake	4,664	1,299	106	135	248	
Lesueur	20,234	19,057	16,108	11,607	5,318	
Lincoln	8,966	5,691	2,945			
Lyon	14,591	9,501	6,257			
McLeod	19,585	17,026	12,342	5,649	1,286	
Mankato (l)						156
Manomin (a)					196	
Marshall	15,696	9,130	992			
Martin	16,986	9,408	5,249	8,897	151	
Meeker	17,753	15,456	11,739	6,060	923	
Millelacs	8,096	2,845	1,501	1,109	73	
Monongalia (i)				8,161	850	
Morrison	22,891	18,625	5,975	1,631	618	

a Manomin annexed to Anoka in 1870. b Bigstone, Chippewa, Pope and Stevens organized from Pierce between 1860 and 1870. c Part taken to form Clay in 1862, and remainder annexed to Wilkin in 1868. d Buchanan annexed to Pine between 1860 and 1870. e Part taken to form Hubbard in 1863, and parts annexed to Crow Wing and Hubbard since 1890. f Organized from part of Breckenridge in 1862. g Part of Cass annexed since 1890. h Organized from part of Cass in 1863, and part of Cass annexed since 1890. i Monongalia annexed to Kandiyohi in 1870. j Name changed from Pembina in 1878. Part taken to form Roseau in 1896. k Lac qui Parle annexed to Swift and other counties in 1870. l No records to account for its disappearance. m Parts of Polk taken to form Norman in 1881 and Red Lake in 1897. n No returns. o Organized from part of Kittson in 1895. p Name changed from Toombs to Andy Johnson and from Andy Johnson to Wilkin in 1868. Breckenridge annexed in 1868.

TABLE II.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY COUNTIES—1850 TO 1900.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Mower	22,886	18,019	16,799	10,447	8,217	
Murray	11,911	6,662	8,604	209	29	
Nicollet	14,774	13,882	12,833	8,832	8,773	
Nobles	14,682	7,968	4,485	117	86	
Norman (m)	15,045	10,618				
Olmsted	23,119	19,806	21,543	19,798	9,524	
Ottertail	45,675	84,232	18,675	1,968	240	
Pierce (s)					11	
Pine (d)	11,546	4,062	1,895	648	92	
Pipestone	9,284	5,182	2,062			
Polk (m)	85,429	80,192	11,433	(n)	240	
Pope (b)	12,577	10,062	5,874	2,691		
Ramsey	170,554	189,796	45,830	23,085	12,150	2,227
Red Lake (m)	12,195					
Redwood	17,261	9,886	5,875	1,829		
Renville	23,668	17,069	10,791	8,219	245	
Rice	26,080	23,968	22,481	16,063	7,543	
Rock	9,668	6,517	3,669	188	28	
Roseau (o)	6,994					
St. Louis	82,932	44,862	4,504	4,561	406	
Scott	15,147	18,831	13,516	11,042	4,565	
Sherburne	7,281	5,908	3,855	2,050	728	
Sibley	16,862	15,199	10,667	6,725	8,909	
Stearns	44,464	34,844	21,966	14,206	4,505	
Steele	16,524	13,232	12,460	8,271	2,968	
Stevens (b)	8,721	5,251	3,911	174		
Swift (k)	13,503	10,161	7,473			
Todd	22,214	12,990	6,133	2,096	490	
Traverse	7,573	4,516	1,507	18		
Wabasha	13,924	10,972	13,206	15,869	7,228	243
Wadena	7,921	4,063	2,060	6		
Wahua (l)						160
Waseca	14,760	13,813	12,835	7,854	2,801	
Washington	27,908	25,992	19,563	11,809	6,123	1,066
Watsonwan	11,496	7,746	5,104	2,425		
Wilkin (p)	8,080	4,846	1,906	236	40	
Winona	85,686	83,797	27,197	22,319	9,208	
Wright	29,157	24,164	13,104	9,467	3,729	
Yellow Medicine	14,602	9,854	5,884			
White Earth Indian Reservation	3,486					

TABLE III.

INCREASE IN POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY COUNTIES—1890 TO 1900.

COUNTIES.	INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	INCREASE.	
	Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
The State	449,568	34.5	Martin	7,533	80.1
Aitkin	4,281	178.9	Meeker	2,297	14.9
Anoka	1,429	14.5	Mille Lacs	5,221	188.5
Becker	4,974	52.9	Morrison	9,566	71.8
Beltrami	10,718	3,435.3	Mower	4,316	24.0
Benton	3,628	57.7	Murray	5,219	78.0
Big Stone	8,009	52.6	Nicollet	1,392	10.4
Blue Earth	3,063	10.5	Nobles	6,974	87.6
Brown	3,970	25.1	Norman	4,427	41.7
Carlton	4,745	90.0	Olmsted	3,313	16.7
Carver	1,012	6.1	Otter Tail	11,143	82.6
Cass	6,530	523.7	Pine	7,494	184.9
Chippewa	3,944	46.1	Pipestone	4,132	80.5
Chisago	2,899	27.9	Polk	5,237	17.3
Clay	6,425	55.8	Pope	2,545	25.4
Cook	712	726.5	Ramsey	30,758	22.0
Cottonwood	4,657	62.8	Red Lake	12,195	88.9
Crow Wing	5,396	61.0	Redwood	7,875	38.6
Dakota	1,498	7.4	Renville	6,594	8.8
Dodge	2,476	22.8	Rice	2,112	41.8
Douglas	3,358	28.0	Rock	2,851	6.9
Faribault	5,347	32.0	Roseau	6,994	84.9
Fillmore	2,272	8.7	St. Louis	38,070	9.5
Freeborn	3,876	21.6	Scott	1,816	23.2
Goodhue	2,331	8.1	Sherburne	1,873	10.9
Grant	2,080	30.0	Sibley	1,698	27.6
Hennepin	43,046	23.2	Stearns	9,620	24.9
Houston	747	5.1	Steele	3,292	66.1
Hubbard	5,186	365.9	Stevens	8,470	32.9
Isanti	4,068	53.5	Swift	8,342	71.8
Itasca	8,830	515.5	Todd	9,234	67.7
Jackson	5,899	65.8	Traverse	3,057	11.5
Kanabec	3,085	192.2	Wabasha	1,962	95.4
Kandiyohi	4,419	31.6	Wadena	3,898	10.9
Kittson	2,592	46.4	Wasca	1,447	7.0
Lac qui Parle	8,907	37.6	Washington	1,816	48.4
Lake	3,355	258.3	Watsonwan	3,750	85.9
Le Sueur	1,177	6.2	Wilkin	3,734	5.6
Lincoln	3,275	57.5	Winona	1,838	20.7
Lyon	5,080	53.6	Wright	4,968	48.2
McLeod	2,549	15.1	Yellow Medicine	4,748	8.4
Marshall	6,568	71.9	White Earth Indian Reservation	3,486	.....

The following territorial changes in the counties of Minnesota have been made since 1890: Red Lake organized from part of Polk; Roseau organized from part of Kittson; and parts of Cass annexed to Crow Wing and Hubbard.

All of the eighty-two counties in the State have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 100 per cent of increase being Beltrami, 3,435.3 per cent; Cook, 726.5 per cent; Cass, 523.7 per cent; Itasca, 515.5 per cent; Hubbard, 365.9 per cent; Lake, 258.3 per cent; Kanabec, 192.2 per cent; Pine, 184.9 per cent; Mille Lacs, 183.5 per cent; Aitkin, 173.9 per cent. There are also twenty-four counties which have increased in population more than fifty per cent but less than 100 per cent during the last ten years.

Table IV. shows the population of Minnesota by minor civil divisions, so far as it was separately returned at the censuses of 1890 and 1900.

TABLE IV.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
AITKIN COUNTY, (a) . .	6,743	2,462	ANOKA COUNTY	11,818	9,884
Aitkin township,	650	..	Anoka city	8,769	4,252
Aitkin village,	1,719	737	ward 1	1,192	..
Beaver township,	123	..	ward 2	1,190	..
Farm Island township, . .	404	..	ward 3	1,887	..
Glen township,	160	..	Anoka township	382	890
Hazelton township,	206	..	Bethel township	617	419
Kimberly township,	208	..	Blaine township	874	305
Lakeside township,	184	..	Burns township	920	860
McGregor township,	161	..	Centerville township . .	1,175	1,184
Malmö township,	151	..	Columbia Heights vil. (b)	123	..
Morrison township,	242	..	Columbus township . . .	484	263
Nordland township,	513	..	Fridley township (b) . .	443	476
Spencer township,	315	..	Grow township	721	485
Township 43, range 22 . .	89	..	Ham Lake township . . .	505	384
Township 43, range 23 . .	23	..	Linwood township	333	242
Township 43, range 24 . .	99	..	Oak Grove township . . .	494	296
Township 44, range 22 . .	8	..	Ramsey township	490	898
Township 44, range 23 . .	24	..	St. Francis township . . .	483	324
Township 44, range 24 . .	107	..			
Township 45, range 22 . .	70	..	BECKER COUNTY	14,875	(c) 9,401
Township 45, range 23 . .	15	..	Atlanta township	510	345
Township 45, range 24 . .	19	..	Audubon township	684	574
Township 46, range 23 . .	99	..	Audubon village	849	159
Township 46, range 24 . .	38	..	Burlington township (d)	368	608
Township 47, range 22 . .	65	..	Carsonville township (e)	202	432
Township 47, range 23 . .	43	..	Cormorant township . . .	554	504
Township 47, range 24 . .	73	..	Cuba township	524	470
Township 48, range 22 . .	54	..	Detroit village	2,080	1,510
Township 48, range 24 . .	55	..	Erie township	297	283
Township 48, range 25 . .	86	..	Evergreen township . . .	837	146
Township 48, range 27 . .	15	..	Frazee village (d)	1,000	..
Township 49, range 22 . .	11	..	Grand Park township (f)	104	97
Township 49, range 23 . .	115	..	Green Valley township (g)	223	123
Township 49, range 24 . .	33	..	Hamden township	532	437
Township 49, range 25 . .	184	..	Height of Land township .	300	218
Township 49, range 26 . .	37	..	Holmesville township . .	804	141
Township 49, range 27 . .	27	..	Lake Eunice township . .	713	479
Township 50, range 22 . .	8	..	Lake Park township (h)	670	(i) 564
Township 50, range 23 . .	14	..	Lake Park village (h) . .	570	349
Township 50, range 24 . .	50	..	Lakeview township	477	318
Township 50, range 26 . .	17	..	Osage township (e) . . .	408	..
Township 50, range 27 . .	13	..	Richwood township . . .	618	513
Township 51, range 23 . .	4	..	Runeberg township . . .	404	276
Township 51, range 24 . .	31	..	Shell Lake township (j)	238	..
Township 51, range 25 . .	8	..	Silver Leaf township . . .	397	142
Township 51, range 26 . .	46	..	Spruce Grove township . .	416	157
Township 51, range 27 . .	16	..	Toad Lake township (k)	280	57
Township 52, range 23 . .	135	..	Two Inlets township (l)	207	..
Township 52, range 25 . .	11	..	Walworth township	500	300
Township 52, range 26 . .	15	..	Wolf Lake township (g)	151	..
Township 52, range 27 . .	12	..			

a Comparison with population for 1890 can not be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete. b Columbia Heights village organized from part of Fridley township since 1890. c Includes population (224) of township 141, range 86, and part of White Earth Indian reservation. d Frazee village organized from part of Burlington township since 1890. e Osage township organized from part of Carsonville township since 1890. f Returned as township 140, range 39, in 1890. g Wolf Lake township organized from part of Green Valley township since 1890. h Lake Park village, formerly in Lake Park township, made independent since 1890. i Exclusive of population of Lake Park village. j Formed from unorganized territory since 1890. k Returned as township 139, range 33, in 1890. l Organized from townships 141 and 142, range 86, since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
BELTRAMI COUNTY (a)	11,060	612	BELTRAMI COUNTY—Continued.		
Bear Creek township	287		T 10, range 80	59	
Bemidji township	206		T 11, range 81	28	
Bemidji village	2,169		T 11, range 82	21	
Black Duck township	121		T 12, range 82	6	
Buzzsle township	172		T 12, range 83	6	
Copley township, including Bagley village	509		T 12, range 83	21	
Deer township	245		T 12, range 84	5	
Dudley township	116		T 12, range 84	6	
Eddy township	419		Chippewa Indian reservation (part of)	12	
Frohn township	207		Total for Chippewa Indian reservation, in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca counties 1,282		
Grant Valley township	222		Red Lake Indian reservation	1,450	
Hagali township	72				
Itasca township	150				
Lammers township, including Solway village	298				
Langor township	150				
Leon township	272				
Liberty township	106		BENTON COUNTY	9,912	6,234
Maple Ridge township	88		Alberta township	784	566
Moose Creek township	211		Gilmanton township	1,227	643
Nebiah township	119		Glendora township	644	297
Pine Lake township	493		Graham township (c)	474	
Popple township	111		Granite Ledge township	279	184
Port Hope township			Langola township (c)	507	785
Shevlin township, including Shevlin village	692		Mahew Lake township	877	688
Shevlin village	172		Maywood township	825	284
St. Cloud city (wards 1 and 2)	841		Minden township	587	870
St. Cloud city (wards 3 and 4)	177		Rice village (c)	298	
St. Cloud city (wards 5 and 6)	844		St. Cloud city (wards 5 and 6)	912	796
St. Cloud city (wards 7 and 8)	97		Total for St. Cloud city in Benton, Sherburne and Stearns counties	3,663	7,696
St. Cloud city (wards 9 and 10)	45		ward 1	1,386	
St. Cloud city (wards 11 and 12)	100		ward 2	1,440	
St. Cloud city (wards 13 and 14)	114		ward 3	1,454	
St. Cloud city (wards 15 and 16)	4		ward 4	2,610	
St. Cloud city (wards 17 and 18)	14		ward 5	282	
St. Cloud city (wards 19 and 20)	54		ward 6	691	
St. Cloud city (wards 21 and 22)	62		ward 7	410	
St. Cloud city (wards 23 and 24)	128		St. George township	768	522
St. Cloud city (wards 25 and 26)	82		Sauk Rapids township	191	216
St. Cloud city (wards 27 and 28)	26		Sauk Rapids village	1,281	1,155
St. Cloud city (wards 29 and 30)	4		Watab township	228	247
St. Cloud city (wards 31 and 32)	25				
St. Cloud city (wards 33 and 34)	117		BIG STONE COUNTY	8,781	5,722
St. Cloud city (wards 35 and 36)	2		Akron township	695	845
St. Cloud city (wards 37 and 38)	21		Almond township (d)	512	450
St. Cloud city (wards 39 and 40)	17		Artichoke township	524	570
St. Cloud city (wards 41 and 42)	69		Beardsley village (e)	449	
St. Cloud city (wards 43 and 44)	12		Big Stone township	374	295
St. Cloud city (wards 45 and 46)	9		Browns Valley tp. (e)	820	486
St. Cloud city (wards 47 and 48)	6		Clinton village (d)	341	
St. Cloud city (wards 49 and 50)	8				
St. Cloud city (wards 51 and 52)	8				
St. Cloud city (wards 53 and 54)	8				
St. Cloud city (wards 55 and 56)	8				
St. Cloud city (wards 57 and 58)	8				
St. Cloud city (wards 59 and 60)	8				

a Not returned by townships in 1890. b Exclusive of Indian reservation. c Graham township and Rice village organized from parts of Langola township since 1890. d Clinton village organized from part of Almond township since 1890. e Beardsley village organized from part of Browns Valley township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
BIG STONE CO.—Cont'd.			BROWN COUNTY.....		
Graceville township.....	841	841	Albin township.....	629	600
Graceville village.....	856	508	Bashaw township.....	715	410
Malta township.....	855	279	Burnstown township.....	501	517
Moonshine township.....	890	198	Cottonwood township.....	604	697
Odessa township (a).....	452	894	Eden township.....	771	878
Odessa village (a).....	204	.....	Home township.....	988	1,056
Ortonville city (part of).	1,191	768	Lake Hanska township..	942	743
Total for Ortonville			Leavenworth township..	578	481
city, in Big Stone			Linden township.....	758	768
and Lac qui Parle			Millford township.....	718	751
counties.	1,247	.....	Mulligan township.....	507	898
Ortonville township.....	176	118	New Ulm city.....	5,408	8,741
Otrej township.....	879	290	Ward 1..... 1,874		
Prior township.....	795	652	Ward 2..... 1,590		
Tokua township.....	432	828	Ward 3..... 1,939		
BLUE EARTH COUNTY..			North Star township....	524	866
	82,268	29,210	Prairieville township....	778	780
Amboy village.....	432	215	Sigel township.....	655	690
Beauford township.....	708	725	Sleepy Eye village.....	2,046	1,518
Butternut Valley town-			Springfield village.....	1,511	716
ship.....	691	659	Stark township.....	604	628
Cambria township.....	808	856	Stately township.....	895	211
Cresco township.....	598	580			
Danville township.....	681	738	CARLTON COUNTY.....		
Decoria township.....	994	1,011		10,017	(c) 5,273
Garden City township....	918	774	Atkinson township (f)...	299	.....
Good Thunder village (b)	505	.....	Barnum township, includ-		
Jamestown township (c).	458	861	ing Barnum village (g)	884	.....
Judson township.....	695	678	Barnum village.....	327	417
Lake Crystal village.....	1,215	824	Carlton village.....	449	612
Leroy township.....	1,497	1,578	Kalevala township (h)...	888	.....
Lime township.....	650	610	Knife Falls township, in-		
Lincoln township.....	586	458	cluding Cloquet village	8,892	(i) 2,690
Lyra township (b).....	794	1,159	Cloquet village.....	3,072	2,530
McPherson township.....	1,114	1,242	Mahtowa township (j)....	520	194
Madison Lake village (c)	800	.....	Moose Lake township,		
Mankato city.....	10,599	8,898	including Moose Lake		
Ward 1..... 2,084			village (k).....	921	(l) 648
Ward 2..... 2,053			Moose Lake village.....	354	169
Ward 3..... 1,572			Red Clover township (h)	861	.....
Ward 4..... 1,787			Split Rock township (h).	885	.....
Ward 5..... 2,106			Thomson township (m)...	496	596
Ward 6..... 997			Thomson village (m).....	207	.....
Mankato township.....	1,997	1,864	Twin Lakes township....	1,191	240
Mapleton township.....	548	610	Fond du Lac Indian re-		
Mapleton village.....	1,008	607	servation.....	867	.....
Medo township.....	778	866			
Pleasant Mound town-			CARVER COUNTY.....		
ship.....	736	688		17,544	16,582
Rapidan township.....	1,075	1,090	Benton township.....	1,191	1,175
Shelby township.....	819	728	Benton village.....	52	89
South Bend township....	620	547	Camden township.....	1,588	1,421
Sterling township.....	668	730			
Vernon township (d)....	712	729			
Vernon Center village(d)	811	.....		

(a) Odessa village organized from part of Odessa township since 1890. (b) Good Thunder village organized from part of Lyra township since 1890. (c) Madison Lake village organized from part of Jamestown township since 1890. (d) Vernon Center village organized from part of Vernon township since 1890. (e) Includes population (417) of Barnum village, given as independent in 1890. (f) Organized from part of Mahtowa township since 1890. (g) Organized from parts of Mahtowa and Moose Lake townships since 1890. (h) Organized from part of Moose Lake township since 1890. (i) Includes population of Cloquet village, given as independent in 1890. (j) Parts taken to form Atkinson township and part of Barnum township since 1890. (k) Parts taken to form Kalevala, Red Clover and Split Rock townships, and part of Barnum township since 1890. (l) Includes population of Moose Lake village, given as independent in 1890. (m) Thomson village organized from part of Thomson township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
CARVER COUNTY—Cont'd.			CASS COUNTY—Continued.		
Carver township, coextensive with Carver village	583	625	Township 138, r'ge 31....	11	.....
Chanhasen township (a).....	1,219	1,202	Township 138, r'ge 32....	126	.....
Chanhasen village (a).....	175	.....	Township 139, r'ge 25....	12	.....
Chaska city (b).....	2,165	2,210	Township 139, r'ge 26....	5	.....
Ward 1.....	749	.....	Township 139, r'ge 27....	1	.....
Ward 2.....	679	.....	Township 139, r'ge 29....	72	.....
Ward 3.....	737	.....	Township 139, r'ge 30....	85	.....
Chaska township.....	169	866	Township 139, r'ge 31....	44	.....
Cologne village.....	288	198	Township 140, r'ge 25....	13	.....
Dahlgren township.....	1,117	1,146	Township 140, r'ge 27....	2	.....
Hancock township.....	550	550	Township 140, r'ge 28....	14	.....
Hollywood township.....	1,243	1,042	Township 140, r'ge 29....	18	.....
Laketown township.....	1,109	1,007	Township 140, r'ge 30....	134	.....
Norwood village.....	500	885	Township 140, r'ge 31....	84	.....
San Francisco township.....	610	667	Township 141, r'ge 25....	2	.....
Waconia township.....	1,191	1,206	Township 141, r'ge 26....	4	.....
Waconia village.....	728	441	Township 141, r'ge 27 (d)	5	.....
Watertown township.....	1,161	1,102	Township 141, r'ge 30 (d)	12	.....
Watertown village.....	490	862	Township 141, r'ge 31 (d)	6	.....
Young America township, including Hamburg village.....	1,202	1,106	Township 142, r'ge 25....	87	.....
Hamburg village.....	136	.....	Township 142, r'ge 26....	7	.....
Young America village..	818	267	Township 142, r'ge 27 (d)	5	.....
			Township 142, r'ge 31 (d)	66	.....
			Township 143, r'ge 25	.....	.....
			(part of).....	85	.....
			Township 143, r'ge 26....	15	.....
			Township 143, r'ge 27 (d)	14	.....
			Township 143, r'ge 28 (d)	27	.....
			Township 144, r'ge 25	.....	.....
			(part of).....	17	.....
			Township 144, r'ge 26 (d)	18	.....
			Township 144, r'ge 28 (d)	61	.....
			Chippewa Indian reservation (part of).....	1,189	.....
			(For total, see Beltrami county.)	.....	.....
			Leech Lake Indian reservation	1,001	.....
			White Oak Point Indian reservation	241	.....
CASS COUNTY (c).....	7,777	1,247	CHIPPEWA COUNTY....	12,499	8,555
Becker township.....	246	.....	Big Bend township.....	622	622
Byron township.....	328	.....	Clara City village (e)....	465	.....
Cass Lake village.....	546	.....	Crate township.....	510	293
Lothrop village.....	98	.....	Grace township.....	364	165
Walker village.....	500	.....	Granite Falls city (part of) (f).....	266	.....
Township 133, range 29 (part of).....	171	.....	Total for Granite Falls city, in Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties	1,214	.....
Township 133, range 30 (part of).....	258	.....	Granite Falls township..	536	759
Township 133, range 31 (part of).....	219	.....	Havelock township.....	500	226
Township 134, range 30.....	128	.....	Kragero township (g)....	697	880
Township 134, range 31.....	322	.....	Leenthrop township.....	618	509
Township 135, range 29 (part of).....	96	.....	Lone Tree township.....	504	185
Township 135, range 30.....	135	.....	Louriston township.....	500	271
Township 135, range 31.....	206	.....		
Township 136, range 29 (part of).....	100	.....		
Township 136, range 30.....	153	.....		
Township 136, range 31.....	96	.....		
Township 136, range 32.....	248	.....		
Township 137, range 29 (part of).....	285	.....		
Township 137, range 30.....	153	.....		
Township 137, range 31.....	102	.....		
Township 137, range 32.....	82	.....		
Township 138, range 29 (part of).....	55	.....		
Township 138, range 30.....	95	.....		

(a) Chanhasen village organized from part of Chanhasen township since 1890. (b) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (c) Parts annexed to Crow Wing and Hubbard counties since 1890. Not returned by townships in 1890. (d) Exclusive of Indian reservation. (e) Clara City village organized from part of Rheiderland township since 1890. (f) That part of Granite Falls city in Chippewa county not separately returned in 1890. (g) Milan village organized from part of Kragero township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—Con.			CLAY COUNTY—Con'd.		
Mandt township.....	646	450	Holy Cross township....	426	156
Milan village (a).....	966	.....	Humboldt township.....	808	266
Montevideo village.....	2,146	1,487	Keene township.....	850	199
Ward 1.....	1,129	.....	Kragness township.....	482	249
Ward 2.....	1,017	.....	Kurtz township (g).....	288	.....
Rheiderland township (b)	492	248	Moland township.....	888	856
Rosewood township.....	681	681	Moorhead township.....	8,730	2,088
Sparta township.....	820	821	Ward 1.....	768	.....
Stoneham township, in-	.....	.....	Ward 2.....	980	.....
cluding Maynard vil-	.....	.....	Ward 3.....	949	.....
lage.....	765	862	Ward 4.....	1,023	.....
Maynard village.....	265	.....	Moorhead township (g)..	226	294
Tunburg township (c)..	559	681	Morken township.....	327	282
Watson village (c).....	167	.....	Oakport township.....	276	176
Woods township.....	800	90	Parke township.....	676	408
			Riverton township (h)...	298	296
			Skree township.....	449	306
			Spring Prairie twp. (h)..	288	.....
			Tansem township.....	610	614
			Ulen township (i).....	447	480
			Ulen village (i).....	817	.....
			Viding township.....	724	148
CHISAGO COUNTY.....	13,248	10,859	COOK COUNTY (j).....	810	98
Amador township.....	595	453	Grand Marais township..	308	.....
Chisago Lake twp. (d)..	1,728	1,561	Hovland township.....	72	.....
Fish Lake township.....	1,104	867	Maple Hill township....	126	.....
Franconia township.....	941	1,088	Tofte township.....	179	.....
Harris village.....	710	504	Township 63, north,	.....	.....
Lent township.....	453	245	range 6, east (Sheep	.....	.....
Lindstrom village (d)...	885	.....	Island).....	4	.....
Nessel township.....	1,288	1,065	Township 64, north,	.....	.....
North Branch village....	1,211	686	range 6, east (Francis	10	.....
Rush City village.....	987	707	Island).....	.....	.....
Rushseba township.....	778	529	Township 64, north,	8	.....
Shafer township.....	866	812	range 7, east.....	.....	.....
Sunrise township.....	880	626	Grand Portage (Pigeon	.....	.....
Taylor's Falls village....	595	597	River) Indian reserva-	108	.....
Wyoming township.....	752	580	tion.....	.....	.....
CLAY COUNTY.....	17,942	11,517	COTTONWOOD COUNTY..	12,069	7,412
Alliance township.....	401	188	Amboy township.....	489	222
Barnesville city.....	1,826	1,069	Amo township.....	885	178
Barnesville township....	275	141	Ann township.....	500	898
Cromwell township.....	876	161	Carson township.....	628	556
Egton township.....	659	662	Dale township.....	455	218
Elkton township.....	269	141	Delton township.....	890	296
Elmwood township.....	520	868	Germantown township...	512	874
Felton township (f).....	855	282	Great Bend township....	436	274
Flowing township (f)....	200	.....	Highwater township.....	627	511
Georgetown township....	600	448	Lakeside township.....	708	896
Glyndon township.....	248	104			
Glyndon village.....	250	275			
Goose Prairie township..	474	270			
Hagen township.....	876	218			
Hawley township.....	378	258			
Hawley village.....	596	270			
Highland Grove township	724	528			

(a) Milan village organized from part of Kragero township since 1890. (b) Clara City village organized from part of Rheiderland township since 1890. (c) Watson Village organized from part of Tunburg township since 1890. (d) Lindstrom village organized from part of Chisago Lake township since 1890. (e) Includes population (252) of Franconia village, not incorporated, but returned as independent in 1890. (f) Flowing township organized from part of Felton township since 1890. (g) Kurtz township organized from part of Moorhead township since 1890. (h) Spring Prairie township organized from part of Riverton township since 1890. (i) Ulen village organized from part of Ulen township since 1890. (j) Not returned by townships in 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
COTTONWOOD COUNTY.— <i>Continued.</i>			CROW WING COUNTY.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Midway township (a)....	607	.....	Township 138, range 25.	8	.....
Mountain Lake twp. (a)..	561	884	Township 138, range 26.	70	.....
Mountain Lake village..	969	828	Township 138, range 27.	82	.....
Rose Hill township.....	535	407	Township 138, range 28.	8	.....
Selma township.....	427	810	Township 138, range 29	.....	.....
Southbrook township....	850	268	(part of).....	21	.....
Springfield township....	861	272			
Storden township.....	548	856			
Westbrook township....	688	408			
Windom village.....	1,944	865			
			DAKOTA COUNTY.....	21,738	20,240
CROW WING Co. (b)...	14,250	8,852	Burnsville township....	358	809
Brainerd city.....	7,524	5,708	Castle Rock township...	681	704
Ward 1.....1,125			Douglas township.....	601	666
Ward 2.....1,824			Egan township.....	898	748
Ward 3.....2,017			Empire township.....	467	482
Ward 4.....1,267			Eureka township.....	889	761
Ward 5.....1,291			Farmington village.....	788	657
Crow Wing township...	291	.....	Greenvale township.....	746	705
Daggett Brook township	477	.....	Hampton township (c)...	604	725
Deerwood township.....	498	.....	Hampton village (c)....	196	.....
Garrison township.....	301	.....	Hastings city.....	3,811	3,705
Long Lake township.....	524	.....	Ward 1.....759		
Maple Grove township...	268	.....	Ward 2.....867		
Oak Lawn township.....	344	.....	Ward 3.....1,716		
St. Mathias township...	489	.....	Ward 4.....469		
Township 43, range 32	.....	.....	Invergrove township....	1,402	1,211
(fractional).....	298	.....	Lakeville township.....	905	701
Township 44, range 32	.....	.....	Lakeville village.....	978	256
(fractional).....	59	.....	Lebanon township.....	286	242
Township 45, range 28	255	.....	Marshan township.....	494	499
Township 45, range 29	829	.....	Mendota township.....	813	741
Township 46, range 29	200	.....	Mendota village.....	282	248
Township 46, range 30	10	.....	New Trier village.....	126	129
Township 47, range 28	240	.....	Nininger township.....	309	276
Township 47, range 29	56	.....	Randolph township.....	292	218
Township 47, range 30	7	.....	Ravenna township.....	259	264
Township 133, range 28	26	.....	Rosemount township....	625	589
Township 133, range 29	.....	.....	Rosemount village.....	182	198
(part of).....	78	.....	Sciota township.....	247	259
Township 134, range 28	256	.....	South St. Paul city....	2,322	2,242
Township 134, range 29	.....	.....	Ward 1.....789		
(part of).....	123	.....	Ward 2.....1,174		
Township 135, range 27	86	.....	Ward 3.....359		
Township 135, range 28	181	.....	Vermilion township, in-		
Township 135, range 29	.....	.....	cluding Vermilion vil-	890	790
(part of).....	110	.....	lage.....	100	.....
Township 136, range 25	100	.....	Vermilion village.....	822	852
Township 136, range 26	88	.....	Waterford township....	1,880	1,596
Township 136, range 27	106	.....	West St. Paul city....		
Township 136, range 28	88	.....	Ward 1.....442		
Township 136, range 29	.....	.....	Ward 2.....1,149		
(part of).....	192	.....	Ward 3.....239		
Township 137, range 25	40	.....		
Township 137, range 26	66	.....	DODGE COUNTY.....	13,840	10,864
Township 137, range 27	148	.....	Ashland township.....	671	552
Township 137, range 28	150	.....	Canistota township.....	830	892
Township 137, range 29	.....	.....	Claremont township....	666	(d) 704
(part of).....	164	.....	Claremont village.....	817	.....
			Concord township (e)...	969	1,024

(a) Midway township organized from part of Mountain Lake township since 1890. (b) Part of Cass county annexed since 1890. Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete. (c) Hampton village organized from part of Hampton township since 1890. (d) Not separately returned in 1890. (e) West Concord village organized from part of Concord township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
DODGE COUNTY—<i>Con.</i>			FARIBAULT COUNTY—<i>Continued.</i>		
Dodge Center village....	942	683	Wells village.....	2,017	1,208
Ellington township.....	654	585	Delavan township, including Delavan village	984	(h) 989
Hayfield township (a)....	665	642	Delavan village.....	321	252
Hayfield village (a).....	489	.....	Dunbar township.....	657	512
Kasson village.....	1,112	992	Elmore township, including Elmore village....	1,588	(i) 1,177
Mantorville township....	599	749	Elmore village.....	924	488
Mantorville village.....	602	460	Emerald township.....	794	791
Milton township.....	1,065	985	Foster township.....	747	521
Ripley township.....	456	823	Joe Daviess township....	551	452
Vernon township.....	999	895	Kiester township.....	896	872
Wasioja township.....	1,053	897	Lura township, including Easton village.....	802	(j) 697
West Concord village (b)	635	.....	Easton village.....	318	180
Westfield township.....	696	581	Minnesota Lake township, including Minnesota Lake village.....	1,077	(k) 1,088
DOUGLAS COUNTY.....			Minnesota Lake village..	518	340
Alexandria township....	672	470	Pilot Grove township....	544	386
Alexandria village.....	2,681	2,118	Prescott township.....	624	613
Belle River township....	892	711	Rome township.....	780	641
Brandon township.....	675	570	Seely township, including Bricelyn village.....	890	577
Brandon village.....	272	225	Bricelyn village.....	166	.....
Carlos township.....	597	435	Verona township, including part of Winnebago City village.....	764	(l) 710
Evansville township....	589	580	Winnebago City village (part of).....	90	.....
Evansville village.....	483	452	Total for Winnebago City village, in Verona and Winnebago City townships.....	1,816	1,108
Holmes City township...	761	746	Walnut Lake township..	581	557
Hudson township.....	561	509	Winnebago City township, including part of Winnebago City village	2,250	(l) 486
Ida township.....	910	746	Winnebago City village (part of).....	1,726	.....
Kensington village (c)...	207	.....	FILLMORE COUNTY.....		
La Grande township....	859	545	Amherst township.....	787	815
Lake Mary township....	709	506	Arendahl township.....	821	814
Leaf Valley township....	672	614	Beaver township.....	651	665
Lund township.....	687	627	Bloomfield township....	984	849
Millerville township....	690	673	Bristol township.....	865	909
Milona township.....	899	228	Canton township.....	1,115	1,069
Moe township.....	763	672	Canton village.....	312	281
Orange township.....	456	843	Carimona township.....	708	727
Osakis township.....	708	479	Carrolton township.....	734	726
Osakis village (part of)..	815	472	Chatfield township.....	673	647
Total for Osakis village, (d) in Douglas and Todd counties....	917	472			
Solem township (c).....	622	714			
Spruce Hill township....	673	580			
Urness township.....	616	641			
FARIBAULT COUNTY.....					
Barber township.....	576	598			
Blue Earth City (f).....	2,900	1,569			
Blue Earth City township	643	662			
Brush Creek township...	746	719			
Clark township, including Wells village.....	2,711	(g) 1,613			

(a) Hayfield village organized from part of Hayfield township since 1890. (b) West Concord village organized from part of Concord township since 1890. (c) Kensington village organized from part of Solem township since 1890. (d) Given in 1890 as in Douglas county only. (e) Includes population (1,108) of Winnebago City village, given as independent in 1890. (f) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (g) Includes population of Wells village, given as independent in 1890. (h) Includes population of Delavan village, given as independent in 1890. (i) Includes population of Elmore village, given as independent in 1890. (j) Includes population of Easton village, given as independent in 1890. (k) Includes population of Minnesota Lake village, given as independent in 1890. (l) Exclusive of population of Winnebago City village.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
FILLMORE COUNTY—Con.			FREEBORN COUNTY—Con.		
Chatfield village (part of)	1,008	968	Shell Rock township, including Glenville village	1,381	962
Total for Chatfield village, in Fillmore and Olmsted counties....	1,426	1,325	Glenville village.....	357	.....
Fillmore township.....	874	875	GOODHUE COUNTY.....		
Forestville township.....	788	755		81,187	28,308
Fountain township.....	975	859			
Fountain village.....	284	248			
Harmony township.....	728	(a)1,061	Belle Creek township....	928	887
Harmony village.....	517	.....	Belvidere township.....	888	860
Holt township.....	777	828	Burnside township.....	610	532
Jordan township.....	818	616	Cannon Falls township....	822	865
Lanesboro village.....	1,102	898	Cannon Falls village....	1,290	1,078
Mabel village.....	494	273	Central Point township....	147	107
Newburg township.....	814	882	Cherry Grove township....	855	901
Norway township.....	988	952	Featherstone township....	846	874
Pilot Mound township....	796	781	Florence township.....	824	900
Preble township.....	728	780		1,046	1,110
Preston township.....	708	(a)1,580	G.....	241	.....
Preston village.....	1,278	.....	H.....	888	888
Rushford city.....	1,062	908	H.....	910	1,005
Rushford township.....	1,064	929	K.....	888	790
Spring Valley township....	800	818	K.....	1,202	908
Spring Valley village....	1,770	1,881	L.....	1,049	1,088
Sumner township.....	821	824	M.....	1,019	916
Whalan village.....	184	68	Pi.....	661	780
Wykoff village.....	495	855	Pi.....	882	543
York township.....	860	860	R.....	7,535	6,294
				503	.....
				803	.....
				1,070	.....
				1,059	.....
FREEBORN COUNTY.....					
	21,888	17,962			
Albert Lea city.....	4,500	3,805	Roscoe township.....	1,012	1,059
Ward 1.....	1,504	.....	Stanton township.....	517	543
Ward 2.....	1,777	.....	Vasa township.....	1,088	1,208
Ward 3.....	1,219	.....	Wacouta township.....	128	106
Albert Lea township.....	1,198	917	Wanamingo township.....	1,157	1,215
Alden township.....	842	664	Warsaw township.....	981	969
Alden village.....	686	276	Welch township.....	796	867
Bancroft township.....	1,024	879	Zumbrota township.....	928	880
Bath township.....	894	899	Zumbrota village.....	1,119	867
Carlston township.....	641	602			
Freeborn township.....	849	(b) 604			
Freeman township.....	768	740			
Geneva township (c).....	585	485	GRANT COUNTY.....		
Geneva village (c).....	218	.....		8,965	6,876
Hartland township (d)....	654	768			
Hartland village (d).....	317	.....	Ashby village.....	279	281
Hayward township.....	395	785	Barrett village (f).....	287	.....
London township.....	789	684	Delaware township.....	807	224
Manchester township.....	780	850	Elbow Lake township....	478	440
Mansfield township.....	693	659	Elbow Lake village.....	625	267
Moscow township.....	745	639	Eik Lake township.....	476	416
Newry township.....	728	648	Erdahl township.....	566	500
Nunda township, including Emmons village....	904	772	Gorton township.....	318	308
Emmons village.....	772	.....	Herman village.....	550	823
Oakland township.....	722	639	Hoffman village (g).....	270	.....
Pickrel Lake township....	738	613	Land township (g).....	617	714
Riceland township.....	747	727	Lawrence township.....	278	120
			Lien township (i).....	538	680
			Logan township.....	214	126

(a) Not separately returned in 1890. (b) Includes population (89) of Freeborn village, not incorporated, but given as independent in 1890. (c) Geneva village organized from part of Geneva township since 1890. (d) Hartland village organized from part of Hartland township since 1890. (e) Goodhue village organized from part of Goodhue township since 1890. (f) Barrett village organized from part of Lien township since 1890. (g) Hoffman village organized from part of Land township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
GRANT COUNTY—Con.			HOUSTON COUNTY.....	15,400	14,068
Macsville township.....	269	241	Black Hammer township.....	798	770
North Ottawa township...	521	287	Brownsville township, in-		
Pelican Lake township...	506	471	cluding Brownsville vil-		
Pomme de Terre town-			lage.....	977	(g) 848
ship.....	520	426	Brownsville village.....	457	447
Roseville township.....	490	872	Caledonia township.....	597	520
Sanford township.....	506	524	Caledonia village.....	1,175	927
Stony Brook township...	600	551	Crooked Creek township...	568	621
			Hokah township, includ-		
HENNEPIN COUNTY....	228,840	(a) 186,294	ing Hokah village.....	908	(h) 820
Bloomington township...	1,085	950	Hokah village.....	576	587
Brooklyn township.....	1,232	1,254	Houston township.....	604	648
Champlin township.....	653	620	Houston village.....	542	586
Corcoran township.....	1,398	1,212	Jefferson township.....	305	367
Crystal Lake township(b)	750	48	La Crescent township...	842	798
Dayton township.....	1,188	1,075	Mayville township.....	610	624
Eden Prairie township...	827	799	Money Creek township...	718	700
Edina village.....	749	681	Mound Prairie township...	776	716
Excelsior township.....	681	496	Sheldon township.....	728	726
Excelsior village.....	717	619	Spring Grove township...	980	905
Golden Valley village...	680	509	Spring Grove village...	491	394
Greenwood township.....	730	704	Union township.....	528	440
Hanover vil. (part of) (c)	80		Wilmington township...	1,022	1,097
Total for Hanover vil-			Winnebago township...	885	842
lage, in Hennepin			Yucatan township.....	880	870
and Wright counties.	259				
Hassan township (c)....	848	740	HUSBARD COUNTY (i)...	6,578	1,412
Independence township...	1,868	1,085			
Maple Grove township...	1,287	1,197	Akeley township.....	1,118	
Medina township.....	960	840	Arago township.....	395	
Minneapolis city.....	202,716	164,788	Badoura township.....	729	
Ward 1.....	13,747		Crow Wing Lake town-		
Ward 2.....	11,860		ship.....	187	
Ward 3.....	27,832		Farden township.....	144	
Ward 4.....	25,400		Farris village.....	185	
Ward 5.....	23,302		Fern township.....	189	
Ward 6.....	14,457		Heart Lake township...	73	
Ward 7.....	12,957		Henrietta township.....	307	
Ward 8.....	19,141		Hubbard township.....	540	
Ward 9.....	17,233		Lake Emma township...	167	
Ward 10.....	9,827		Mantrap township.....	69	
Ward 11.....	15,942		Nary village.....	94	
Ward 12.....	6,655		Nevis township.....	221	
Ward 13.....	4,345		Park Rapids village.....	1,813	
Minnetonka township (d)	1,088	1,441	Rock township.....	156	
Minnetonka Beach vil-			Straight River township...	873	
lage (e).....	101		Todd township.....	375	
Minnetrissa township...	1,289	905	White Oak township...	204	
Orono township (e)....	1,089	872	Township 142, range 32.	16	
Osseo village.....	340	358	Township 143, range 32.	59	
Plymouth township.....	1,164	1,053	Township 143, range 33.	8	
Richfield township...	1,587	1,824	Township 143, range 34.	62	
Robbinsdale village (f)...	620		Township 144, range 33.	72	
St. Anthony township...	98	92	Township 144, range 34.	84	
St. Louis Park village...	1,325	499	Township 145, range 33.	62	
Wayzata village.....	276	273			
West Minneapolis vil.(d)	1,648				

(a) Includes population (1,074) of Crystal village: part annexed to Crystal Lake township and part taken to form Robbinsdale village since 1890. (b) Part of Crystal village annexed since 1890. (c) Hanover village organized from part of Hassan township since 1890. (d) West Minneapolis village organized from part of Minnetonka township since 1890. (e) Minnetonka Beach village organized from part of Orono township since 1890. (f) Organized from part of Crystal village since 1890. (g) Includes population of Brownsville village, given as independent in 1890. (h) Includes population of Hokah village, given as independent in 1890. (i) Part of Cass county annexed since 1890. Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1920.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1920.
ISANTI COUNTY.....	11,075	7,607	ITASCA COUNTY—Con.		
Athens township.....	601	421	Township 58, range 26.	57	.....
Bradford township.....	658	498	Township 58, range 27.	39	.....
Cambridge township.....	1,296	924	Township 59, range 22.	22	.....
Cambridge village.....	787	258	Township 59, range 23.	85	.....
Dalbo township.....	304	206	Township 59, range 24.	7	.....
Isanti township.....	1,161	798	Township 59, range 25.	15	.....
Maple Ridge township.....	1,015	554	Township 59, range 26.	2	.....
North Branch township.....	1,130	885	Township 59, range 27.	19	.....
Oxford township.....	872	285	Township 60, range 24.	7	.....
Spencer Brook township.....	500	388	Township 60, range 25.	10	.....
Springvale township.....	747	570	Township 60, range 26.	6	.....
Stanchfield township.....	1,175	759	Township 60, range 27.	8	.....
Stanford township.....	729	531	Township 143, range 25	.....	.....
Wyantett township.....	942	550	(part of)	8	.....
			Township 147, r'ge 25 (b)	57	.....
ITASCA COUNTY (a)....	4,575	743	Township 148, range 25.	4	.....
Bass Brook township (or	241	.....	Township 148, range 26.	27	.....
Cohasset).....	.....	.....	Township 149, range 27.	9	.....
Deer River township (b)	.....	.....	Township 149, range 28.	6	.....
including Deer River	.....	.....	Township 149, range 29.	11	.....
village.....	154	.....	Township 150, range 25.	8	.....
Deer River village.....	251	.....	Township 150, range 26.	8	.....
Grand Rapids township,	.....	.....	Township 150, range 27.	7	.....
including La Prairie	.....	.....	Township 150, range 28.	6	.....
village.....	207	.....	Township 151, range 29.	32	.....
La Prairie village.....	88	.....	Township 155, range 25.	7	.....
Grand Rapids village.....	1,428	.....	Township 158, range 25.	5	.....
Iron Range township (or	.....	.....	Boise Fort Indian reser-	.....	.....
Diamond Mine).....	84	.....	vation (part of).....	71	.....
Koochiching township.....	188	.....	Total for Boise Fort	.....	.....
Rainy Lake city.....	7	.....	Indian reservation, in	.....	.....
Ray township.....	50	.....	Itasca and St. Louis	.....	.....
Reedy township.....	19	.....	counties.....	630	.....
Swan River township.....	61	.....	Chippewa Indian reserva-	.....	.....
Trout Lake township.....	98	.....	tion (part of).....	80	.....
Township 53, range 23	.....	.....	(For total, see Beltrami	.....	.....
(part of).....	82	.....	county)	.....	.....
Township 53, range 24.	19	.....	Winnibigoshish and Cass	.....	.....
Township 53, range 25.	1	.....	Lake Indian reserva-	.....	.....
Township 54, range 22.	6	.....	tions.....	521	.....
Township 54, range 23.	42	.....		
Township 54, range 24.	26	.....	JACOBSON COUNTY.....	14,708	8,424
Township 54, range 25.	17	.....	Alba township.....	411	228
Township 54, range 26.	28	.....	Belmont township.....	714	628
Township 55, range 22.	58	.....	Christiana township.....	540	588
Township 55, range 27.	26	.....	Delafield township (c)...	438	477
Township 56, range 22.	16	.....	Des Moines township.....	688	441
Township 56, range 23.	32	.....	Enterprise township.....	520	529
Township 56, range 25.	62	.....	Ervington township.....	478	202
Township 56, range 26.	56	.....	Heron Lake township.....	580	401
Township 56, range 27	.....	.....	Heron Lake village.....	928	490
(part of).....	84	.....	Hunter township.....	572	350
Township 57, range 22.	10	.....	Jackson village.....	1,756	720
Township 57, range 23.	47	.....	Kimball township.....	507	465
Township 57, range 24.	51	.....	La Crosse township.....	517	454
Township 57, range 25.	80	.....	Lakefield village.....	862	275
Township 57, range 26.	46	.....	Middleton township.....	570	374
Township 58, range 22.	47	.....	Minnetonka township.....	508	325
Township 58, range 23.	9	.....	Petersburg township.....	778	481
Township 58, range 24.	31	.....	Rost township.....	111	319
Township 58, range 25.	8	.....		

(a) Comparison with population for 1900 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete. (b) Exclusive of Indian reservation. (c) Wilder village organized from part of Delafield township since 1900.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
JACKSON COUNTY—Con.			KANDIYOHI COUNTY—Continued.		
Round Lake township...	518	816	Roseland township.....	468	168
Sioux Valley township...	598	827	Roseville township.....	648	468
Weimer township.....	419	811	St. John township.....	825	813
West Heron Lake town- ship	875	144	Whitefield township.....	648	500
Wilder village (a).....	174	...	Willmar township, includ- ing Willmar village....	6,961	(f)2,817
Wisconsin township, in- cluding Alpha village..	784	...	Willmar village.....	3,409	1,825
Alpha village.....	309	...	Ward 1.....	788	...
			Ward 2.....	1,062	...
			Ward 3.....	1,550	...
KANABEC COUNTY (b)...	4,614	1,570			
Arthur township.....	478	...	KITTSO COUNTY (g).....		
Brunswick township....	768	...		7,880	(h)5,357
Comfort township.....	680	...			
Grass Lake township....	771	...	Clow township.....	174	180
Hillman township.....	124	...	Davis township.....	808	171
Kanabec township.....	155	...	Deerwood township....	226	240
Knife Lake township..	486	...	Granville township....	840	148
Krochel township.....	141	...	Hallock township, includ- ing Hallock village....	...	406
Mora village.....	785	...	Hallock village.....	805	703
Peace township.....	68	...	Hampden township....	840	243
Southfork township....	180	...	Hazleton township....	256	308
Whited township.....	105	...	Jupiter township.....	884	242
			Poppleton township (i)..	276	68
KANDIYOHI COUNTY (b)...	18,416	18,997	Red River township....	391	250
Arctander township....	741	709	Richardsville township (j)	209	55
Atwater village.....	588	429	St. Vincent township, in- cluding St. Vincent vil- lage	719	807
Burbank township.....	504	208	St. Vincent village....	256	...
Colfax township.....	485	448	Skane township.....	247	177
Dovre township.....	600	125	Spring Brook township..	884	200
East Lake Lillian town- ship (c).....	485	...	Svea township.....	185	77
Edwards township, in- cluding Raymond vil- lage	624	182	Tegner township, includ- ing Kennedy village....	404	241
Raymond village.....	292	...	Kennedy village.....	158	...
Fahlun township.....	420	478	Leien township.....	506	231
Genessee township....	620	619	Thompson township....	800	302
Green Lake township....	870	710	Township 159, range 45.	114	(h)
Harrison township.....	580	655	Township 160, range 45.	90	(h)
Holland township.....	807	199	Township 160, range 46.	286	101
Irving township.....	717	540	Township 161, range 45.	2	(h)
Kandiyohti township....	764	807	Township 161, range 46.	150	55
Lake Andrew township..	528	509	Township 162, range 45.	12	(h)
Lake Elizabeth township	565	478	Township 162, range 46.	30	...
Lake Lillian township (d)	518	677	Township 162, range 50.	95	67
Mamre township.....	651	608	Township 163, range 45.	9	(h)
New London township, including New London village	855	(e) 515	Township 163, range 46.	10	...
New London village....	363	273	Township 163, range 47.	91	84
Norway Lake township..	708	697	Township 164, range 45.	...	...
			(fractional)	9	(h)
			Township 164, range 47.	26	...
			(fractional) .....	...	...

(a) Wilder village organized from part of Delafield township since 1890. (b) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; county redistricted since 1890. (c) Organized from part of Lake Lillian township since 1890. (d) Part taken to form East Lake Lillian township since 1890. (e) Includes population of New London village, given as independent in 1890. (f) Includes population of Willmar village, given as independent in 1890. (g) Part taken to form Roseau county in 1896. (h) The townships lying to the east of the west line of range 45 (population 1,001) not separately returned in 1890. (i) Returned as township 162, range 47, in 1890. (j) Returned as township 163, range 46, in 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	14,289	10,382	LE SUEUR COUNTY— <i>Continued.</i>		
Agassiz township.....	508	552	Kilkenny township, including Kilkenny village.....	1,146	99
Arena township.....	499	817	Kilkenny village.....	245	.....
Augusta township, including Marietta village.....	492	246	Lanesburg township (f).....	1,189	1,37
Marietta village.....	144	.....	Le Sueur borough.....	1,987	1,76
Baxter township.....	712	676	Ward 1.....	1,001	.....
Bellingham village.....	880	106	Ward 2.....	938	.....
Boyd village (a).....	395	.....	Le Sueur Center village.....	478	16
Camp Release township.....	458	475	Lexington township.....	1,397	1,83
Cerrogordo township.....	684	727	Montgomery township.....	1,054	98
Dawson village.....	962	418	Montgomery village.....	979	1,08
Freeland township.....	427	263	New Prague city (part of).....	523	89
Garfield township.....	409	149	Total for New Prague city, (g) in Le Sueur and Scott counties.....	1,228	95
Hamlin township.....	458	202	Ottawa township, including Ottawa village.....	461	45
Hantho township.....	457	514	Ottawa village.....	246	.....
Lac qui Parle township.....	471	497	Sharon township.....	1,073	1,14
Lake Shore township.....	858	718	Tyrone township.....	1,080	1,00
Madison township.....	598	496	Washington township.....	295	94
Madison village.....	1,336	625	Waterville city (g).....	1,290	967
Manfred township.....	239	198	Waterville township.....	872	1,004
Maxwell township.....	438	251			
Mehurin township.....	280	169	LINCOLN COUNTY.....	8,966	5,691
Ortonville city (pt. of) (b)	56	(c)	Alta Vista township.....	428	287
(For total see Big Stone county.)			Ash Lake township.....	401	278
Perry township.....	508	445	Diamond Lake township.....	413	221
Providence township.....	550	400	Drammen township.....	422	258
Riverside township.....	517	434	Hansonville township.....	415	406
Ten Mile Lake twp. (a).....	536	561	Hendricks township.....	757	486
Walter township, including Nassau village.....	589	288	Hope township.....	677	582
Nassau village.....	144	.....	Lake Benton township.....	597	256
Yellow Bank township (b).....	592	585	Lake Benton village.....	890	513
			Lake Stay township.....	416	229
LAKE COUNTY.....	4,654	1,299	Limestone township.....	608	444
Beaver Bay township (d).....	899	75	Marble township.....	509	896
Fall Lake township (d).....	150	.....	Marshfield township.....	493	259
Two Harbors twp. (d).....	827	(c) 1,224	Royal township.....	643	550
Two Harbors village.....	8,278		Shaokatan township.....	396	298
			Tyler village.....	615	137
LE SUEUR COUNTY.....	20,234	19,057	Verdi township.....	531	879
Cleveland township.....	848	850			
Cleveland village.....	179	132	LYON COUNTY.....	14,591	9,591
Cordova township.....	1,036	(c) 1,046	Amiret township.....	407	294
Cordova village.....	95	.....	Balaton village (h).....	209	.....
Derrynane township.....	1,102	970	Clifton township.....	865	245
Elysian township, including Elysian village.....	1,362	(e) 1,352	Coon Creek township.....	672	258
Elysian village.....	459	348	Cottonwood village (i).....	549	.....
Heidelberg village (f).....	114	.....		
Kasota township.....	1,020	1,083			
Kasota village.....	764	655			

(a) Boyd village organized from part of Ten Mile Lake township since 1890. (b) Ortonville city, formerly in Yellow Bank township, now independent. (c) Not separately returned in 1890. (d) Fall Lake township organized from parts of Beaver Bay and Two Harbors townships since 1890. (e) Includes population of Elysian village, given as independent in 1890. (f) Heidelberg village organized from part Lanesburg township since 1890. (g) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (h) Balaton village organized from part of Rock Lake township since 1890. (i) Cottonwood village organized from part of Lucas township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
LYON COUNTY—Con.			MARSHALL COUNTY—Continued.		
Custer township.....	487	821	Augsburg township.....	819	818
Eidsvold township.....	581	418	Big Woods township....	492	484
Fairview township.....	406	206	Bloomer township.....	359	259
Grandview township, in- cluding Ghent village..	546	448	Boxville township.....	116	86
Ghent village.....	119	.....	Cedar township (e).....	219	88
Island Lake township....	884	800	Comstock township.....	256	214
Lake Marshall township..	877	233	Donelly township (f)....	66	88
Lucas township (a).....	461	406	Eagle Point township (g)	207	148
Lynd township.....	488	880	East Valley township (h)	196	56
Lyons township (b), in- cluding Russell village.	469	844	Excel township.....	486	866
Marshall village.....	2,088	1,203	Foldal township.....	284	290
Minneota village.....	777	825	Fork township (i).....	812	.....
Monroe township.....	887	252	Grand Plain township (j)	164	.....
Nordland township.....	458	857	Holt township.....	510	277
Rock Lake township (c)..	404	895	Lincoln township (k)...	824	114
Shelburne township.....	469	275	McCrea township.....	409	191
Sodus township.....	876	280	Marsh Grove township..	899	258
Stanley township.....	890	198	Middle River township..	887	865
Tracy city.....	1,911	1,400	Nelson Park township...	292	242
Ward 1.....	800	.....	New Folden township...	540	856
Ward 2.....	1,111	.....	New Solum township....	597	546
Vallera township.....	479	897	Oak Park township.....	709	458
Westerheim township....	501	456	Parker township.....	280	161
			Rollis township (l).....	278	.....
			Sinnott township.....	848	198
			Spruce Valley township..	299	212
McLeod County.....	19,596	17,026	Tamarac township, in- cluding Stephen village	799	(m) 665
Acoma township.....	732	716	Stephen village.....	513	265
Bergen township.....	1,182	1,215	Thief Lake township (n)*	819	.....
Brownton village.....	454	881	Vega township.....	612	454
Collins township.....	665	507	Viking township.....	384	182
Glencoe township.....	887	817	Wanger township.....	468	349
Glencoe village.....	1,790	1,649	Warren city.....	1,276	648
Hale township (d).....	1,426	1,729	Warrenton township....	285	218
Helen township.....	1,056	1,045	West Valley township...	270	187
Hutchinson township....	2,060	1,869	Wright township.....	388	206
Hutchinson village.....	2,495	1,414	Township 155, range 39.	50	.....
Lester Prairie village...	418	189	Township 155, range 40.	116	.....
Lynn township.....	828	728	Township 155, range 42.	80	.....
Penn township.....	649	692	Township 156, range 39.	165	.....
Plato village.....	232	190	Township 156, range 40.	82	.....
Rich Valley township....	1,121	1,172	Township 156, range 41.	1	.....
Round Grove township...	718	589	Township 157, range 39.	44	.....
Silver Lake village (d)...	821	.....	Township 157, range 44.	200	15
Stewart village.....	407	166	Township 158, range 40.	44	.....
Sumter township.....	749	597	Township 158, range 42.	79	4
Winsted township.....	1,185	1,251	Township 158, range 44.	255	.....
Winsted village.....	281	297			
			MARTIN COUNTY.....	16,966	9,406
MARSHALL COUNTY....	15,066	9,180	Cedar township.....	575	275
Alma township.....	294	299	Center Creek twp. (o)...	519	497
Argyle village.....	829	806	East Chain township....	719	394

(a) Cottonwood village organized from part of Lucas township since 1890. (b) Not separately returned. (c) Balaton village organized from part of Rock Lake township since 1890. (d) Silver Lake village organized from part of Hale township since 1890. (e) Returned as township 157, range 42, in 1890. (f) Returned as township 158, range 49, in 1890. (g) Returned as township 158, range 50, in 1890. (h) Returned as township 156, range 42, in 1890. (i) Organized from township 157, range 50, since 1890. (j) Organized from township 155, range 41, since 1890. (k) Returned as township 156, range 45, in 1890. (l) Organized from township 157, range 40, since 1890. (m) Includes population of Stephen village, given as independent in 1890. (n) Organized from townships 157 and 158, range 41, since 1890. (o) Granada village organized from part of Center Creek township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
MARTIN COUNTY—Con.			MEEKER COUNTY—Con.		
Elm Creek township....	499	806	Manannah township....	758	562
Fairmont township.....	584	487	Swede Grove township...	579	685
Fairmont village.....	8,040	1,205	Union Grove township...	652	600
Ward 1.....	1,796		Watkins village (c).....	250	
Ward 2.....	1,244				
Fox Lake township.....	595	851	MILLE LACS COUNTY(d)		
Fraser township.....	608	470		8,066	2,945
Galena township.....	572	248			
Granada village (a).....	309		Bogus Brook township...	548	
Jay township.....	574	400	Borgholm township.....	696	
Lake Belt township.....	737	848	Foreston village.....	263	287
Lake Fremont township...	676	848	Greenbush township.....	871	
Manyaska township.....	621	460	Isle Harbor township...	175	
Nashville township.....	617	624	Milaca township.....	360	
Pleasant Prairie township...	589	884	Milaca village.....	1,204	404
Rolling Green township...	562	438	Milo township.....	904	
Rutland township.....	609	414	Princeton township....	1,078	
Sherburn village.....	391	816	Princeton village.....	1,819	816
Silver Lake township....	684	469	Robbins township.....	232	
Tenhassen township....	606	896	South Harbor township...	201	
Waverly township.....	586	248	Township 39, range 26...	86	
Welcome village.....	549	140	Township 39, range 27...	55	
Westford township, including Truman village	788	260	Township 41, range 25...	5	
Truman village.....	261		Township 41, range 26...	75	
			Township 43, range 25...	49	
MEEKER COUNTY.....	17,758	15,456	MORRISON COUNTY....	22,891	18,826
Acton township.....	673	657	Agram township.....	300	221
Cedar Mills township....	744	695	Belle Prairie township..	765	705
Collinwood township....	1,608	1,893	Bellevue township.....	541	302
Cosmos township.....	499	811	Buckman township.....	1,023	679
Danielson township.....	690	705	Buh township (c).....	300	
Darwin township.....	550	504	Clough township (i)....	244	
Dassel township.....	1,181	1,184	Culdrum township (g)...	568	675
Dassel village.....	568	552	Cushing township (i)...	253	
Eden Valley village (part of)	366	827	Elmdale township.....	1,425	962
Total for Eden Valley village (b), in Meeker and Stearns counties.	604	327	Green Prairie twp. (h)...	299	894
Ellsworth township.....	744	650	Little Falls city (i)....	5,774	2,354
Forest City township....	817	640	Ward 1.....	2,033	
Forest Prairie twp. (c)...	664	814	Ward 2.....	2,419	
Greenleaf township.....	705	719	Ward 3.....	1,322	
Grove City village.....	816	849	Little Falls township (j)...	427	217
Harvey township.....	674	664	Morrill township.....	345	132
Kingston township.....	1,624	1,165	Motley township (k)....	225	965
Litchfield township.....	566	501	Motley village.....	404	525
Litchfield village.....	2,230	1,899	Mt. Morris township (l)...	13	
Ward 1.....	743		Parker township.....	516	252
Ward 2.....	981		Pierz township (m).....	1,049	1,387
Ward 3.....	556		Pierz village (n).....	358	
			Pike Creek township....	1,361	809
			Platte township (o)....	206	
			Pulaski township (o)....	91	

(a) Granada village organized from part of Center Creek township since 1890. (b) In 1890 in Meeker county only. (c) Watkins village organized from part of Forest Prairie township since 1890. (d) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete. (e) Organized from part of Pierz township since 1890. (f) Organized from part of Green Prairie township since 1890. (g) Part taken to form Swanville township since 1890. (h) Parts taken to form Clough, Cushing and Randall townships since 1890. (i) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (j) Part taken to form Mt. Morris township since 1890. (k) Parts taken to form Rails Prairie and Scandia Valley townships since 1890. (l) Organized from part of Little Falls township since 1890. (m) Parts taken to form Buh township and Pierz village since 1890. (n) Organized from part of Pierz township since 1890. (o) Platte and Pulaski townships organized from parts of Ripley township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1800.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
MORRISON Co.—Con.			MURRAY COUNTY—Con.		
Rails Prairie township (a)	285	.....	Chanarambie township...	597	232
Randall township (b)....	709	.....	Des Moines River town-		
Ripley township (c).....	716	614	ship	452	316
Royalton village.....	664	582	Dovray township.....	464	318
Scandia Valley twp. (a).	260	.....	Ellsboro township.....	459	234
Swan River township....	1,229	983	Fenton township.....	380	222
Swanville township (d)...	686	.....	Fulda village.....	886	348
Swanville village (e).....	244	.....	Holly township.....	466	258
Two Rivers township....	911	857	Iona township (i).....	404	341
			Iona village (i).....	358	.....
MOWER COUNTY.....	22,335	18,019	Lake Sarah township....	522	314
Adams township.....	751	842	Leeds township.....	397	300
Adams village.....	578	216	Lime Lake township....	582	411
Austin city.....	5,474	8,901	Lowville township.....	382	172
Ward 1..... 1 838			Mason township.....	433	252
Ward 2..... 1,914			Moulton township.....	551	144
Ward 3..... 1,722			Murray township.....	706	544
Austin township.....	766	770	Shetek township.....	451	346
Bennington township....	517	495	Skandia township.....	434	302
Brownsdale village.....	261	282	Slayton township.....	492	326
Clayton township.....	447	324	Slayton village.....	883	330
Dexter township.....	601	348			
Dexter village.....	278	150	NICOLLET COUNTY.....	14,774	13,382
Frankford township....	589	539	Belgrade township (j)....	997	1,232
Grand Meadow township.	608	566	Bernadotte township....	710	680
Grand Meadow village...	477	373	Brighton township.....	329	283
Lansing township.....	878	710	Courtland township (k)..	734	927
Leroy township.....	725	602	Courtland village (k)....	174	.....
Leroy village.....	772	523	Granby township.....	474	490
Lodi township (f).....	546	529	Lafayette township.....	1,110	1,018
Lyle township.....	748	683	Lake Prairie township...	1,071	1,110
Lyle village.....	488	306	New Sweden township..	693	724
Marshall township.....	740	608	Nicollet township.....	688	766
Nevada township.....	809	857	Nicollet village.....	330	263
Pleasant Valley township	500	528	N. Mankato village (j)...	939	.....
Racine township.....	967	781	Oshawa township.....	557	579
Red Rock township....	624	525	Ridgely township.....	343	363
Rose Creek village (g)...	204	.....	St. Peter city.....	4,302	3,671
Sargeant township.....	630	473	Ward 1..... 1 649		
Taopi village (f).....	115	.....	Ward 2..... 2,653		
Udolpho township.....	645	623	Traverse township.....	565	583
Waltham township (h)...	745	717	West Newton township..	758	691
Waltham village (h).....	150	.....		
Windom township (g)....	707	748			
			NOBLES COUNTY.....	14,932	7,958
MURRAY COUNTY.....	11,911	6,692	Adrian village.....	1,258	671
Avoca village.....	338	170	Bigelow township.....	719	403
Belfast township.....	486	329	Bloom township.....	519	175
Bondin township.....	507	318	Brewster village (l).....	234	.....
Cameron township.....	311	115	Dewald township.....	654	320
			Dundee village (m).....	217	.....

(a) Organized from part of Motley township since 1890. (b) Organized from part of Green Prairie township since 1890. (c) Platte and Pulaski townships organized from parts of Ripley township since 1890. (d) Organized from part of Culdrum township since 1890; part subsequently taken to form Swanville village. (e) Organized from part of Swanville township since 1890. (f) Taopi village organized from part of Lodi township since 1890. (g) Rose Creek village organized from part of Windom township since 1890. (h) Waltham village organized from part of Waltham township since 1890. (i) Iona village organized from part of Iona township since 1890. (j) North Mankato village organized from part of Belgrade township since 1890. (k) Courtland village organized from part of Courtland township since 1890. (l) Brewster village organized from part of Hersey township since 1890. (m) Dundee and Kinbrae villages organized from parts of Graham Lake township since 1890

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
NOBLES COUNTY—Con.			OLMSTED COUNTY.....	23,119	19,800
Elk township.....	484	248	Byron village.....	847	291
Ellsworth village.....	454	258	Cascade township.....	728	687
Graham Lake twp. (a)...	485	861	Chatfield village (part of)	888	372
Grand Prairie township..	464	475	(For total see Fillmore		
Hersey township (b).....	896	282	county.)		
Indian Lake township (c)	873	820	Dover township.....	873	985
Kinbrae village (a).....	187	.....	Elmira township.....	594	557
Larkin township.....	496	185	Eyota township.....	632	610
Leota township.....	552	185	Eyota village.....	424	877
Lismore township.....	479	828	Farmington township....	700	748
Little Rock townshp....	532	438	Haverhill township.....	662	618
Lorain township.....	878	284	High Forest township (g)	891	834
Olney township.....	486	257	High Forest village.....	139	163
Ransom township.....	428	249	Kalmar township.....	856	763
Round Lake village (c)..	226	.....	Marion township.....	718	751
Seward township.....	558	824	New Haven township...	934	716
Summit Lake township..	497	148	Orion township.....	670	689
Westside township.....	438	810	Oronoco township.....	943	789
Willmont township.....	699	829	Pleasant Grove township.	955	864
Worthington township...	893	289	Quincy township.....	676	687
Worthington village.....	2,386	1,164	Rochester city.....	6,843	5,321
Ward 1..... 1,245			Ward 1..... 1,816		
Ward 2..... 1,141			Ward 2..... 3,346		
			Ward 3..... 1,681		
			Rochester township.....	614	612
			Rock Dell township.....	891	877
			Salem township.....	852	765
			Stewartville village (g)..	830	(h)
			Viola township.....	904	830
NORMAN COUNTY.....	15,045	10,618			
Ada village.....	1,253	622	OTTER TAIL COUNTY..	45,375	34,232
Anthony township.....	451	329	Aastad township.....	528	486
Bear Park township....	778	581	Amor township.....	427	361
Flom township.....	772	653	Aurdal township.....	845	787
Fossum township.....	495	888	Battle Lake village (i)...	420	.....
Good Hope township (d)	90	4	Blowers township.....	441	216
Green Meadow township.	819	213	Bluffton township.....	686	833
Halstad township (e)....	758	799	Buse township.....	437	833
Halstad village (e).....	442	.....	Butler township.....	259	179
Hegne township.....	387	408	Candor township.....	875	900
Hendrum township.....	1,177	884	Carlisle township.....	417	288
Home Lake township....	561	898	Clitherall township (i)...	645	831
Lake Ida township.....	444	871	Clitherall village (j).....	167	.....
Lee township.....	887	544	Compton township.....	779	694
Lockhart township.....	237	182	Corliss township.....	558	294
McDonaldsville township	419	822	Dane Prairie township..	600	525
Mary township.....	485	435	Dead Lake township (k).	891	.....
Pleasant View township.	408	821	Deer Creek township (l).	510	474
Rockwell township.....	827	197	Deer Creek village (l)...	275	.....
Shely township.....	1,071	774	Dora township.....	550	433
Spring Creek township..	198	128	Dunn township.....	319	252
Strand township.....	601	443	Eagle Lake township....	721	692
Sundahl township..	523	487			
Twin Valley village (f)..	856	.....		
Waukon township.....	694	493			
Wild Rice township (f)..	492	507			
Winchester township....	466	235			

(a) Dundee and Kinbrae villages organized from parts of Graham Lake township since 1890. (b) Brewster village organized from part of Hersey township since 1890. (c) Round Lake village organized from part of Indian Lake township since 1890. (d) Returned as township 146, range 47, in 1890. (e) Halstad village organized from part of Halstad township since 1890. (f) Twin Valley village organized from part of Wild Rice township since 1890. (g) Stewartville village, formerly in High Forest township, made independent since 1890. (h) Not separately returned in 1890. (i) Battle Lake village organized from parts of Clitherall and Everts township since 1890. (j) Clitherall village organized from part of Nidaros township since 1890. (k) Dead Lake township organized from part of Perham township since 1890. (l) Deer Creek village organized from part of Deer Creek township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
OTTER TAIL CO.—Con.			PINE COUNTY.....		
Eastern township.....	548	895	Birch Creek township (e)	258	.....
Edna township.....	451	411	Brook Park townsh.p (f)	296	.....
Elmington township.....	711	855	Chengwatana township...	807	90
Elizabeth township.....	718	744	Dell Grove township (g)...	425	.....
Elizabeth village.....	186	135	Finlayson township (g)...	467	.....
Elmo township.....	509	403	Hinckley township (g),	.....	.....
Erhard Grove townsh'p...	750	896	including Hinckley vil-	.....	.....
Everts township (a)....	800	800	lage.....	924	(h) 913
Fergus Falls city.....	8,072	8,772	Hinckley village.....	459	618
Ward 1.....	1,172	.....	Kerrick township (e)....	605	.....
Ward 2.....	1,164	.....	Kettle River township (e),	.....	.....
Ward 3.....	2,802	.....	including Rutledge and	.....	.....
Ward 4.....	844	.....	Willow River villages...	1,443	377
Fergus Falls township...	605	479	Rutledge village.....	363	.....
Golden township.....	545	435	Willow River village....	446	.....
Friberg township.....	705	574	Mission Creek township...	850	95
Girard township.....	268	198	Pine City township (f)...	528	255
Gorman township.....	538	532	Pine City village.....	908	535
Henning township.....	602	466	Pine Lake township (g)...	825	.....
Henning village.....	545	254	Pokegama township (f)...	590	.....
Hobart township.....	581	449	Rock Creek township....	1,030	464
Homestead township....	426	174	Royatton township.....	730	843
Inman township.....	564	292	Sandstone township (g),	.....	.....
Leaf Lake township....	718	640	including Sandstone vil-	.....	.....
Leaf Mountain township.	716	623	lage.....	1,805	.....
Lida township.....	428	321	Sandstone village.....	1,149	517
Maine township.....	701	510	Sturgeon Lake twp. (e)...	437	.....
Maplewood township....	730	436	Windemere township....	375	473
Newton township.....	725	853			
New York Mills village.	858	200			
Nidaros township (b)....	717	864	PIPESTONE COUNTY....		
Norwegian Grove town-	.....	.....	Aetna township (i)....	531	147
ship.....	676	744	Altona township.....	432	232
Oak Valley township....	515	357	Burke township (j)....	357	387
Orwell township.....	884	191	Eden township.....	600	476
Oscar township.....	718	742	Edgerton village.....	450	178
Otter Tail township....	285	226	Elmer township (k)....	374	814
Otto township.....	557	456	Fountain Prairie town-	.....	.....
Paddock township....	495	817	ship.....	411	268
Parker Prairie township.	677	648	Grange township (l)...	316	506
Pelican township.....	600	629	Gray township.....	395	228
Pelican Rapids village...	1,088	624	Holland village (l)....	255	.....
Perham township (c)....	676	697	Jasper village (part of)...	447	573
Perham village.....	1,182	761	Total for Jasper vil-	.....	.....
Pine Lake township....	361	233	lage (m), in Pipestone	.....	.....
Rush Lake township....	419	841	and Rock counties...	559	379
St. Olaf township.....	711	681	Osborne township.....	445	367
Scambler township....	470	445	Pipestone village.....	2,596	1,233
Star Lake township....	830	150	Rock township.....	612	150
Sverdrup township.....	1,019	680	Ruthton village (i)....	629	.....
Tordenskjold township...	791	624	Sweet township.....	415	241
Trondhjem township....	690	704	Trosky village (k)....	215	.....
Tumuli township.....	614	615	Troy township.....	491	308
Western township.....	375	273	Woodstock village (j)...	211	.....
Woodside township....	542	829			

(a) Battle Lake village organized from parts of Clitherall and Everts townships since 1890.
(b) Clitherall village organized from part of Nidaros township since 1890. (c) Dead Lake township organized from part of Perham township since 1890. (d) Includes population (517) of Sandstone village, given as independent in 1890. (e) Birch Creek, Kerrick and Sturgeon Lake townships organized from parts of Kettle River township since 1890. (f) Brook Park and Pokegama townships organized from parts of Pine City township since 1890. (g) Dell Grove, Finlayson, Pine Lake, and Sandstone townships organized from part of Hinckley township since 1890. (h) Includes population of Hinckley village, given as independent in 1890. (i) Ruthton village organized from part of Aetna township since 1890. (j) Woodstock village organized from part of Burke township since 1890. (k) Trosky village organized from part of Elmer township since 1890. (l) Holland village organized from part of Grange township since 1890. (m) Given in 1890 as Pipestone county only.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1900.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1900
POLK COUNTY (a).....	85,429	(b) 80,192	POLK COUNTY—Con.		
Andover township.....	885	804	Lessor township.....	628	5
Angus township.....	280	171	Liberty township.....	807	2
Badger township.....	488	438	Lowell township.....	558	4
Belgium township.....	98	88	McIntosh village (j).....	569	.....
Brandsvold township.....	744	580	Nesbit township.....	841	2
Brislet township.....	182	116	Northland township.....	477	2
Bygland township.....	714	483	Onstad township.....	248	1
Chester township (c).....	408	130	Parnell township.....	188	1
Climax village (d).....	259	.....	Queen township.....	578	8
Columbia township.....	715	451	Reis township.....	406	24
Crookston city.....	5,830	8,457	Rhinehart township (h)...	190	.....
Ward 1.....	975	.....	Roome township.....	508	34
Ward 2.....	1,308	.....	Rosebud township.....	674	6
Ward 3.....	550	.....	Russia township.....	815	16
Ward 4.....	2,007	.....	Sandaville township.....	268	11
Ward 5.....	519	.....	Scandia township (k).....	196	1
Crookston township.....	401	251	Sletten township.....	689	51
East Grand Forks city..	2,077	796	Sullivan township.....	884	28
Ward 1.....	222	.....	Tabor township.....	588	86
Ward 2.....	223	.....	Tilden township.....	296	21
Ward 3.....	461	.....	Tynsid township.....	226	26
Ward 4.....	1,171	.....	Vineland township (l)....	555	47
Eden township.....	620	210	Winger township.....	758	59
Erskine village (e).....	156	.....	Woodside township.....	518	85
Esther township (f).....	887	.....	Township 150, range 30.	252	.....
Euclid township.....	850	262	Township 153, range 46.	150	8
Fairfax township.....	870	295	Township 154, range 46.	146	1
Fanny township.....	160	158			
Farley township.....	167	178			
Fertile village.....	587	278			
Fisher township, includ- ing Fisher village.....	895	(g) 890	POLK COUNTY.....	12,577	10,08
Fisher village.....	410	481	Bangor township (m)....	880	29
Fosston village.....	864	207	Barsness township.....	497	89
Garden township.....	778	698	Ben Wade township (n).	718	79
Garfield township.....	680	615	Blue Mounds township..	647	59
Gentilly township.....	473	514	Chippewa Falls township	509	44
Godfrey township.....	544	518	Cyrus village (o).....	197	.....
Grand Forks twp. (h)....	808	880	Gilchrist township.....	478	87
Grove Park township....	508	806	Glenwood township.....	485	411
Hammond township.....	262	100	Glenwood village.....	1,116	62
Higdem township (i)....	850	541	Grove Lake township....	892	404
Hill River township.....	588	446	Hoff township.....	518	417
Hubbard township.....	781	580	Lake Johanna township..	410	85
Huntsville township....	708	629	Langhei township.....	581	512
Johnson township (i)....	268	.....	Leven township.....	448	871
Kertsonville township..	272	260	Lowry village (n).....	280	.....
Keystone township.....	814	248	Minnewaska township..	278	216
King township (j).....	650	747	New Prairie township (o)	461	748
Knute township (c).....	692	568	Nora township.....	652	611
			Reno township.....	508	468

(a) Part taken to form Red Lake county in 1897. (b) Includes population (6,898) of Black River, Bray, Emardville, Equality, Garnes, Gervais, Lake Pleasant, Lambert, Louisville, Norden, North, Numedal, Polk Center, Poplar River, Red Lake Falls, River Falls, Rocksbury, Sanders, Terrebonne and Wyandotte townships, parts of townships 152, range 41, and 153, range 42, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls cities, and St. Hilaire village, taken to form Red Lake county in 1897. (c) Returned as township 150, range 40, in 1890. (d) Organized from part of Vineland township since 1890. (e) Erskine village organized from part of Knute township since 1890. (f) Esther township organized from part of Higdem township since 1890. (g) Includes population of Fisher village, given as independent in 1890. (h) Rhinehart township organized from part of Grand Forks township since 1890. (i) Organized from township 151, range 80, since 1890. (j) McIntosh village organized from part of King township since 1890. (k) Returned as township 147, range 47, in 1890. (l) Part taken to form Climax village since 1890. (m) Sedan village organized from part of Bangor township since 1890. (n) Lowry village organized from part of Ben Wade township since 1890. (o) Cyrus village organized from part of New Prairie township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
POPE COUNTY—Con.			REDWOOD COUNTY.....	17,261	9,899
Rolling Fork township..	510	899	Brookville township.....	621	582
Sedan village (a).....	158	.....	Charlestown township, in-	.....	.....
Starbuck village.....	499	224	cluding Sanborn village	876	546
Villard village.....	249	208	Sanborn village.....	357	.....
Walden township.....	581	435	Delhi township.....	516	891
Westport township.....	548	457	Gales township.....	441	272
White Bear Lake town-	.....	.....	Granite Rock township..	599	140
ship.....	598	558	Honner township.....	262	167
			Johnsonville township..	490	249
			Kintire township, in-	.....	.....
RAMSEY COUNTY.....	170,554	189,796	cluding Belview village	691	258
Mounds View twp. (b)...	1,008	(c) 692	Belview village.....	254	.....
New Brighton village (b)	850	855	Lamberton township....	612	860
New Canada township...	1,644	1,276	Lamberton village.....	624	202
North St. Paul village...	1,110	1,099	Morgan township.....	490	196
Rose township.....	1,078	825	Morgan village.....	592	801
St. Paul city.....	168,066	188,156	New Avon township.....	547	284
Ward 1.....	20,245	.....	North Hero township....	598	265
Ward 2.....	14,800	.....	Paxton township.....	598	428
Ward 3.....	9,138	.....	Redwood Falls city (h)...	1,061	1,238
Ward 4.....	15,235	.....	Ward 1.....	877	.....
Ward 5.....	17,338	.....	Ward 2.....	784	.....
Ward 6.....	17,287	.....	Redwood Falls township.	837	189
Ward 7.....	15,382	.....	Sheridan township.....	699	817
Ward 8.....	28,005	.....	Sherman township.....	858	249
Ward 9.....	14,745	.....	Springdale township....	481	399
Ward 10.....	5,360	.....	Sundown township.....	661	458
Ward 11.....	4,480	.....	Swedes Forest township.	849	870
White Bear township....	1,018	1,067	Three Lakes township...	512	274
White Bear Lake village.	1,288	1,856	Underwood township....	407	288
			Vail township, including	675	218
			Wabasso village.....	178	.....
			Vesta township.....	745	199
RED LAKE COUNTY (d).	12,195	.....	Walnut Grove village...	447	127
Black River township...	846	282	Waterbury township....	514	175
Bray township.....	159	114	Westline township.....	872	141
Emardville township....	261	84	Willow Lake township..	608	298
Equality township (e)...	455	.....		
Garnes township (f)....	367	87	RENVILLE COUNTY.....	23,998	17,099
Gervais township.....	838	277	Bandon township.....	788	827
Lake Pleasant township.	890	845	Beaver Falls township,	.....	.....
Lambert township.....	494	401	including Beaver Falls	.....	.....
Louisville township....	490	467	village.....	595	614
Norden township.....	441	809	Beaver Falls village....	189	.....
North township.....	148	95	Birch Coolie township...	702	658
Numedal township.....	150	90	Bird Island township, in-	.....	.....
Polk Center township...	871	807	cluding Bird Island and	.....	.....
Poplar River township...	885	878	Olivia villages.....	2,247	(i) 962
Red Lake Falls city....	1,886	774	Bird Island village....	846	441
Red Lake Falls township.	891	806	Olivia village.....	870	253
River Falls township....	329	259	Boon Lake township....	658	578
Rocksbury township....	599	425	Brookfield township....	606	227
St. Hilaire village.....	840	193	Cairo township, includ-	.....	.....
Sanders township.....	367	589	ing Fairfax village....	1,862	(j) 1,010
Terrebonne township...	579	419	Fairfax village.....	642	351
Thief River Falls city...	1,819	191	Camp township.....	643	622
Wyandotte township....	311	204	Crooks township.....	684	256
Township 152, r'ge 41 (g)	87	48			
Township 153, r'ge 42 (g)	98	.....		

(a) Sedan village organized from part of Bangor township since 1890. (b) New Brighton village, formerly in Mounds View township, made independent since 1890. (c) Exclusive of population of New Brighton village. (d) Organized from part of Polk county in 1897. (e) Organized from township 151, range 40, and part of township 152, range 40, since 1890. (f) Returned as township 151, range 41, in 1890. (g) Exclusive of Indian reservation. (h) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (i) Includes population of Bird Island and Olivia villages, given as independent in 1890. (j) Includes population of Fairfax village, given as independent in 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
RENVILLE CO.—Con.			RICE COUNTY—Con.		
Emmett township, including Renville village	1,707	(a) 1,068	Warsaw township.....	854	867
Renville village.....	1,075	413	Webster township.....	1,071	1,010
Ericson township.....	663	558	Wells township.....	921	979
Flora township.....	654	784	Wesely village (j).....	249	182
Franklin village.....	489	284	Wheatland township (k).....	1,032	1,448
Hawk Creek township.....	602	687	Wheatland village (k).....	185	.....
Hector township, including Hector village.....	1,288	(b) 728	Wheeling township (g).....	710	878
Hector village.....	654	554			
Henryville township.....	651	644	ROCK COUNTY.....	9,668	6,817
Kingman township.....	470	182	Battle Plain township.....	464	218
Martinsburg township.....	586	860	Beaver Creek township.....	736	688
Melville township.....	582	864	Beaver Creek village.....	186	232
Morton village.....	789	453	Clinton township.....	624	478
Norfolk township.....	504	426	Denver township, including Hardwick village.....	700	290
Osceola township.....	554	153	Hardwick village.....	219	.....
Palmyra township.....	714	552	Jasper village (part of).....	112	.....
Preston Lake township, including Buffalo Lake village.....	928	(c) 457	(For total see Pipestone county.)		
Buffalo Lake village.....	389	.....	Kanaranzi township.....	512	848
Sacred Heart township, including Sacred Heart village.....	1,553	(d) 1,425	Luverne township.....	454	594
Sacred Heart village.....	538	327	Luverne village.....	2,223	1,466
Troy township.....	723	426	Magnolia township, including Magnolia village.....	589	407
Wang township.....	770	876	Magnolia village.....	176	.....
Wellington township.....	662	586	Martin township.....	1,168	1,010
Winfield township.....	677	452	Mound township.....	449	825
			Rose Dell township.....	548	907
RICE COUNTY.....	26,080	23,968	Springwater township.....	580	415
Bridgewater township.....	966	1,068	Vienna township.....	878	274
Cannon City township.....	1,066	1,057			
Dundas village.....	498	554	ROSEAU COUNTY (l).....	6,994	.....
Erin township.....	1,040	910	Barto township.....	502	.....
Faribault city.....	7,868	6,520	Dewey township.....	260	.....
Ward 1.....	2,189	.....	Dieter township.....	890	.....
Ward 2.....	1,878	.....	Grimstad township.....	98	.....
Ward 3.....	1,557	.....	Jadis township, including Roseau village.....	756	.....
Ward 4.....	2,244	.....	Roseau village.....	301	.....
Forest township.....	919	822	Malung township.....	866	.....
Morristown township (e).....	1,026	(f) 1,040	Moose township.....	886	.....
Morristown village (e).....	589	517	Moranville township.....	77	.....
Nerstrand village (g).....	256	.....	Pohlitz township.....	248	.....
Northfield city (h).....	8,210	2,659	Polonia township.....	248	.....
Ward 1.....	900	.....	Ross township.....	406	.....
Ward 2.....	1,116	.....	Skagen township, including Badger village.....	514	.....
Ward 3.....	1,194	.....	Badger village.....	164	.....
Northfield township (h).....	764	(i) 826	Soler township.....	258	.....
Richland township.....	789	743	Spruce township.....	261	.....
Shieldsville township.....	925	875			
Walcott township.....	1,127	1,028			

(a) Includes population of Renville village, given as independent in 1890. (b) Includes population of Hector village, given as independent in 1890. (c) Includes population of Buffalo Lake village, given as independent, but not separately returned, in 1890. (d) Includes population of Sacred Heart village, given as independent in 1890. (e) Morristown village, formerly in Morristown township, made independent since 1890. (f) Exclusive of population of Morristown village. (g) Nerstrand village organized from part of Wheeling township since 1890. (h) Northfield city, formerly in Northfield township, made independent since 1890. (i) Exclusive of population of Northfield city. (j) Formerly Vesell. (k) Wheatland village organized from part of Wheatland township since 1890. (l) Organized from part of Kittson county in 1890.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
ROSEAU COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>			ST. LOUIS CO.— <i>Con.</i>		
Stafford township.....	342	.....	Great Scott township....	89	.....
Stokes township.....	848	.....	Hermann township.....	625	.....
Warroad township.....	288	.....	Industrial township.....	158	.....
Township 159, range 40..	47	.....	Kelsey township.....	291	.....
Township 159, range 43..	74	.....	McDavitt township.....	156	.....
Township 159, range 44..	201	.....	Mesaba township, includ-		.....
Township 160, range 39..	180	.....	ing Mesaba village....	97	.....
Township 160, range 41..	126	.....	Mesaba village.....	62	.....
Township 160, range 42..	187	.....	Midway township.....	824	.....
Township 160, range 43..	108	.....	Missabe Mountain town-		.....
Township 161, range 37..	15	.....	ship, including Eveleth		.....
Township 161, range 38..	16	.....	and Sparta villages....	4,998	.....
Township 162, range 35..	147	.....	Eveleth village.....	2,752	.....
Township 162, range 37..	80	.....	Sparta village.....	960	.....
Township 162, range 38..	12	.....	Morse township.....	498	.....
Township 162, range 44..	7	.....	Mountain Iron village...	470	.....
Township 163, range 39..	88	.....	New Independence town-		.....
Township 163, range 40..	99	.....	ship.....	77	.....
Township 164, range 39		.....	Nichols township.....	480	.....
(fractional).....	22	.....	Proctorknott village....	784	.....
Township 164, range 41		.....	Rice Lake township.....	281	.....
(fractional).....	102	.....	Solway township.....	115	.....
ST. LOUIS COUNTY (a).			Stuntz township, includ-		.....
	82,963	44,962	ing Hibbing village....	8,564	.....
Biwabik township, includ-			Hibbing village.....	2,481	.....
ing Biwabik, Mc-			Tower city.....	1,896	1,110
Kinley, and Merrit vil-			Virginia city.....	2,962	.....
lages.....	2,135	.....	Ward 1.....	321	.....
Biwabik village.....	1,299	.....	Ward 2.....	1,329	.....
McKinley village.....	262	.....	Ward 3.....	501	.....
Merritt village.....	74	.....	Ward 4.....	811	.....
Breitung township.....	2,084	.....	Township 50, r'ge 19 (c).	6	.....
Canosis township.....	221	.....	Township 50, range 20..	84	.....
Clinton township, includ-			Township 50, range 21..	7	.....
ing Iron Junction vil-			Township 51, r'ge 19 (c).	18	.....
lage.....	224	.....	Township 51, range 21..	75	.....
Iron Junction village...	113	.....	Township 52, range 13..	48	.....
Culver township.....	185	.....	Township 52, range 18..	62	.....
Duluth city (b).....	52,969	33,115	Township 52, range 19..	6	.....
Ward 1.....	5,989	.....	Township 52, range 20..	73	.....
Ward 2.....	6,637	.....	Township 52, range 21..	4	.....
Ward 3.....	4,944	.....	Township 53, range 13..	3	.....
Ward 4.....	5,296	.....	Township 53, range 17..	29	.....
Ward 5.....	8,144	.....	Township 53, range 20..	8	.....
Ward 6.....	6,533	.....	Township 53, range 21..	86	.....
Ward 7.....	8,794	.....	Township 54, range 14..	89	.....
Ward 8.....	6,632	.....	Township 54, range 21..	12	.....
Duluth township.....	194	.....	Township 55, range 12..	58	.....
Ely city.....	8,717	901	Township 56, range 12..	23	.....
Ward 1.....	1,557	.....	Township 56, range 14..	2	.....
Ward 2.....	870	.....	Township 56, range 17..	5	.....
Ward 3.....	1,290	.....	Township 56, range 21..	12	.....
Fayal township.....	1,016	.....	Township 57, range 14..	27	.....
Floodwood township, includ-			Township 58, range 14..	87	.....
ing Floodwood vil-			Township 58, range 15..	4	.....
lage.....	810	.....	Township 59, range 12..	2	.....
Floodwood village.....	224	.....	Township 59, range 15..	8	.....
Gnesen township.....	248	.....	Township 59, range 19..	9	.....
Grand Lake township...	104	.....	Township 60, range 15..	49	.....
			Township 60, range 17..	16	.....
			Township 60, range 18..	9	.....

(a) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete. (b) Oneota township and Fond du Lac, Lakeside, and West Duluth villages annexed since 1890. (c) Exclusive of Indian reservation.

TABLE IV.—Continued.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1900.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1900.
ST. LOUIS CO.—Con.			SCOTT COUNTY—Con.		
11, range 14..	179	.....	Cedar Lake township...	863	870
11, range 15..	83	.....	Credit River township...	455	847
11, range 16..	14	.....	Eagle Creek township...	718	716
11, range 17..	1	.....	Glendale township, in-		
11, range 20..	2	.....	cluding Hamilton vil-		
11, range 21..	1	.....	lage	407	837
22, r'ge 16 (a)..	22	.....	Hamilton village	179	.....
22, range 17..	37	.....	Helena township	1,192	1,245
22, range 18..	63	.....	Jackson township	214	240
23, range 16..	58	.....	Jordan city (c)	1,270	1,333
23, range 17..	40	.....	Louisville township	856	422
23, range 18..	10	.....	New Market township,		
24, range 16..	2	.....	including New Market		
24, range 17..	1	.....	village	1,270	1,000
24, range 18..	2	.....	New Market village	157	.....
24, range 19..	5	.....	New Prague city (part		
24, range 20..	6	.....	of)	705	650
24, r'ge 21 (a)..	5	.....	(For total see Le Sueur		
25, range 16..	8	.....	county.)		
25, range 17		.....	St. Lawrence township..	298	394
25, range 18..	2	.....	Sand Creek township....	1,015	1,045
25, range 19..	3	.....	Shakopee city	2,047	1,737
25, range 20..	6	.....	Ward 1	506	
25, range 21..	5	.....	Ward 2	700	
26, range 16..	5	.....	Ward 3	663	
26, range 17		.....	Spring Lake township,		
26, range 18..	2	.....	including Prior Lake		
26, range 19..	4	.....	village	1,171	1,191
26, range 20..	3	.....	Prior Lake village	149	.....
26, range 21..	5	.....		
27, range 17		.....		
27, range 18..	10	.....	SHERBURNE COUNTY...	7,281	5,908
27, range 19..	1	.....	Baldwin township	416	285
27, range 20..	2	.....	Becker township	808	758
27, range 21..	1	.....	Big Lake township (d)...	581	574
Township 68, range 20..	9	.....	Big Lake village (d)...	177	.....
Township 68, range 21..	2	.....	Bluehill township	418	280
Township 69, range 17		.....	Clear Lake township, in-		
(fractional)	5	.....	cluding Clear Lake vil-		
Township 69, range 18		.....	lage	687	603
(fractional)	7	.....	Clear Lake village	222	.....
Township 70, range 18		.....	Elk River township	515	560
(fractional)	3	.....	Elk River village	681	679
Township 70, range 19		.....	Haven township	590	379
(fractional)	7	.....	Livonia township	501	388
Township 70, range 20		.....	Oroquo township	505	440
(fractional)	3	.....	Palmer township	530	304
Boise Fort Indian reser-		.....	St. Cloud city (ward T).	410	495
vation (part of)	450	.....	(For total see Benton		
(For total see Itasca		.....	county.)		
county.)		.....	Santiago township	521	446
Vermilion Lake Indian		.....		
reservation	422	.....		
		.....	SIBLEY COUNTY	16,962	15,190
SCOTT COUNTY	15,147	10,881	Alfshorg township	658	681
Belle Plaine township,		.....	Arlington township	976	925
including Bell Plaine		.....	Arlington village	719	417
borough	2,306	(b) 1,794	Bismarck township	600	680
Belle Plaine borough....	1,121	812	Cornish township	703	700
Blakely township	808	857	Dryden township	622	656
		.....	Faxon township	460	400

(a) Exclusive of Indian reservation. (b) Includes population of Belle Plaine borough, given as independent in 1900. (c) Incorporated as a city since 1900. (d) Big Lake village organized from part of Big Lake township since 1900.

TABLE IV.—Continued.
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
SIBLEY COUNTY—Con			STEARNS COUNTY—Con		
Gaylord village.....	608	887	Le Sauk township.....	549	805
Gibbon village.....	545	282	Luxemburg township.....	1,053	590
Grafton township.....	702	562	Lynden township.....	481	186
Green Isle township.....	880	802	Maine Prairie twp. (g).....	1,185	1,186
Green Isle village.....	275	218	Meire Grove village (e).....	108	...
Henderson city.....	804	909	Meire City (h).....	1,708	780
Henderson township.....	806	719	Ward 1.....	968	...
Jessenland township.....	890	671	Ward 2.....	800	...
Kelso township.....	666	1,033	Meire township.....	821	485
Moltke township.....	669	553	Millwood township.....	740	519
New Auburn township, including New Auburn village.....	1,048	980	Munson township (i).....	708	973
New Auburn village.....	274	...	New Munich village (j).....	188	...
Severance township.....	607	650	New Paynesville vil. (k).....	486	...
Sibley township.....	684	781	North Fork township (l).....	640	688
Transit township.....	731	684	Oak township (m).....	700	551
Washington Lake town- ship.....	853	825	Paynesville twp. (k).....	450	597
Winthrop village.....	818	498	Paynesville village.....	873	652
			Raymond township.....	536	478
			Richmond village (i).....	600	...
			Rockville township.....	584	569
			St. Augusta township.....	819	791
			St. Cloud city (wards 1 2, 3 and 4).....	7,340	6,308
STEARNS COUNTY.....	44,464	34,844	(For total see Benton county)		
Albany township (a).....	1,097	1,002	St. Cloud township (n).....	727	774
Albany village (a).....	517	...	St. Joseph township.....	598	562
Ashley township.....	606	464	St. Joseph village.....	549	508
Avon township, including Avon village.....	860	644	St. Martin township (o).....	678	662
Avon village.....	162	...	St. Martin village (o).....	170	...
Belgrade village.....	460	806	St. Wendel township.....	686	581
Brockway township.....	1,107	925	Sauk Center city.....	2,220	1,686
Brooten village (b).....	259	...	Ward 1.....	787	...
Cold Spring village (c).....	488	...	Ward 2.....	1,433	...
Collegeville township.....	665	506	Sauk Center township.....	907	517
Crow Lake township.....	549	498	Spring Hill township.....	878	771
Crow River township.....	580	417	Waite Park village (n).....	817	...
Eden Lake township.....	667	541	Wakefield township (p).....	608	688
Eden Valley village (part of).....	218	...	Zion township.....	695	751
(For total see Meeker county)					
Fairhaven township.....	787	606	STERLE COUNTY.....	16,524	13,292
Farming township.....	899	623	Aurora township.....	965	754
Freeport village (d).....	813	...	Berlin township.....	811	739
Getty township.....	680	619	Blooming Prairie town- ship.....	800	680
Grove township (e).....	699	738	Blooming Prairie village.....	865	806
Holding township (f).....	1,256	1,021	Clifton Falls township.....	617	508
Holding village (f).....	191	...	Deerfield township.....	787	786
Kimball Prairie vil. (g).....	327	...	Havana township.....	808	791
Kran township.....	1,125	734	Lemond township.....	791	672
Lake George township.....	661	457	Medford township.....	667	554
Lake Henry township.....	638	548			

(a) Albany village organized from part of Albany township since 1890. (b) Organized from part of North Fork township since 1890. (c) Organized from part of Wakefield township since 1890. (d) Organized from part of Oak township since 1890. (e) Meire Grove village organized from part of Grove township since 1890. (f) Holding village organized from part of Holding township since 1890. (g) Kimball Prairie village organized from part of Maine Prairie township since 1890. (h) Incorporated as a city since 1890. (i) Richmond village organized from part of Munson township since 1890. (j) Organized from part of Oak township since 1890. (k) New Paynesville village organized from part of Paynesville township since 1890. (l) Part taken to form Brooten village since 1890. (m) Parts taken to form Freeport and New Munich villages since 1890. (n) Waite Park village organized from part of St. Cloud township since 1890. (o) St. Martin village organized from part of St. Martin township since 1890. (p) Part taken to form Cold Spring village since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
STEELE COUNTY—Con.			SWIFT COUNTY—Con.		
Meriden township.....	880	834	Marysland township, including Danvers village	562	248
Merton township.....	769	657	Danvers village.....	112	.....
Owatonna city.....	5,561	3,849	Moyer township.....	610	848
Ward 1..... 1,240			Murdock village.....	275	180
Ward 2..... 2,099			Pillsbury township.....	484	814
Ward 3..... 1,337			Shible township.....	470	848
Ward 4..... 885			Six-Mile Grove township.	864	291
Owatonna township.....	628	556	Swenoda township.....	515	270
Somerset township.....	908	878	Tara township.....	840	267
Summit township.....	799	658	Torning township.....	491	453
			Westbank township.....	618	404
STEVENS COUNTY.....					
	8,721	5,251	TODD COUNTY.....		
Baker township (a).....	469	98		22,214	c) 12,980
Chokio village (a).....	809	.....	Bartlett township.....	586	(c)
Darnen township.....	423	822	Bertha township, including Bertha village....	1,098	456
Donnelly township, including Donnelly village	514	296	Bertha village.....	277	.....
Donnelly village.....	164	.....	Birchdale township.....	446	885
Eldorado township.....	255	189	Browerville village.....	466	86
Everglade township.....	836	158	Bruce township (d).....	448	.....
Framnas township.....	474	862	Burleene township.....	426	117
Hancock village.....	415	218	Burnhamsville twp. (d)..	1,015	779
Hodges township.....	273	165	Clarissa village (e).....	233	.....
Horton township.....	290	181	Eagle Bend village (f)...	547	806
Moore township.....	259	220	Eagle Valley twp. (e)....	885	606
Morris township.....	315	237	Fawn Lake township....	254	128
Morris village.....	1,934	1,266	Germania township.....	485	256
Pepperton township.....	382	147	Gordon township.....	820	725
Rendsville township.....	444	304	Grey Eagle township, including Grey Eagle village	756	408
Scott township.....	356	289	Grey Eagle village.....	313	.....
Stevens township.....	424	240	Hartford township.....	1,025	1,051
Swan Lake township....	435	412	Hewitt village (g).....	311	.....
Synnes township.....	414	197	Iona township.....	918	456
			Kandota township.....	426	298
SWIFT COUNTY.....			Leslie township.....	651	510
	13,508	10,161	Little Sauk township....	783	504
Appleton township.....	274	199	Long Prairie township... }	796	(h) 1,206
Appleton village.....	1,184	994	Long Prairie village.... }	1,385	
Benson township.....	400	474	Moran township.....	526	273
Benson village.....	1,525	877	Osakis village (part of)..	102	.....
Camp Lake township....	584	609	(For total see Douglas county.)		
Cashel township.....	446	273	Reynolds township.....	892	448
Clontarf township.....	312	842	Round Prairie township.	742	503
De Graff village (b)....	165	.....	Staples township (i).....	483	842
Dublin township.....	338	154	Staples village (i).....	1,504	.....
Edison township.....	461	880	Stowe Prairie twp. (g)...	908	(c)
Fairfield township.....	484	450	Turtle Creek twp. (j)....	269	.....
Hayes township.....	631	576	Villard township.....	384	225
Hegbert township.....	494	868	Ward township (j).....	813	634
Kerkhoven township....	665	638	West Union township... }	592	(k) 346
Kerkhoven village.....	411	299	Wykeham township (f).. }	594	
Kildare township (b)....	450	420			

(a) Chokio village organized from part of Baker township since 1890. (b) De Graff village organized from part of Kildare township since 1890. (c) Bartlett and Stowe Prairie townships (population 670) not separately returned in 1890. (d) Bruce township organized from part of Burnhamsville township since 1890. (e) Clarissa village organized from part of Eagle Valley township since 1890. (f) Eagle Bend village, formerly in Wykeham township, made independent since 1890. (g) Hewitt village organized from part of Stowe Prairie township since 1890. (h) Not separately returned in 1890. (i) Staples village organized from part of Staples township since 1890. (j) Turtle Creek township organized from part of Ward township since 1890. (k) Exclusive of population of Eagle Bend village.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
TRAVERSE COUNTY.....	7,573	4,516	WABASHA COUNTY—<i>Con.</i>		
Arthur township.....	897	821	Ward 3..... 099		
Browns Valley village...	721	498	Watopa township.....	408	407
Clifton township.....	290	179	West Albany township...	761	621
Croke township (a).....	207	223	Zumbro township (l).....	788	672
Dallymount township.....	265	162	Zumbro Falls village (m)	178	.....
Dumont village (a).....	236	.....		
Folsom township.....	219	175	WADENA COUNTY.....	7,921	4,058
Lake Valley township...	746	879	Aldrich township.....	465	821
Leonardsville township..	862	241	Blueberry township (n)..	264	90
Monson township.....	664	684	Bullard township.....	180	96
Parnell township.....	840	818	Huntersville twp. (o)...	69	.....
Redpath township.....	264	180	Leaf River township....	496	821
Tara township.....	835	264	Lyons township (p).....	269	.....
Taylor township.....	481	208	Meadow township (q)...	199	.....
Tintah township (b).....	141	158	Menahga village (n).....	418	.....
Tintah village (b).....	220	.....	North Germany twp. (r).	552	.....
Walls township.....	352	287	Orton township (s).....	87	.....
Wheaton village.....	1,192	888	Red Eye township.....	496	92
Windsor township.....	171	121	Rockwood township.....	568	186
WABASHA COUNTY.....	18,924	(c) 16,972	Shell River twp. (n)....	267	188
Chester township (d)....	875	978	Thomastown township...	629	897
Elgin township (e).....	735	885	Verndale village.....	672	636
Elgin village (e).....	844	.....	Wadena township.....	606	457
Gillford township (d)....	771	825	Wadena village.....	1,520	595
Glasgow township.....	514	566	Wing River twp. (r).....	414	595
Greenfield township.....	676	(f)			
Hammond village (g)....	238	.....	WASECA COUNTY.....	14,760	18,818
Highland township.....	714	738	Alton township.....	941	1,042
Hyde Park twp. (h).....	418	472	Blooming Grove town-		
Kellogg village.....	228	(f)	ship	897	847
Lake City.....	2,744	2,128	Byron township.....	576	418
Ward 1..... 1,595			Freedom township.....	878	910
Ward 2..... 1,149			Iosco township.....	822	942
Lake township.....	848	808	Janesville township....	884	950
Mazeppa township.....	598	(i) 797	Janesville village.....	1,254	921
Mazeppa village.....	556	.....	New Richland township..	860	764
Millville village (j)....	149	.....	New Richland village...	750	428
Minneiska township.....	241	254	Otisco township.....	902	984
Minneiska village.....	872	825	St. Mary township.....	681	699
Mt. Pleasant township...	681	662	Vivian township.....	678	618
Oakwood township (j)...	658	764	Waseca city.....	3,108	2,482
Pepin township.....	666	(k) 815	Ward 1..... 1,009		
Plainview township.....	737	(l) 1,892	Ward 2..... 1,066		
Plainview village.....	1,098	.....	Ward 3..... 1,028		
Wabasha city.....	2,528	2,487	Wilton township.....	778	748
Ward 1..... 816			Woodville township.....	797	620
Ward 2..... 1,046					

(a) Dumont village organized from part of Croke township since 1890. (b) Tintah village organized from part of Tintah township since 1890. (c) Includes population (736) of Greenfield township and Kellogg village, not separately returned in 1890. (d) Part taken to form part of Zumbro Falls village since 1890. (e) Elgin village organized from part of Elgin township since 1890. (f) Greenfield township and Kellogg village not separately returned in 1890. (g) Organized from parts of Hyde Park and Zumbro townships since 1890. (h) Parts taken to form parts of Hammond and Zumbro Falls villages since 1890. (i) Not separately returned in 1890. (j) Millville village organized from part of Oakwood township since 1890. (k) Includes population (448) of Reads village, which was independent in 1890; charter subsequently revoked. (l) Part taken to form part of Hammond village since 1890. (m) Organized from parts of Chester, Gillford and Hyde Park townships since 1890. (n) Menahga village organized from part of Blueberry township since 1890. (o) Organized from township 138, range 88, since 1890. (p) Organized from township 136, range 88, since 1890. (q) Meadow township organized from part of Shell River township since 1890. (r) North Germany township organized from part of Wing River township since 1890. (s) Organized from township 137, range 88, since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
WASHINGTON COUNTY..	27,908	(a) 25,902	WILKIN COUNTY—Con.		
Afton township.....	1,180	1,007	Campbell village (g)....	239	.....
Baytown township.....	881	797	Champion township.....	260	208
Cottage Grove township.	890	717	Connelly township (f)....	157	.....
Denmark township.....	710	725	Deerhorn township.....	841	147
Forest Lake twp. (b)....	618	536	Foxhome township (f)....	265	.....
Forest Lake village (a)...	241	.....	McCauleyville twp. (h)...	275	270
Grant township.....	822	697	Manston township.....	190	241
Lakeland township.....	688	880	Meadows township.....	149	.....
Marine village.....	562	679	Mitchell township.....	194	153
May township (c).....	721	.....	Nordick township (h)....	212	.....
Newport township.....	773	(d) 1,601	Prairieview township.....	425	238
Newport village.....	807	.....	Riverside township (f)...	225	.....
New Scandia twp. (c)....	1,164	.....	Roberts township.....	249	204
Oakdale township.....	1,072	904	Rothsay village.....	296	174
Oneka township.....	1,068	717	Tanberg township.....	890	824
South Stillwater village..	1,422	1,204	Wolverton township.....	450	.....
Stillwater city.....	12,818	11,260			
Ward 1.....	3,752				
Ward 2.....	3,378				
Ward 3.....	5,188				
Stillwater township.....	1,821	1,085			
Woodbury township.....	1,240	1,106			
WATONWAN COUNTY...	11,496	7,746	WINONA COUNTY.....	85,686	83,707
Adrian township.....	559	443	Dresbach township (i)....	828	535
Antrim township.....	591	573	Dresbach village (j)....	285	.....
Butterfield township (e)...	489	866	Elba township (j).....	496	645
Butterfield village (e)...	382	.....	Elba village (j).....	198	.....
Fieldon township.....	547	487	Fremont township.....	747	798
Long Lake township.....	650	538	Hart township.....	778	818
Madelia township.....	651	541	Hillsdale township.....	541	549
Madelia village.....	1,272	852	Homer township.....	1,009	997
Nelson township.....	906	783	Lewiston village.....	871	824
Odin township.....	594	543	Minnesota City vil. (k)...	242	.....
Riverdale township.....	716	509	Mt. Vernon township.....	526	545
Rosendale township.....	518	969	New Hartford township...	888	908
St. James township.....	614	473	Norton township.....	776	776
St. James village.....	2,607	989	Pleasant Hill township...	945	791
South Branch township...	552	880	Richmond township.....	290	252
			Rollingstone twp. (k)...	527	928
			Rollingstone village (k)...	202	.....
			St. Charles city.....	1,804	1,178
			St. Charles township.....	608	661
			Saratoga township.....	644	724
			Utica township (l).....	828	908
			Utica village (l).....	204	.....
			Warren township.....	808	897
			Whitewater township...	970	708
			Wilson township.....	945	1,018
			Winona city.....	19,714	18,308
			Ward 1.....	7,304	.....
			Ward 2.....	2,842	.....
			Ward 3.....	3,355	.....
			Ward 4.....	6,713	.....
			Winona township.....	282	275
			Wiscoy township.....	641	611
WILKIN COUNTY.....	8,060	4,846			
Akron township.....	402	830			
Andrea township.....	255	107			
Atherton township.....	882	210			
Bradford township.....	296	109			
Brandrup township.....	527	225			
Breckenridge twp. (f)....	256	800			
Breckenridge village (f)...	1,282	655			
Campbell township (g)...	453	407			

(a) Includes population (1,687) of Marine township, taken to form May and New Scandia townships since 1890. (b) Forest Lake village organized from part of Forest Lake township since 1890. (c) May and New Scandia townships organized from Marine township since 1890. (d) Not separately returned in 1890. (e) Butterfield village organized from part of Butterfield township since 1890. (f) Connelly, Foxhome and Riverside townships organized from parts of Breckenridge township since 1890. (g) Campbell village organized from part of Campbell township since 1890. (h) Nordick township organized from part of McCauleyville township since 1890. (i) Dresbach village organized from part of Dresbach township since 1890. (j) Elba village organized from part of Elba township since 1890. (k) Rollingstone and Minnesota City villages organized from parts of Rollingstone township since 1890. (l) Utica village organized from part of Utica township since 1890.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1900.	1890.
WRIGHT COUNTY.....	29,157	24,164	YELLOW MED. COUNTY.	14,602	9,854
A'bion township.....	1,419	1,373	Burton township.....	479	242
Annandale village.....	481	211	Canby village.....	1,100	470
Buffalo township.....	890	719	Echo township (e).....	525	847
Buffalo village.....	1,040	606	Echo village (e).....	384	.....
Chatham township.....	563	498	Florida township.....	286	189
Clearwater township, in- cluding Clearwater vil- lage.....	757	(a) 609	Fortier township.....	356	190
Clearwater village.....	271	213	Friendship township, in- cluding Clarkfield vil- lage.....	909	(f) 526
Cokato township.....	1,421	1,551	Clarkfield village.....	477	178
Cokato village.....	684	803	Granite Falls city (part of).....	948	800
Corinna township.....	870	564	(For total see Chippe- wa county.)	.....	.....
Delano village.....	967	889	Hammer township.....	543	815
Frankfort township, in- cluding St. Michaels village.....	1,849	1,148	Hanley Falls village (g).....	278	.....
St. Michaels village.....	305	.....	Hazel Run township.....	477	163
Franklin township.....	1,531	1,109	Lisbon township.....	677	682
French Lake township.....	1,294	1,189	Minnesota Falls town- ship.....	496	308
Hanover vil. (part of) (b) (For total see Henne- pin county.)	170	.....	Norman township.....	411	378
Howard Lake village.....	737	610	Normania township.....	538	529
Maple Lake twp. (c).....	944	899	Omro township.....	683	407
Maple Lake village (c).....	470	.....	Oshkosh township.....	552	349
Marysville township.....	1,332	1,242	Otis township.....	39	86
Middleville township.....	1,412	1,300	Porter village (h).....	196	.....
Monticello township.....	990	(d) 890	Posen township.....	553	851
Monticello village.....	818	503	Sannes township (g).....	589	801
Montrose village.....	805	214	Sioux Agency township.....	619	392
Otsego township.....	1,105	819	Stony Run township.....	666	679
Rockford township, in- cluding Rockford vil- lage.....	1,484	1,175	Swede Prairie township.....	509	304
Rockford village.....	310	.....	Tyro township.....	536	230
Silver Creek township.....	973	657	Wergeland township (h).....	416	403
Southside township.....	900	706	Wood Lake twp. (i).....	566	643
Stockholm township.....	1,475	1,412	Wood Lake village (i).....	264	.....
Victor township.....	1,160	1,159	.....	.....	.....
Waverly village.....	542	370	WHITE EARTH INDIAN RESERVATION (j).....	8,486	.....
Woodland township.....	1,134	1,229	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes population of Clearwater village, given as independent in 1890. (b) That part of Hanover village in Wright county not separately returned in 1890. (c) Maple Lake village organized from part of Maple Lake township since 1890. (d) Includes population (161) of Moritzius village, not incorporated, but given as independent in 1890. (e) Echo village organized from part of Echo township since 1890. (f) Includes population of Clarkfield village, given as independent in 1890. (g) Hanley Falls village organized from part of Sannes township since 1890. (h) Porter village organized from part of Wergeland township since 1890. (i) Wood Lake village organized from part of Wood Lake township since 1890. (j) Cannot be located by counties.

There are 447 incorporated cities, villages and boroughs in Minnesota, for which the population in 1900 is separately returned, and these incorporated places are presented in Table V., (on the following pages), in alphabetical order, being abstracted from Table IV., in which they are presented in detail under the counties in which they are severally situated.

TABLE V.

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES OF MINNESOTA.—1890 AND 1900.

CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.	CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.
Ada village.....	1,258		Chanhausen village.....	175	
Adams village.....	578		Chaska city.....	2,165	2,210
Adrian village.....	1,258		Chatfield village.....	1,425	1,855
Aitkin village.....	1,719		Chokio village.....	309	
Albany village.....	517		Clara City village.....	495	
Albert Lea city.....	4,600		Claremont village.....	817	
Alden village.....	636		Clarissa village.....	223	
Alexandria village.....	2,081		Clarkfield village.....	427	178
Alpha village.....	200		Clear Lake village.....	223	
Amboy village.....	432		Clearwater village.....	271	249
Annandale village.....	481		Cleveland village.....	179	182
Anoka city.....	8,789		Climax village.....	359	
Appleton village.....	1,184		Clinton village.....	346	
Argyle village.....	829		Clothierall village.....	167	
Arlington village.....	712		Cloquet village.....	8,072	2,530
Ashby village.....	279		Cokato village.....	684	968
Atwater village.....	598		Cold Spring village.....	495	
Audubon village.....	849		Cologne village.....	298	196
Austin city.....	5,474		Columbia Heights village.....	128	
Avoca village.....	888		Cordova village.....	95	
Avon village.....	162		Cottonwood village.....	549	
Badger village.....	164		Courtland village.....	174	
Bagley village.....	243		Crookston city.....	5,859	3,427
Balaton village.....	209		Cyrus village.....	197	
Barnesville city.....	1,328		Danvers village.....	112	
Barnum village.....	891		Dassel village.....	505	552
Barrett village.....	287		Dawson village.....	962	418
Battle Lake village.....	430		Deer Creek village.....	275	
Beardsley village.....	449		Deer River village.....	251	
Beaver Creek village.....	185		De Graff village.....	185	
Beaver Falls village.....	189		Delano village.....	907	989
Belgrade village.....	450		Delavan village.....	321	252
Belle Plaine borough.....	1,121		Detroit village.....	2,030	1,510
Bellingham village.....	880		Dexter village.....	278	180
Belview village.....	254		Dodge Center village.....	943	658
Bemidji village.....	2,198		Donnelly village.....	164	
Benson village.....	1,525		Dresbach village.....	285	
Benton village.....	52		Duluth city.....	52,980	38,115
Bertha village.....	277		D.....	236	
Big Lake village.....	177		D.....	426	554
Bird Island village.....	846		D.....	217	
Biwabik village.....	1,299		E.....	547	805
Bloomington village.....	855		E.....	2,077	795
Blue Earth city.....	2,900		E.....	818	180
Boyd village.....	695		E.....	884	
Brainerd city.....	7,524		E.....	604	927
Brandon village.....	272		E.....	450	178
Breckenridge village.....	1,282		E.....	749	591
Brewster village.....	284		E.....	198	
Bricelyn village.....	106		E.....	625	297
Brooklyn village.....	259		Elgin village.....	344	
Browerville village.....	406		Elizabeth village.....	185	155
Brownsdale village.....	291		Elk River village.....	881	979
Browns Valley village.....	721		Ellsworth village.....	454	258
Brownsville village.....	458		Elmore village.....	924	458
Brownston village.....	454		Ely city.....	3,717	901
Buffalo village.....	1,040		Elysian village.....	459	548
Buffalo Lake village.....	689		Emmons village.....	179	
Butterfield village.....	332		Erskine village.....	155	
Byron village.....	847		Evansville village.....	483	452
Caledonia village.....	1,175		Eveleth village.....	2,752	
Cambridge village.....	737		Excelsior village.....	717	619
Campbell village.....	289		Eyota village.....	624	377
Canby village.....	1,100		Fairfax village.....	642	351
Cannon Falls village.....	1,289		Fairmont village.....	8,040	1,205
Canton village.....	812		Fairbault city.....	7,868	6,590
Carlton village.....	449		Farmington village.....	733	357
Carver village.....	568		Farris village.....	185	
Cass Lake village.....	546		Fergus Falls city.....	6,072	3,773

TABLE V.—Continued.

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES OF MINNESOTA.—1890 AND 1900.

CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.	CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.
Fertile village.....	587	378	Kasota village.....	784	655
Fisher village.....	410	461	Kasson village.....	1,112	993
Floodwood village.....	224	.....	Kellogg village.....	428	.....
Forest Lake village.....	241	.....	Kenedy village.....	158	.....
Foreston village.....	238	287	Kensington village.....	207	.....
Fosston village.....	284	207	Kenyon village.....	1,202	686
Foundation village.....	284	248	Kerkhoven village.....	411	290
Franklin village.....	482	284	Kilkenny village.....	245	.....
Frazee village.....	1,000	.....	Kimball Prairie village.....	327	.....
Freeport village.....	818	.....	Kinbrae village.....	187	.....
Frida village.....	985	848	Lake City.....	2,744	2,128
Gaylord village.....	608	897	Lake Benton village.....	150	512
Geneva village.....	218	.....	Lake Crystal village.....	1,215	624
Ghent village.....	119	.....	Lakefield village.....	682	275
Gibbon village.....	545	232	Lake Park village.....	670	549
Glencoe village.....	1,780	1,848	Lakeville village.....	878	268
Glenville village.....	551	.....	Lamberton village.....	624	202
Glenwood village.....	1,116	627	Lanesboro village.....	1,102	688
Glyndon village.....	250	276	La Prairie village.....	88	.....
Golden Valley village.....	680	508	Le Roy village.....	772	528
Goodhue village.....	241	.....	Lester Prairie village.....	412	180
Good Thunder village.....	805	.....	Le Sueur borough.....	1,667	1,708
Graceville village.....	855	505	Le Sueur Center village.....	478	109
Granada village.....	809	.....	Lewiston village.....	371	534
Grand Meadow village.....	477	378	Lindstrom village.....	355	.....
Grand Rapids village.....	1,422	.....	Litchfield village.....	2,280	1,990
Granite Falls city.....	1,214	.....	Little Falls city.....	5,774	2,554
Green Isle village.....	275	219	Long Prairie village.....	1,585	.....
Grey Eagle village.....	812	.....	Lothrop village.....	85	.....
Grove City village.....	816	849	Lowry village.....	280	.....
Hallock village.....	905	302	Luverne village.....	2,222	1,486
Halstad village.....	442	.....	Lyle village.....	488	304
Hamburg village.....	128	.....	Mabel village.....	464	273
Hamilton village.....	179	.....	McIntosh village.....	549	.....
Hammond village.....	228	.....	McKinley village.....	262	.....
Hampton village.....	195	.....	Madelia village.....	1,272	882
Hancock village.....	415	212	Madison village.....	1,586	625
Hanley Falls village.....	278	.....	Madison Lake village.....	800	.....
Hanover village.....	259	.....	Magnolia village.....	178	.....
Hardwick village.....	359	.....	Mankato city.....	10,562	8,885
Harmony village.....	517	.....	Mantorville village.....	602	460
Harris village.....	710	504	Maple Lake village.....	470	.....
Hartland village.....	317	.....	Mapleton village.....	1,008	607
Hastings city.....	3,811	3,705	Marietta village.....	144	.....
Hawley village.....	585	270	Marine village.....	552	679
Hayfield village.....	459	.....	Marshall village.....	2,069	1,208
Hector village.....	654	554	Maynard village.....	245	.....
Heidelberg village.....	114	.....	Mazeppa village.....	555	.....
Henderson city.....	804	909	Meire Grove village.....	165	.....
Henning village.....	545	254	McIrose city.....	1,702	720
Herman village.....	550	822	Menahga village.....	412	.....
Heron Lake village.....	228	469	Mendota village.....	222	242
Hewitt village.....	311	.....	Merritt village.....	74	.....
Hibbing village.....	2,481	.....	Mesaba village.....	62	.....
High Forest village.....	129	198	Milaca village.....	1,204	404
Hinckley village.....	459	618	Milan village.....	595	.....
Hoffman village.....	270	.....	Millville village.....	149	.....
Hokah village.....	589	532	Minneapolis city.....	202,712	164,728
Holding village.....	191	.....	Minnekahta village.....	873	325
Holland village.....	255	.....	Minnetonka village.....	777	325
Houston village.....	542	596	Minnesota City village.....	242	.....
Howard Lake village.....	737	610	Minnesota Lake village.....	512	340
Hutchinson village.....	2,485	1,414	Minnetonka Beach vil- lage.....	101	.....
Iona village.....	958	.....	Montevideo village.....	2,146	1,457
Iron Junction village.....	118	.....	Montgomery village.....	579	1,050
Jackson village.....	1,756	720	Monticello village.....	512	508
Janesville village.....	1,354	921	Montrose village.....	806	514
Jasper village.....	519	372	Moorhead city.....	3,730	2,088
Jordan city.....	1,270	1,235			

TABLE V.—Continued.

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES OF MINNESOTA.—1880 AND 1900.

CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1880.	CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1880.
Moose Lake village.....	854	109	Rothsay village.....	298	174
Mora village.....	785	.....	Round Lake village.....	226	.....
Morgan village.....	592	801	Royalton village.....	664	582
Morris village.....	1,934	1,269	Rush City village.....	987	707
Morristown village.....	589	517	Rushford city.....	1,023	908
Morton village.....	799	453	Ruthon village.....	323	.....
Motley village.....	404	525	Rutledge village.....	863	.....
Mountain Iron village.....	470	.....	Sacred Heart village.....	588	527
Mountain Lake village.....	959	323	St. Charles city.....	1,304	1,178
Murdock village.....	275	180	St. Cloud city.....	8,663	7,895
Nary village.....	94	.....	St. Hilaire village.....	840	196
Nassau village.....	184	.....	St. James village.....	2,607	999
Nerstrand village.....	259	.....	St. Joseph village.....	549	506
New Auburn village.....	274	.....	St. Louis Park village.....	1,325	499
New Brighton village.....	350	355	St. Martin village.....	170	.....
New London village.....	968	211	St. Michaels village.....	805	.....
New Market village.....	187	.....	St. Paul city.....	168,065	133,159
New Munich village.....	196	.....	St. Peter city.....	4,302	3,671
New Paynesville village.....	486	.....	St. Vincent village.....	256	.....
Newport village.....	307	.....	Sanborn village.....	351	.....
New Prague city.....	1,228	955	Sandstone village.....	1,189	517
New Richland village.....	780	429	Sauk Center city.....	2,220	1,695
New Trier village.....	129	129	Sauk Rapids village.....	1,391	1,185
New Ulm city.....	5,408	3,741	Sedan village.....	152	.....
New York Mills village.....	353	290	Shakopee city.....	2,047	1,757
Nicollet village.....	530	263	Sherburn village.....	991	810
North Branch village.....	1,211	688	Shevlin village.....	173	.....
Northfield city.....	3,210	2,650	Silver Lake village.....	321	.....
North Mankato village.....	969	.....	Slayton village.....	888	880
North St. Paul village.....	1,110	1,090	Sleepy Eye village.....	2,042	1,513
Norwood village.....	500	835	Solway village.....	177	.....
Odessa village.....	304	.....	South St. Paul city.....	2,322	2,242
Olivia village.....	970	263	South Stillwater village.....	1,422	1,304
Ortonville city.....	1,247	.....	Sparta village.....	950	.....
Osakis village.....	917	472	Springfield village.....	1,511	716
Osseo village.....	845	853	Spring Grove village.....	491	394
Ottawa village.....	248	.....	Spring Valley village.....	1,770	1,381
Owatonna city.....	5,561	3,849	Staples village.....	1,504	.....
Park Rapids village.....	1,313	.....	Starbuck village.....	499	224
Paynesville village.....	873	352	Stephen village.....	518	265
Pelican Rapids village.....	1,038	624	Stewart village.....	407	166
Perham village.....	1,192	781	Stewartville village.....	880	.....
Pierz village.....	358	.....	Stillwater city.....	12,318	11,390
Pine City village.....	998	535	Swanville village.....	244	.....
Pine Island village.....	882	648	Taopi village.....	115	.....
Pipestone village.....	2,536	1,282	Taylor's Falls village.....	585	697
Plainview village.....	1,068	.....	Thief River Falls city.....	1,319	191
Plato village.....	232	180	Thomson village.....	307	.....
Porter village.....	106	.....	Tintah village.....	220	.....
Preston village.....	1,278	.....	Tower city.....	1,366	1,110
Princeton village.....	1,319	818	Tracy city.....	1,911	1,400
Prior Lake village.....	148	.....	Trosky village.....	215	.....
Proctorknott village.....	784	.....	Truman village.....	261	.....
Rainy Lake city.....	7	.....	Twin Valley village.....	359	.....
Raymond village.....	282	.....	Two Harbors village.....	3,278	.....
Red Lake Falls city.....	1,865	774	Tyler village.....	515	197
Red Wing city.....	7,525	6,294	Ulen village.....	317	.....
Redwood Falls city.....	1,661	1,338	Unca village.....	204	.....
Renville village.....	1,075	413	Vermilion village.....	100	.....
Rice village.....	282	.....	Verndale village.....	672	686
Richmond village.....	609	.....	Vernon Center village.....	311	.....
Robbinsdale village.....	520	.....	Villard village.....	249	203
Rochester city.....	6,843	5,321	Virginia city.....	2,902	.....
Rockford village.....	340	.....	Wabasha city.....	2,523	2,437
Rollingstone village.....	202	.....	Wabasso village.....	178	.....
Roseau village.....	301	.....	Waconia village.....	729	441
Rose Creek village.....	304	.....	Wadena village.....	1,520	995
Rosemount village.....	182	198	Waite Park village.....	317	.....

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES OF MINNESOTA.—1850 AND 1900.

CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.	CITIES, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHES.	1900.	1890.
Walker village.....	500	.....	Wheatland village.....	135	.....
Walnut Grove village....	447	127	Wheaton village.....	1,132	883
Waltham village.....	150	.....	White Bear Lake village	1,238	1,360
Warren city.....	1,276	648	Wildor village.....	174	.....
Waseca city.....	3,108	2,482	Willmar village.....	3,409	1,825
Watertown village.....	490	882	Willow River village....	466	.....
Waterville city.....	1,260	987	Windom village.....	1,944	885
Watkins village.....	250	.....	Winnebago City village..	1,816	1,108
Watson village.....	167	.....	Winona city.....	19,714	13,208
Waverly village.....	542	870	Winsted village.....	281	237
Wayzata village.....	276	273	Winthrop village.....	818	488
Welcome village.....	549	140	Wood Lake village.....	264	.....
Wells village.....	2,017	1,208	Woodstock village.....	211	.....
Wesely village.....	249	182	Worthington village....	2,386	1,164
West Concord village....	685	.....	Wykoff village.....	495	885
West Minneapolis village	1,648	.....	Young America village..	818	237
West St. Paul city.....	1,880	1,506	Zumbro Falls village....	178	.....
Whalan village.....	184	98	Zumbrota village.....	1,119	807

Of the above-named 447 incorporated places, there are fifty-three which have a population in 1900 of over 2,000; and of these thirty-five have less than 5,000, eleven have more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, and six have more than 10,000, namely, Minneapolis, with 202,718; St. Paul, with 163,065; Duluth, with 52,969; Winona, with 19,714; Stillwater, with 12,318; and Mankato, with 10,599 inhabitants.

For the three cities, with a population, in 1900, of more than 25,000, a summary is presented in Table VI., showing the population of these cities at each census from 1850 to 1900, inclusive, so far as it is separately stated in the census reports at each decennial period, together with the increase by number and per cent during each of the ten-year periods.

TABLE VI.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF MINNESOTA—1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEARS.	DULUTH.			MINNEAPOLIS.			ST. PAUL.		
	Popula- tion.	Increase.		Popula- tion.	Increase.		Popula- tion.	Increase.	
		No.	Per Cent.		No.	Per Cent.		No.	Per Cent.
1900.....	52,969	19,854	60.0	202,718	37,990	23.1	163,065	29,909	22.5
1890.....	33,115	29,632	860.8	164,798	117,851	251.4	133,156	91,863	221.1
1880.....	a) 8,433	852	11.2	46,887	33,821	258.8	41,478	21,448	107.1
1870.....	8,181	.....	.....	18,066	10,502	409.6	20,060	9,629	92.6
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564	.....	.....	10,401	9,299	895.3
1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....

(a) Includes Duluth village (population 2,645), set apart by act of legislature February 23, 1877, but which again became part of the city by the act of March 2, 1887.

St. Paul first appeared in the census returns in 1850, with only 1,112 inhabitants; Minneapolis in 1860, with 2,564; and Duluth in 1870, with 3,131. Subsequently the increase in population of all these cities, both in number and per cent, has been conspicuously rapid for each succeeding decade until the last, except that Duluth made only a nominal gain from 1870 to 1880. During the ten years from 1880 to 1890, however, the city made a phenomenal gain, increasing from 3,483 to 33,115, or 850.8 per cent. Within the same decade the population of Minneapolis increased from 46,887 to 164,738, or 251.4 per cent, and that of St. Paul from 41,473 to 133,156, or 221.1 per cent. As compared with this record the increase in the population of these cities during the last decade, as shown by the enumeration for 1900, is so small as to afford a noticeable contrast.

TABLE VII.
SHOWING POPULATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WITH INCREASE
IN TEN YEARS.
FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion. 1900.	Popula- tion. 1890.	Increase Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion. 1900.	Popula- tion. 1890.	Increase Popula- tion.
Dodge. . . .	13,340	10,864	2,476	Steele. . . .	16,524	13,239	3,285
Fillmore. . .	28,238	25,906	2,332	Wabasha. . .	18,924	16,972	1,952
Freeborn. . .	21,888	17,962	3,926	Waseca. . . .	14,760	13,813	947
Houston. . . .	15,400	14,653	747	Winona. . . .	85,686	33,797	51,889
Mower. . . .	22,335	18,019	4,316				
Olmsted. . . .	23,119	19,906	3,213	Total . . .	210,164	184,584	25,580

SECOND DISTRICT.

Blue Earth. . .	82,263	29,210	5,053	Murray. . . .	11,911	6,662	5,249
Brown. . . .	19,787	15,817	3,970	Nicollet. . . .	14,774	13,382	1,392
Chippewa. . .	12,499	8,555	3,944	Nobles. . . .	14,932	7,958	6,974
Cottonwood. .	12,069	7,412	4,657	Pipestone. . .	9,264	5,132	4,132
Faribault. . .	22,055	16,708	5,347	Redwood. . . .	17,261	9,896	7,365
Jackson. . . .	14,793	8,924	5,869	Rock.	9,668	6,817	2,851
Lac qui Parle. .	14,289	10,382	3,907	Watsonwan. . .	11,496	7,746	3,750
Lincoln. . . .	8,966	5,691	3,275	Yellow Med. . .	14,602	9,854	4,748
Lyon.	14,591	9,501	5,090				
Martin. . . .	16,966	9,406	7,560	Total . . .	272,156	188,570	83,586

THIRD DISTRICT.

Carver. . . .	17,544	16,532	1,012	Renville. . . .	23,693	17,099	6,594
Dakota. . . .	21,733	20,240	1,493	Rice.	26,050	23,968	2,112
Goodhue. . . .	81,187	28,806	2,381	Scott.	15,147	13,631	1,516
Le Sueur. . . .	20,254	19,067	1,187	Sibley.	16,362	15,199	1,163
McLeod. . . .	19,595	17,026	2,569				
Meeker. . . .	17,753	15,456	2,297	Total . . .	209,778	187,214	22,564

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Chisago. . . .	13,248	10,359	2,889	Washington. .	37,906	25,992	1,916
Isanti. . . .	11,675	7,607	4,068				
Kanabec. . . .	4,614	1,579	3,035	Total . . .	227,899	185,333	42,566
Ramsey. . . .	170,554	189,796	30,758				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Hennepin. . .	228,340	185,294	43,046				
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SIXTH DISTRICT.

Aitkin. . . .	6,748	2,462	4,281	Mille Lacs. . .	8,066	2,845	5,221
Anoka. . . .	11,813	9,884	1,929	Morrison. . . .	22,891	13,325	9,566
Beltrami. . . .	11,090	812	10,278	Pine.	11,546	4,062	7,484
Benton. . . .	9,912	6,234	3,678	St. Louis. . . .	82,982	44,862	38,120
Carlton. . . .	10,017	5,272	4,745	Sherburne. . .	7,281	5,906	1,375
Cass.	7,777	1,247	6,530	Stearns. . . .	44,494	34,844	9,650
Cook.	810	96	712	Todd.	22,214	12,680	9,534
Crow Wing. . .	14,250	8,852	5,398	Wadena. . . .	7,921	4,065	3,856
Hubbard. . . .	6,578	1,412	5,166	Wright.	29,157	24,164	4,993
Itasca. . . .	4,573	743	3,830				
Lake.	4,664	1,299	3,365	Total . . .	324,129	184,848	139,281

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Becker. . . .	14,375	9,401	4,974	Polk.	35,429	30,192	5,237
Big Stone. . .	8,731	5,722	3,009	Pope.	12,577	10,062	2,515
Clay.	17,942	11,517	6,425	Stevens. . . .	8,721	5,251	3,470
Douglas. . . .	17,964	14,606	3,358	Swift.	18,573	10,161	8,412
Grant.	8,935	6,875	2,060	Traverse. . . .	7,573	4,516	3,057
Kandiyohi. . .	18,416	13,997	4,419	Wilkin.	8,080	4,346	3,734
Kittson. . . .	7,889	5,387	2,502	*Roseau. . . .	6,994	.....	6,994
Marshall. . . .	15,068	9,130	5,938	*Red Lake. . .	12,195	.....	12,195
Norman. . . .	15,045	10,618	4,427				
Otter Tail. . .	45,375	34,232	11,143	Total . . .	275,442	185,983	89,459

* Detached from Kittson since 1890.

TABLE VIII.
SHOWING POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1900 AND INCREASE SINCE 1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE SINCE 1880.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE SINCE 1880.
	1900	1880			1900	1880	
The State,	1,751,394	1,301,826	449,568	Martin,	16,886	9,406	7,588
Adair,	6,748	2,462	4,286	Meeker,	17,738	15,456	2,282
Atchison,	11,818	9,684	2,134	Miller Lacs,	8,099	2,845	5,254
Barton,	14,875	9,401	5,474	Morrison,	22,901	18,825	4,076
Baxter,	11,090	812	10,278	Mower,	22,886	18,019	4,866
Benton,	9,912	6,294	3,618	Murray,	11,911	6,682	5,229
Bettendorf,	8,791	6,722	2,069	Nicollet,	14,774	18,582	1,808
Bloomington,	22,210	20,210	2,000	Nobles,	14,982	7,968	6,974
Boonville,	15,817	15,817	0	Norman,	15,045	10,618	4,427
Butler,	5,272	5,272	0	Olmasted,	28,119	19,806	8,313
Calhoun,	1,012	1,012	0	Otter Tail,	45,375	84,282	11,143
Cass,	2,580	2,580	0	Pine,	9,254	4,052	5,202
Cherokee,	8,970	8,970	0	Pipestone,	85,429	80,192	5,237
Chickasaw,	1,012	1,012	0	Polk,	12,677	10,082	2,595
Columbia,	170,554	170,554	0	-.	170,554	189,796	80,758
Concord,	12,186	12,186	0	-.	12,186	12,186	0
Cooper,	17,201	17,201	0	-.	17,201	9,886	7,315
Crawford,	28,068	28,068	0	-.	28,068	17,069	11,000
Crawford,	28,068	28,068	0	-.	28,068	2,112	2,956
Crawford,	9,958	9,958	0	-.	9,958	6,817	3,141
Crawford,	44,862	44,862	0	-.	44,862	44,862	0
Crawford,	1,816	1,816	0	-.	1,816	1,816	0
Crawford,	1,873	1,873	0	-.	1,873	1,873	0
Crawford,	1,873	1,873	0	-.	1,873	1,873	0



STATE FINANCES.

1

STATE FINANCES.

Payments into the state treasury from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1899:

Balance in the treasury Aug. 1, 1898.....		\$2,184,611.11
State taxes, general.....	\$1,056,609.04	
State taxes, school.....	713,906.05	
	<hr/>	
Railroad taxes	\$1,770,515.00	
Telegraph and telephone taxes.....	1,261,271.77	
Insurance taxes	38,518.64	
Vessel tonnage taxes.....	155,087.10	
Sleeping, drawing room and parlor car taxes.....	3,364.41	
Freight line and equipment companies, taxes.....	387.01	
Express companies, taxes.....	865.00	
Inheritance taxes	6,525.02	
Departmental earnings, fees, fines and miscellaneous receipts	3,757.81	
State institutions, receipts and earnings (including prison revolving fund, binder twine, collections, federal aid to university, soldiers' home, etc.).....	581,528.54	
Repayment of seed grain loans to farmers.....	818,259.81	
Repayment of moneys advanced to counties for destruction of Russian thistle.....	19,029.91	
School text-books	200.38	
Principal on land contracts.....	84.76	
Mineral leases and contracts.....	\$39,077.54	
Sales of timber.....	3,300.00	
Royalty on iron ore.....	163,559.81	
Principal on school district, county, city and township bonds	25,232.41	
Principal on village bonds.....	212,268.51	
Interest on land contracts.....	3,100.00	
Interest on trust fund bonds.....	449,891.09	
Interest on school district, county, city and township bonds.	173,505.00	
Interest on village bonds.....	62,590.39	
Interest on bank deposits.....	908.28	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$8,221,214.14	
		<hr/>
		\$8,406,826.11

The disbursements were as follows:

Revenue fund	\$3,248,248.69	
Soldiers' relief fund.....	26,465.12	
Funding tax fund.....	118,536.24	
Permanent school fund.....	1,294,392.88	
General school fund.....	1,003,855.89	
Permanent university fund.....	90,000.00	
General university fund.....	334,941.17	
Internal improvement fund.....	11,623.29	
Internal improvement land fund.....	8.55	
Internal improvement land fund interest.....	38.20	
State institutions fund.....	12.08	
Reform school fund.....	1,819.14	
Grain inspection fund.....	208,769.65	
	<hr/>	
		\$8,338,710.11

Balance in treasury July 31, 1899, as follows:

Revenue fund	\$687,027.52	
Soldiers' relief fund.....	47,820.59	
Funding tax fund.....	55,028.14	
Permanent school fund.....	141,502.52	
General school fund.....	709,561.64	
Permanent university fund.....	35,907.99	
General university fund.....	116,821.73	
Internal improvement fund.....	2,106.37	
Internal improvement land fund.....	59,730.61	
State institutions fund.....	73,772.78	
State institutions interest fund.....	6,288.39	
Swamp land fund.....	11,766.09	
Grain inspection fund.....	29,781.60	
		<u>\$2,067,115.07</u>

Payments into the state treasury from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1900:

Balance in treasury Aug. 1, 1899.....		\$2,067,115.07
State taxes, general.....	\$1,030,070.47	
State taxes, school.....	735,818.30	
		<u>\$1,774,888.77</u>
Railroad taxes	1,443,992.13	
Telegraph and telephone taxes.....	20,605.05	
Insurance taxes	179,760.40	
Vessel tonnage taxes.....	7,568.36	
Sleeping, drawing room and parlor car taxes.....	319.05	
Express companies, taxes.....	7,350.04	
Freight line and equipment companies, taxes.....	1,894.00	
Inheritance taxes	7,356.58	
Departmental earnings, fees, fines and miscellaneous receipts	840,351.97	
State institutions, receipts and earnings (including prison revolving fund, binder twine collections, federal aid to university, soldiers' home, etc.).....	837,937.07	
Repayment of seed grain loans to farmers.....	4,494.15	
Repayment of moneys advanced to counties for destruction of Russian thistle.....	192.22	
Principal on land contracts.....	682,749.23	
Mineral leases and contracts.....	10,905.00	
Sales of timber.....	124,346.90	
Royalty on iron ore.....	8,437.50	
Principal on school district, county, city, village and township bonds	215,576.22	
Interest on land contracts.....	440,278.88	
Interest on trust fund bonds.....	107,345.00	
Interest on school district, county, city, village and township bonds	54,292.59	
Interest on bank deposits.....	23,496.04	
Redemption of funding bonds.....	19,000.00	
Interest on reform school lands.....	98.40	
		<u>\$6,903,296.48</u>
Total		<u>\$8,970,412.45</u>

The disbursements were as follows:

Revenue fund	\$3,565,777.05	
Soldiers' relief fund.....	42,810.74	
Funding tax fund.....	116,087.98	
Permanent school fund.....	1,090,455.57	
General school fund.....	1,306,352.19	
Permanent university fund.....	76,350.00	
General university fund.....	376,032.77	
Internal improvement fund.....	2,598.00	
Internal improvement land fund.....		
Internal improvement land fund interest.....	50.45	
State institutions fund.....		
State institutions interest fund.....	11.25	
Swamp land fund.....		
Grain inspection fund.....	224,548.93	
		<hr/>
		\$6,801,074.93

Balance in treasury July 31, 1900, as follows:

Revenue fund	\$744,111.74	
Soldiers' relief fund.....	64,840.82	
Funding tax fund.....	58,602.10	
Permanent school fund.....	237,245.66	
General school fund.....	751,656.20	
Permanent university fund.....	9,851.14	
General university fund.....	85,609.09	
Internal improvement fund.....	8,746.34	
Internal improvement land fund.....	68,133.23	
Internal improvement land fund interest.....		
State institutions fund.....	91,275.77	
State institutions interest fund.....	8,331.42	
Swamp land fund.....	19,358.73	
Grain inspection fund.....	21,575.28	
		<hr/>
		\$2,169,337.52

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following shows the estimated receipts and disbursements for the fiscal years 1901, 1902 and 1903. The taxable valuation, both real and personal, is about \$600,000,000. For state revenue fund a rate of 1.4 mills is used:

RECEIPTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Cash on hand July 31, 1900.....	\$744,111.74		
Cash on hand July 31, 1901 (estimated).....		\$154,743.20	
Cash on hand July 31, 1902 (estimated).....			\$249,743.20
State taxes.....	860,000.00	850,000.00	850,000.00
Railroad taxes.....	1,200,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,300,000.00
Insurance taxes.....	180,000.00	180,000.00	185,000.00
Insurance fees.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Telegraph and telephone taxes.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00
Incorporation fees.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Interest on deposits.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Earnings of state institutions.....	250,000.00	275,000.00	300,000.00
Seed grain loans.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	50,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00
Totals	\$3,429,111.74	\$2,929,743.20	\$3,114,743.20
Disbursements	3,274,368.54	2,680,000.00	2,920,000.00
Surplus carried forward.....	\$154,743.20	\$249,743.20	\$194,743.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Outstanding warrants July 31, 1900.....	\$93,497.01		
Unpaid appropriations July 31, 1900.....	485,871.53		
Executive expenses	105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$110,000.00
Judicial expenses	145,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Support of state institutions.....	1,225,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Rep's and impr'm'ts of state institutions.....	60,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
New state capitol building.....	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
New buildings at state institutions.....	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Boards and commissions.....	135,000.00	140,000.00	145,000.00
Fire companies	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Printing and binding.....	60,000.00	25,000.00	65,000.00
Legislative expenses	150,000.00		150,000.00
Printing laws in newspapers.....	40,000.00		40,000.00
State aid to higher education.....	170,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00
State national guard.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Sundry state bounties.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	150,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Totals	\$3,274,368.54	\$2,680,000.00	\$2,920,000.00

STATE TREASURY RECEIPTS.

(Including Balances.)

Disbursements and balances in treasury from January 1, 1858, to July 31, 1900, during each year since the formation of the state government.

YEARS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance in Treasury.
Jan. 1, 1858, to Feb. 1, 1859.....	\$236,902.36	\$282,838.80	\$4,063.5
Feb. 1, 1859, to Dec. 1, 1859.....	96,392.02	95,377.86	1,014.1
1860, including bal. at beginning of year..	139,522.62	138,846.84	675.7
1861.....	106,462.38	101,732.86	4,729.4
1862.....	221,091.75	184,535.88	36,555.8
1863.....	695,864.85	576,539.32	119,325.9
1864.....	496,482.53	402,952.15	93,530.3
1865.....	489,120.46	410,528.24	78,594.2
1866.....	529,455.22	461,265.20	68,189.9
1867.....	755,919.91	704,683.62	51,236.3
1868.....	836,550.02	762,315.70	74,234.1
1869.....	947,610.12	855,757.07	91,853.0
1870.....	732,069.01	595,905.01	136,164.0
1871.....	913,136.64	716,958.17	196,180.3
1872.....	979,661.65	736,361.59	243,300.0
1873.....	1,384,102.65	1,165,704.30	218,398.3
1874.....	1,331,210.87	1,148,050.96	183,159.9
1875.....	1,163,755.07	1,033,509.78	130,245.2
1876.....	1,151,049.79	1,035,385.50	116,264.2
1877.....	1,271,783.04	1,138,511.79	133,271.8
1878.....	1,610,909.17	1,562,400.97	48,498.2
1879.....	1,406,673.60	1,343,644.17	122,029.4
1880.....	1,685,035.88	1,420,903.89	264,151.9
1881.....	1,979,538.06	1,421,813.79	557,744.2
1882.....	3,201,415.79	3,058,317.21	143,098.5
1883, July 31st.....	2,018,297.57	1,714,711.13	303,586.4
1884.....	3,366,149.16	2,729,354.12	636,795.0
1885.....	3,014,459.18	2,400,313.62	614,145.5
1886.....	3,748,864.50	2,816,719.23	932,145.2
1887.....	3,408,675.64	2,759,814.98	648,860.6
1888.....	3,746,470.91	2,404,108.24	1,342,362.6
1889.....	4,038,649.94	3,532,507.42	1,106,142.5
1890.....	5,048,206.54	3,407,983.45	1,638,223.0
1891.....	6,020,635.72	4,105,830.48	1,914,805.2
1892.....	5,910,662.40	4,107,267.43	1,803,394.9
1893.....	6,087,445.90	4,153,407.11	2,534,038.7
1894.....	7,286,344.94	5,190,419.00	2,095,924.9
1895 (exclusive of balances).....	5,426,935.96	5,478,751.65	2,044,109.36
1896 (exclusive of balances).....	5,482,876.27	5,060,999.48	2,465,986.15
1897 (exclusive of balances).....	4,686,555.45	5,098,227.34	2,054,314.26
1898 (exclusive of balances).....	5,420,240.32	5,296,942.05	2,184,612.53
1899 (exclusive of balances).....	6,221,214.43	6,338,710.99	2,067,115.97
1900 (exclusive of balances).....	6,903,296.48	6,801,074.83	2,169,337.52

Total receipts (exclusive of balances)..... \$96,923,336.02

Total disbursements 94,753,998.50

Balance July 31, 1900..... \$2,169,337.52

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Acres of land assessed.....	35,946,834	35,406,289	540,545
Value of land, with structures.....	\$252,180,126	\$250,774,597	\$1,405,529
Value of city property.....	240,005,048	239,028,737	1,066,311
Value of taxable personal property.....	92,808,154	89,448,796	3,359,358
Total value of taxable property.....	\$585,083,328	\$579,252,130	\$5,831,198

TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS.

Tax levies, 1898 and 1899 tax lists, with collections of state and state school taxes during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

STATE TAXES.	Rate of 1898 Levy, Mills.	Amount 1898 Levy.	Rate of 1899 Levy, Mills.	Amount 1899 Levy.	Collected in Fiscal Year 1899.	Collected in Fiscal Year 1900.
Revenue fund.....	1.5	\$899,062.75	1.5	\$827,912.19	\$881,288.80	\$859,577.56
Soldiers' relief fund.....	.1	57,965.51	.1	55,230.81	58,458.58	59,890.97
Funding tax fund.....	.2	115,871.02	.2	111,521.62	118,917.16	119,661.94
Totals.....	1.8	\$1,042,899.28	1.8	\$994,664.62	\$1,058,664.54	\$1,039,130.47
STATE SCHOOL TAXES.						
General school fund.....	1.00	\$579,291.57	1.00	\$585,424.22	\$584,570.57	\$600,190.05
General university fund.....	.28	138,237.07	.28	134,647.57	129,885.48	135,628.25
Totals.....	1.28	\$717,528.64	1.28	\$720,071.79	\$714,456.05	\$735,818.30

THE PERMANENT LAND FUNDS.

The condition of the permanent land funds at the close of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1900, is shown by the annexed statements.

SCHOOL FUND FINANCES.

The permanent school fund shows an increase since July 31, 1898, of \$724,383.72. During the year 1899 there was sold 19,318.59 acres of school land for \$122,846.30, an average price of \$6.35 per acre. During 1900 there was sold 46,502.45 acres for \$356,344.75, an average price of \$7.63 per acre. The total sales of school land to July 31, 1900, aggregate 1,561,339.56 acres, the purchase money for which amounts to \$9,587,629.01, and the receipts from pine timber sales, mineral leases and royalty on iron ore increased the fund to \$12,546,529.30, as shown below:

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND, JULY 31, 1900.

ACCUMULATIONS.

Sales of lands.....	\$9,417,721.22
Amount paid on forfeitures, right of way, etc.....	169,907.79
Sales of pine timber.....	2,178,673.42
Mineral leases and contracts.....	124,130.00
Royalty on iron ore.....	294,526.93
Profit on sales of bonds.....	361,569.94
Total	\$12,546,529.30

INVESTMENTS.

Cash in treasury.....	\$237,245.6
Land contracts (including \$1,833,020.44 transferred internal improvement land contract)	5,720,008.8
494.2 M Alabama consols, class A, 4 and 5 per cent.....	494,200.0
54 M Alabama consols, class B, 5 per cent.....	54,000.0
16 M Alabama consols, class C, 4 per cent.....	16,000.0
143 M Alabama funding, 4 per cent.....	138,737.5
4 M Delaware, 3 per cent.....	4,000.0
2195 M Massachusetts, gold, 3½ per cent.....	2,195,000.0
150 M Massachusetts, gold, 3 per cent.....	150,000.0
155 M Minnesota funding, 3½ per cent.....	155,000.0
200 M Minnesota state capitol commissioners' certificates of indebtedness, 3 and 4 per cent.....	200,000.0
270 M Tennessee redemption, 4½ per cent.....	270,000.0
1035 M Virginia funding, 2 and 3 per cent.....	1,451,680.0
Minnesota school districts, 4 and 5 per cent.....	1,140,134.9
Minnesota townships, 4 per cent.....	90,526.0
Minnesota counties, 4 and 5 per cent.....	185,906.3
Minnesota cities, 4 per cent.....	44,000.0
Total	\$12,546,529.3

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND

During 1899 there was sold 908.91 acres of University land for \$5,845.47, an average price of \$6.43 per acre. During 1900 there was sold 4,158.94 acres for \$23,854.89, an average price of \$5.74 per acre. The average price for former years was \$5.78 per acre, and the falling off in 1900 is due to the fact that much of the land offered was in scattered tracts, which, had remained unsold by reason of its inferior quality.

The Agricultural College land fund is now included in the University fund, but the land records of each are maintained separately. Of Agricultural lands there were sold during 1899, 40 acres for \$300, an average price of \$7.50 per acre, and during 1900 there was sold 981.18 acres for \$8,769.05, an average price of \$8.93. The average price for former years was \$5.82 per acre. There now remains unsold 42,463.20 acres of University land and 40 acres of Agricultural College land. The condition of the fund follows:

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND, JULY 31, 1900.

ACCUMULATIONS.

Sales of lands.....	\$772,655.46
Amount paid on forfeitures, right of way, etc.....	14,368.41
Sales of pine timber.....	465,125.28
Mineral leases and contracts.....	26,325.25
Transfer from state institutions fund.....	7,202.73
Transfer from internal improvement land fund.....	150.00
Profits on sales of bonds.....	900.00
Total	\$1,286,817.13

INVESTMENTS.

Cash in treasury.....	\$9,851.14
Land contracts (including \$86,763.48 transferred internal improvement land contracts)	429,085.09
42.8 M Alabama consols, "A," 4 and 5 per cent.....	42,800.00
131 M Delaware, 3 per cent.....	131,000.00
80 M Massachusetts, gold, 3 per cent.....	80,000.00
244 M Minnesota funding, 3½ per cent	24,400.00
42.5 M Minnesota villages, 4 per cent.....	42,500.00
80 M Tennessee redemption, 4½ per cent.....	80,000.00
305 M Virginia funding, 2 and 3 per cent.....	218,500.00
Experimental farm	8,500.00
Total	\$1,296,817.13

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS LAND FUND.

During the year 1899 there was sold 2,280.10 acres of internal improvement lands for \$13,132.23, an average price of \$5.76, and in 1900 there was sold 1,354.01 acres for \$11,083.35, an average price of \$8.19 per acre. The average price for former years was \$5.60 per acre. The statement of the condition of the fund follows:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS LAND FUND, JULY 31, 1900.

ACCUMULATIONS.

Sales of land (including amount of transfers to school and university)...	\$2,624,000.16
Amount paid on forfeited land, resold.	20,037.21
Sale of pine timber.....	108,520.76
Right of way.....	862.44
Forfeitures	40.00
Mineral leases and contracts.....	625.00
Total	\$2,754,184.57

INVESTMENTS.

Cash	\$68,133.23
Land contracts	153,051.34
Railroad adjustment bonds, destroyed.....	2,531,000.00
Total	\$2,754,184.57

STATE INSTITUTIONS LAND FUND.

During 1899 there was sold 1,309.55 acres of state institutions lands for \$7,865.23, an average price of \$6 per acre. In 1900 there was sold 2,026.27 acres for \$10,511.35, an average price of \$5.14 per acre. The average price

for previous years' sales was \$5.91. These lands, it must be remembered, are swamp lands. There was selected and set apart out of the swamp lands for the benefit of the state institutions fund during the two years ending July 31, 1900, 34,403.11 acres. The condition of the fund is shown below:

STATE INSTITUTIONS LAND FUND, JULY 31, 1900.

ACCUMULATIONS.

Sales of lands	\$46,354.15
Amount paid on forfeitures.....	45.58
Amount paid on right of way	408.30
Sales of pine timber.	59,113.07
Mineral leases and contracts.....	22,075.00.
Total	\$127,056.10

INVESTMENTS.

Cash	\$81,275.71
Land contracts	35,780.33
Total	\$127,056.10

ASSESED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LISTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres of Land, Exclusive of Town Lots.	Value of Land (other than town lots), Including Structures thereon.	Average Value per Acre.	Value of Town and City Lots, including structures thereon.	Value of Taxable Personal Property.	Total Value.	Average Rate of Taxat'n, Mills.	Total Taxes Levied	STATE TAXES. (Continued.)	
									Revenue, Soldier's and Relief and University Tax Funds 1.6 Mills.	School and University Tax.
Aitkin,	880,525	\$1,204,500	81.45	\$143,455	\$182,544	\$1,480,508	82.4	\$47,992.49	\$2,988.79	\$1,821.09
Anoka,	285,980	1,480,180	8.57	758,817	380,018	2,589,246	82.1	82,540.98	4,100.16	8,158.92
Becker,	440,582	1,832,840	8.57	235,813	479,840	2,085,582	86.1	96,375.10	4,384.82	8,277.86
Belltrami,	463,122	2,405,004	8.06	235,320	468,870	2,984,194	28.4	94,866.48	5,066.73	4,077.98
Benton,	351,740	1,427,556	6.07	235,320	188,871	1,700,186	28.4	50,066.05	2,816.27	3,188.90
Big Stone,	818,200	1,804,114	6.01	818,156	825,151	2,980,454	24.5	52,748.01	8,887.78	19,860.10
Blue Earth,	470,928	6,898,053	14.46	2,773,450	1,875,845	11,980,607	20.8	293,490.80	18,016.97	19,860.55
Brown,	879,273	8,525,424	8.80	1,000,457	843,188	5,481,019	21.7	118,874.69	8,769.65	6,741.71
Carlton,	441,167	1,500,453	8.80	881,351	810,074	2,582,883	88.1	98,423.62	4,131.54	8,178.80
Cass,	704,580	1,708,046	13.26	884,173	570,428	2,164,611	17.7	65,879.90	6,215.24	4,777.98
Chippewa,	885,521	2,221,567	6.08	130,163	245,769	2,160,218	26.4	74,793.88	8,458.84	2,657.06
Chicago,	285,123	1,406,800	5.84	538,128	504,874	8,060,070	28.5	51,190.50	4,804.40	8,700.54
Clay,	641,842	8,426,408	5.84	322,257	474,183	5,179,889	81.1	158,732.01	8,478.55	2,672.58
Cook,	271,604	1,212,848	4.47	16,550	25,468	5,115,876	21.5	90,848.63	6,001.24	1,542.44
Cottonwood,	404,070	8,254,445	8.04	884,380	568,240	2,808,171	20.7	86,935.26	4,685.07	5,154.75
Crow Wing,	585,488	8,192,832	14.70	1,188,088	468,684	4,868,081	19.4	151,885.60	12,573.18	9,661.94
Dakota,	277,028	2,710,822	18.40	1,770,510	685,120	5,118,074	17.9	82,729.74	6,292.75	4,996.06
Douglas,	598,217	2,711,829	6.90	535,540	844,428	4,082,587	20.4	168,976.14	11,282.83	8,653.89
DuRoi,	451,500	4,845,893	10.77	1,114,007	1,053,664	7,063,944	28.3	172,810.81	14,800.80	11,062.58
Fillmore,	547,841	6,402,901	11.60	1,032,913	1,155,093	8,988,201	19.2	147,878.88	11,146.22	8,568.57
Freeborn,	441,724	4,738,225	10.88	1,026,940	1,155,093	8,988,201	22.1	201,708.28	14,580.14	11,214.88
Goodhue,	485,928	5,670,507	11.88	1,547,238	1,580,804	9,117,547	22.1	54,571.97	8,057.44	8,055.18
Grant,	887,755	1,864,068	6.52	1,000,240	428,905	2,484,085	21.0	8,693,982.37	176,884.99	135,574.41
Hennepin,	801,746	11,263,982	87.20	76,840,280	22,015,182	110,200,870	82.4	78,656.84	6,890.72	4,874.41
Houston,	888,140	2,884,814	7.49	880,885	267,479	2,981,904	19.8	84,887.26	8,245.25	2,190.76
Hubbard,	408,175	1,831,407	4.05	180,888	267,479	2,028,271	81.7	35,267.27	2,582.83	1,980.81
Isanti,	273,208	1,283,648	4.68	70,110	201,800	5,673,751	22.0	144,511.24	9,078.00	6,978.68
Itasca,	688,744	5,235,880	6.81	537,014	689,888	4,794,954	25.5	107,390.85	7,163.55	6,880.06
Jackson,	940,568	8,698,032	8.19	28,981	83,080	4,637,785	47.2	81,088.38	1,082.87	9,909.01
Kanabec,	307,067	644,814	1.77	38,981	93,070	4,871,908	24.8	106,108.04	6,984.70	5,877.11
Kandiyohi,	481,407	2,946,407	6.12	512,229	380,284	2,464,470	23.7	58,909.82	8,975.15	8,055.02
Kittson,	536,824	2,034,691	8.80	119,254	380,284	2,464,470	19.4	89,267.48	7,356.74	6,667.80
Lac qui Parle,	490,048	8,068,816	7.81	811,801	704,047	4,560,764	19.4			

Lake.	450,400	2,820,207	5.07	178,551	2,982,981	22.1	68,725.62	4,431.79	8,545.81
Le Sueur.	270,920	1,840,529	12.11	147,859	2,982,981	22.1	117,012.65	7,707.07	5,960.01
Lincoln.	581,980	1,944,918	6.01	607,559	2,982,981	22.1	47,812.47	4,048.47	8,102.50
Lyon.	440,988	1,884,918	6.70	780,951	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	7,204.87	5,538.95
McLeod.	305,732	1,800,985	12.07	697,491	2,982,981	22.1	99,184.88	8,222.06	8,060.55
Marshall.	640,130	2,000,985	8.60	408,595	2,982,981	22.1	99,010.08	8,222.06	8,060.55
Martin.	477,819	1,878,989	9.14	698,048	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Meeker.	829,807	2,054,982	7.58	410,877	2,982,981	22.1	82,211.62	6,214.72	4,779.13
Mill Lake.	671,879	1,841,910	2.53	263,804	2,982,981	22.1	135,980.15	2,049.05	4,437.24
Morrison.	448,812	1,802,944	12.49	1,023,406	2,982,981	22.1	135,980.15	2,049.05	4,437.24
Murray.	441,021	1,802,944	12.49	1,023,406	2,982,981	22.1	135,980.15	2,049.05	4,437.24
Nicola.	277,885	1,812,599	11.22	548,922	2,982,981	22.1	82,211.62	6,214.72	4,779.13
Nobles.	450,981	1,857,401	8.35	708,764	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Norman.	545,022	2,098,748	4.55	671,856	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Olmsted.	418,874	1,818,853	13.50	1,095,150	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Otter Tail.	1,205,981	4,085,984	2.00	1,205,981	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Pine.	611,980	1,851,840	6.43	290,568	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Pipestone.	238,273	1,800,981	8.43	431,981	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Pope.	1,129,721	4,129,817	4.98	1,129,721	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Rainey.	45,101	1,048,912	20.23	1,048,912	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Red Lake.	850,147	2,000,985	2.70	631,459	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Redwood.	861,946	4,028,747	2.73	631,459	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Benvenue.	619,021	4,008,255	12.53	1,071,494	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Rice.	815,457	4,028,254	12.76	1,071,494	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Rock.	505,813	2,705,006	9.65	412,621	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Roseau.	1,817,041	10,000,277	1.43	25,070	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Scott.	220,573	2,511,750	11.80	405,200	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Sherburne.	273,060	1,034,964	8.79	181,005	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Shiley.	809,581	3,977,839	10.00	681,601	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Stearns.	843,541	4,028,747	2.73	631,459	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Steele.	271,470	3,544,409	13.06	2,032,964	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Stevens.	337,504	3,005,920	5.80	803,867	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Swift.	461,614	2,477,892	5.20	809,633	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Todd.	640,582	2,470,652	4.48	809,633	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Traverse.	850,081	1,921,132	5.48	204,424	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Wahusha.	838,666	2,996,075	7.09	822,484	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Wadena.	232,205	1,097,806	8.78	280,143	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Wasca.	235,565	3,259,677	12.37	861,603	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Washington.	243,130	3,474,671	14.29	861,603	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Watson.	278,409	2,516,780	9.20	630,645	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Watson.	462,125	2,000,986	4.54	212,571	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Winona.	398,668	4,808,034	12.05	4,674,889	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Wright.	419,436	4,005,936	11.00	635,708	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Yellow Medicine.	475,880	8,065,547	6.51	777,752	2,982,981	22.1	115,466.00	8,222.06	8,060.55
Totals.	30,706,382	230,650,286	87.25	8,222,571,067	8,222,571,067	87.25	8,222,571,067	8,222,571,067	8,222,571,067

ASSESSSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.—Continued.
ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LISTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COUNTIES.	STATE TAXES —Continued.		COUNTY TAXES.					CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES, (Continued.)			
	Interest and Principal on State Loans.	Revenue.	Road and Bridge.	Poor.	Bonds and Interest other than "State Loans."	Other Special Taxes.	Revenue.	Road and Bridge.	Poor.	Bonds and Interest other than "State Loans."	
Aitkin.	\$2,887.80	86,662.24	88,849.80	\$691.94	\$2,898.79	\$3,287.07	811,217.06				
Anoka.	8,109.08	10,272.67	4,894.01	5,136.46	1,036.58	2,064.57	8,126.94			81,688.08	
Becker.	8,008.82	18,827.67	4,890.96	4,284.82	5,880.98	5,880.98	6,877.60				
Beltrami.	5,770.13	16,864.89	8,814.97	1,667.44	6,635.42		6,877.60		\$135.78	707.06	
Benton.	8,015.84	8,418.65	1,700.14	2,490.37	8,027.48		1,270.95			639.34	
Big Stone.	2,282.42	7,195.40		1,510.96	1,775.04		1,270.95				
Blue Earth.	2,116.80	88,298.06	11,290.61	12,048.85		447.48	49,494.57	367.39		889.84	
Brown.	1,784.94	16,448.07	2,576.12	5,481.17			8,019.71	6,042.61		778.08	
Carlton.	8,287.11	12,811.88		1,888.47	6,146.00		7,280.79			8,968.88	
Carver.	462.27	19,806.08									
Cass.		10,736.39	2,160.26	2,160.26	9,072.86		4,114.19	1,530.46		2,027.25	
Chippewa.	1,598.22	10,922.86	1,529.88	2,141.27	1,886.14		8,004.01			963.22	
Chicago.	1,598.98	10,864.22		4,280.48			7,453.47		966.32	17,541.45	
Clay.	7,689.45	12,794.56	5,105.88	15,317.39							
Cook.	544.79	6,274.28	1,038.80	2,801.94	1,518.41	1,154.10	8,886.41	198.96			
Cottonwood.	8,640.00	4,926.88	8,845.64	5,969.22		2,868.17	6,634.61	477.30		10,000.00	
Crow Wing.	4,421.85	12,547.29	2,849.60	8,266.95			5,441.23	2,306.23		9,882.48	
Dakota.	1,320.78	26,049.14		2,558.04			9,041.84		615.06		
Dodge.	1,887.25	20,464.29	2,721.48				1,649.14			960.48	
Douglas.	1,582.60	20,309.26	10,551.73	7,084.51			10,730.60	782.78		1,729.84	
Faribault.	7,172.77	14,067.98	1,849.04				8,867.54	80.10		2,367.26	
Fillmore.	5,040.00	27,161.65	8,485.18				20,286.70				
Freeborn.	5,256.06	84,788.09	4,037.08				37,141.88				
Goodhue.	4,788.02	42,862.83	2,007.07				2,254.89				
Grant.	6,792.98	9,096.13	919.10				1,455,889.88				
Hennepin.	6,973.17	849,398.66					2,058.95				
Houston.	1,896.18	18,826.05	2,665.16	8,170.86							
Hubbard.	11,610.44	10,141.48	2,028.82	2,028.82			927.28	106.99		720.09	
Isanti.	2,284.14	7,046.40	782.55	2,061.92	49,218.17						
Itasca.	4,176.22	28,398.73	5,673.71	2,925.87							
Jackson.	5,146.88	14,004.14	4,967.89		1,118.14		7,177.08	1,018.68		1,228.68	
Kanabec.	2,791.21	5,590.76	1,315.49	661.97			686.09				
Kandiyohi.	8,470.44	21,596.48	1,496.88				7,278.18		1,256.09	1,416.80	
Kittson.	8,512.68	12,422.87	2,484.50			1,409.25					
Lac qui Parle.	8,160.98	14,167.43	1,517.92	3,035.91	4,139.85	4,692.08	2,908.88				

STATE FINANCES.

Lake,	1,229.12	10,088.82	2,877.81	1,152.94	8,032.58	2,524.81	872.80	147.44	1,628.09
Le Sueur,	6,707.57	20,808.47			6,301.87	5,882.67			2,505.00
Lincoln,	7,883.45	15,510.27				2,039.04			
Lyon,	6,885.74	13,104.11	1,850.81	8,151.98		11,210.88	66.61		
McLeod,	4,730.04	12,011.60	4,414.24	8,128.36		6,891.02	1,441.52	874.28	508.55
Marshall,	8,865.47	13,088.68	3,906.65			8,918.74	442.06	408.24	2,717.59
Martin,	6,439.01	17,873.22	4,273.99	2,086.86		4,967.44		987.90	
Meeker,	7,760.69	6,543.68	4,686.65			2,423.84			
Millie Lake,	4,900.09	18,040.38	7,750.73			5,854.84	5.70	1,442.21	410.48
Morrison,	4,467.54	28,371.42		2,519.90		16,513.37	283.80		5,880.61
Mower,	1,685.45	14,668.68		4,588.72		1,773.47			762.82
Nurray,	6,883.64	20,539.60	5,888.94	8,079.81		5,840.81	745.23		1,571.96
Nicollet,	8,442.95	12,255.54	1,916.59	8,022.11		7,269.94	1,822.98		466.73
Nobles,	1,621.34	13,074.36	2,546.40	9,961.04		8,021.86	879.45		
Norman,	12,868.39	24,868.65		8,094.56		5,441.35	4,016.14		1,102.27
Omsted,	7,768.48	11,902.27	2,880.45			7,468.41	1,081.13	1,472.96	2,628.86
Otter Tail,	8,014.25	8,580.86					885.17		
Pine,	10,124.22	88,723.97	6,813.45			8,187.45		2,947.31	1,862.00
Pipestone,	2,738.08	10,762.69	4,035.49			11,233.66			8,828.45
Polk,	8,190.07	140,633.98	25,745.53	89,871.86		1,187,651.73	1,805.02		1,888.21
Pope,	8,196.17	7,239.23	1,450.02	2,070.74		6,208.68	831.53		1,850.94
Ramsey,	6,236.66	14,068.14	8,892.00	1,033.78		2,457.28	2,017.51		1,790.01
Red Lake,	4,409.26	9,623.14	2,545.23	9,991.69		2,630.94	8,154.98	4,909.39	8,874.84
Redwood,	8,372.42	20,067.17				1,528.91			14,798.87
Renville,	2,577.23	23,644.30				1,623.06	1,198.90		8,119.29
Rice,	2,577.23	23,644.30							
Rock,	28,714.21	83,582.97	505.89	1,054.98		41,823.06			187,480.83
Roseau,	2,100.68	14,123.23	81,078.54	17,759.19		6,140.29	79.34		829.21
St. Louis,	718.54	18,367.58	1,816.73	6,206.40		3,463.50		55.01	871.24
Scott,	7,140.21	10,063.98				18,167.09			660.88
Sherburne,	2,068.37	19,072.12	5,498.58	4,420.66		2,578.17	8,985.40	2,744.06	
Sibley,	8,837.00	19,463.88	8,317.07			2,089.01			2,570.08
Stearns,	6,810.98	19,061.96	1,014.81	1,819.16		1,718.66	192.24		
Stevens,	2,894.23	20,947.45	9,017.99	6,549.88		1,418.60	661.78		
Swift,	2,016.57	15,589.21	2,254.63			8,666.74			
Todd,	4,615.10	80,589.52				2,104.59			5,586.26
Traverse,	1,854.86	19,011.46	2,044.37	2,682.35		27,807.06			26,088.16
Wadena,	8,131.68	28,410.90	10,071.14	8,868.99		6,124.06			660.86
Wadena,	2,016.57	15,589.21	2,254.63			57,584.56			1,011.69
Waseca,	1,854.86	19,011.46	2,044.37	2,682.35		6,124.06			24,288.28
Washington,	8,131.68	28,410.90	10,071.14	8,868.99		5,589.88	408.46	875.96	
Winona,	2,016.57	15,589.21	2,254.63			2,568.81			814.24
Wright,	8,131.68	28,410.90	10,071.14	8,868.99					
Yellow Medicine,	8,131.68	28,410.90	10,071.14	8,868.99					

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.—Continued.
ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LISTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COUNTIES.	CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES.			TOWNSHIP TAXES.					SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES.		
	Local Assess- ments.	Other Special Taxes.	Revenue.	Road and Bridge.	Poor.	Bonds and Interest other than "State Loans."	Delinquent Road.	Other Special Taxes.	Local Mill.	Bonds and Interest other than "State Loans."	Other Special Taxes.
Aitkin,	\$306.95	..	\$2,613.09	82,493.33	..	..	81,174.94	..	\$1,480.46	..	\$ 6,267.20
Anoka, . . . . .	..	..	2,580.99	5,068.34	..	8179.52	1,766.09	\$4,836.66	2,568.24	..	21,040.82
Becker, . . . . .	..	..	4,191.35	4,963.58	..	307.92	2,187.23	888.33	2,647.35	..	36,359.06
Beltrami, . . . . .	..	\$6,837.81	3,803.22	6,709.60	..	..	2,766.35	..	2,163.10	\$1,937.60	21,418.69
Benton, . . . . .	..	612.28	2,051.23	4,721.99	..	..	1,342.53	278.51	1,760.11	1,760.21	12,405.60
Big Stone,	889.50	..	2,743.75	3,258.60	..	1,006.35	838.35	..	2,398.51	1,652.65	24,183.34
Blue Earth, . . . . .	..	4,145.71	16,224.24	..	..	1,693.82	977.10	..	11,260.61	..	53,874.11
Brown, . . . . .	..	1,949.21	5,020.90	4,297.15	..	..	1,053.49	..	5,481.20	..	46,267.73
Carlton,	11.63	1,009.73	5,123.95	8,889.08	..	1,881.25	1,797.35	..	2,582.36	1,276.02	32,154.71
Carver, . . . . .	..	..	12,477.47	3,702.22	\$634.00	..	833.58	881.55	3,894.54	..	16,998.11
Cass,	525.66	..	791.33	254.09	..	..	349.29	..	2,160.23	..	19,441.96
Chippewa,	531.60	814.03	3,059.14	5,390.19	..	..	881.96	1,169.27	3,059.09	..	26,664.61
Chisago,	272.73	..	2,207.36	3,372.82	..	..	700.87	63.21	2,172.82	..	18,546.66
Clay,	480.25	252.72	6,030.20	11,568.70	2,188.92	1,913.83	2,384.51	1,461.68	5,105.83	1,549.52	44,498.01
Cook, . . . . .	..	..	2,158.75	5,473.40	..	903.98	..	..	1,254.83	..	6,617.65
Cottonwood,	330.52	40.10	2,623.60	7,210.39	..	..	1,924.45	..	4,182.04	..	29,123.02
Crow Wing, . . . . .	..	..	1,173.08	1,064.52	..	..	1,123.90	..	2,898.17	5,500.00	30,612.73
Dakota,	3.32	8,312.87	6,641.14	4,363.11	..	..	683.79	..	7,854.75	891.33	44,881.01
Dodge,	42.02	..	5,027.39	4,963.54	..	185.26	925.91	135.55	5,116.03	1,647.19	26,662.42
Douglas,	1,052.30	574.48	3,406.51	4,254.88	..	11,600.88	978.43	..	4,062.53	271.64	27,543.64
Faribault,	1,114.89	71.20	10,789.82	10,196.76	..	5,427.64	618.98	1,206.15	7,034.51	1,820.00	47,664.52
Fillmore,	492.33	2,642.65	11,729.82	9,804.67	1,038.07	1,977.67	1,960.17	806.83	8,963.93	..	65,153.95
Freeborn,	4,537.00	..	5,667.30	9,177.57	..	..	884.24	..	6,963.40	..	34,273.93
Goodhue,	4,251.17	204.63	7,320.40	7,808.49	..	..	915.27	..	9,117.52	..	53,723.89
Grant, . . . . .	..	..	8,080.05	1,446.45	856.02	..	1,589.87	..	2,484.03	..	18,889.97
Hennepin,	2,069.69	693,525.49	21,914.28	..	..	..	2,290.13	21,169.76	110,229.39	..	591,654.93
Houston,	104.96	..	10,504.34	..	..	..	674.23	..	8,962.00	..	21,735.93
Hubbard,	64.55	..	2,968.55	4,803.64	..	594.04	8,741.54	..	2,023.34	..	17,967.94
Isanti, . . . . .	..	..	2,295.98	8,544.45	224.29	1,807.08	835.63	..	1,601.50	..	9,403.26
Itasca, . . . . .	..	4,465.84	1,663.58	3,275.25	..	..	2,186.32	6.51	5,673.69	..	16,810.83
Jackson,	599.77	275.20	8,975.65	5,724.75	..	..	2,920.93	600.55	4,799.32	4,182.79	34,979.25
Kanabec,	119.48	44.18	1,859.89	2,960.65	..	..	1,815.87	..	657.74	..	8,575.37
Kandiyohi,	187.10	..	3,964.39	5,224.85	1,674.88	..	1,566.57	2,662.22	4,370.85	..	35,334.33
Kittson, . . . . .	..	..	3,420.72	5,779.99	..	1,478.81	1,062.79	406.83	2,484.50	1,108.53	15,704.50
Lac qui Parle, . . . . .	..	184.87	3,231.74	4,146.01	..	..	1,062.79	86.33	4,599.83	..	33,561.22

Lake,	72.88	360.69	1,563.50	7,034.04	1,979.25	1,629.65	629.12	2,439.78	2,877.61	. . . . .	. . . . .	18,110.88
Le Sueur,	1,281.77	136.45	8,188.05	5,608.95	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,083.71	. . . . .	4,861.82	. . . . .	. . . . .	85,929.96
Lincoln, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,820.55	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,403.17	. . . . .	2,530.18	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,565.77
Lyons, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,085.54	4,790.55	. . . . .	. . . . .	299.46	899.19	4,500.93	. . . . .	4,940.04	41,302.22
McLeod, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,200.40	9,591.53	1,061.95	1,312.83	2,004.76	857.55	5,188.89	. . . . .	. . . . .	29,191.06
Marshall, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,996.53	8,386.70	8,204.75	1,126.47	. . . . .	1,218.48	3,000.35	. . . . .	724.40	28,562.06
Martin, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,704.28	11,987.11	. . . . .	980.70	2,329.10	. . . . .	5,214.11	. . . . .	. . . . .	38,923.08
Meeker, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,553.69	5,022.50	2,084.77	. . . . .	846.85	861.52	3,845.51	. . . . .	1,303.04	25,842.86
Mille Lacs, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,799.91	3,726.24	2,598.77	. . . . .	2,590.21	. . . . .	1,303.83	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,894.66
Morrison, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,857.83	10,127.90	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,498.99	1,570.41	8,728.19	. . . . .	8,545.66	40,575.76
Mower, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,710.67	2,569.60	. . . . .	522.07	790.50	72	7,790.81	. . . . .	. . . . .	54,753.48
Murray, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,452.14	5,530.62	. . . . .	817.86	2,548.74	163.26	4,199.50	. . . . .	. . . . .	32,596.00
Nicollet, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,861.95	6,675.70	. . . . .	. . . . .	407.04	. . . . .	4,563.72	. . . . .	. . . . .	21,376.82
Nobles, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,093.14	7,554.21	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,537.85	. . . . .	5,399.12	. . . . .	. . . . .	38,376.29
Norman, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,715.78	8,909.21	. . . . .	1,223.13	1,832.62	2,404.84	8,357.90	. . . . .	. . . . .	25,329.44
Olmsted, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10,094.18	6,229.30	. . . . .	448.91	717.41	180.37	8,488.08	. . . . .	. . . . .	54,279.79
Otter Tail, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,847.76	10,567.43	4,051.83	1,392.88	4,287.53	. . . . .	7,056.43	. . . . .	7,950.86	69,894.06
Pine, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,108.93	9,070.79	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,895.10	907.09	2,890.42	. . . . .	2,029.52	28,428.74
Pipestone, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,081.40	5,459.13	. . . . .	884.83	1,283.17	947.39	2,723.07	. . . . .	2,797.78	29,021.81
Polk, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12,266.25	13,659.24	8,339.99	5,184.27	4,405.45	2,744.97	6,813.46	. . . . .	. . . . .	86,787.17
Pope, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,031.90	4,357.35	754.10	. . . . .	1,549.64	80.00	2,688.32	. . . . .	. . . . .	22,889.55
Ramsey, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,392.42	4,765.55	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	90,162.17	. . . . .	. . . . .	237,821.01
Red Lake, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,385.03	2,232.41	. . . . .	644.78	2,085.25	670.60	1,451.03	. . . . .	. . . . .	23,518.65
Redwood, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,953.91	13,546.07	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,075.82	4.50	6,336.50	. . . . .	. . . . .	44,985.59
Renville, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7,804.33	11,703.81	1,857.82	271.13	871.99	. . . . .	6,320.12	. . . . .	. . . . .	51,120.82
Rice, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,216.61	4,088.69	. . . . .	1,082.14	723.80	623.65	7,401.18	. . . . .	. . . . .	62,963.87
Rock, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,048.59	5,490.69	. . . . .	1,082.14	1,265.65	. . . . .	8,769.78	. . . . .	. . . . .	28,338.53
Roseau, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	900.64	1,021.66	. . . . .	712.80	116.90	144.94	233.44	. . . . .	629.28	8,887.74
St. Louis, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,913.96	33,530.29	. . . . .	1,649.02	. . . . .	. . . . .	44,300.48	. . . . .	5,529.20	238,731.82
Scott, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,741.33	4,394.40	. . . . .	. . . . .	231.92	. . . . .	8,504.75	. . . . .	. . . . .	17,107.31
Sherburne, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,993.82	3,214.77	1,861.79	457.19	853.53	. . . . .	1,313.78	. . . . .	112.55	13,096.06
Sibley, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,709.34	11,074.92	1,724.40	1,202.16	933.74	. . . . .	4,966.01	. . . . .	. . . . .	25,671.98
Stearns, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7,980.84	12,552.76	2,937.92	. . . . .	2,651.70	8,038.16	10,009.82	. . . . .	6,948.76	77,488.92
Steele, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,656.63	6,344.73	. . . . .	. . . . .	323.62	273.86	5,391.33	. . . . .	. . . . .	30,544.19
Stevens, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,175.08	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,488.04	88.22	2,693.79	. . . . .	. . . . .	25,185.38
Swift, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,207.34	4,043.14	574.02	152.96	1,553.31	. . . . .	3,317.07	. . . . .	. . . . .	26,787.95
Todd, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,237.01	7,306.43	. . . . .	587.88	8,444.65	. . . . .	8,257.98	. . . . .	1,544.97	33,534.85
Traverse, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,462.69	8,168.67	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,497.57	. . . . .	2,416.27	. . . . .	. . . . .	23,979.30
Wabasha, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11,834.48	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,521.16	842.10	. . . . .	4,624.64	. . . . .	4,280.38	44,563.27
Wadena, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,996.75	1,993.00	. . . . .	1,590.59	1,998.84	. . . . .	1,671.16	. . . . .	. . . . .	16,198.67
Waseca, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,045.20	8,451.38	. . . . .	1,233.24	215.36	298.00	4,566.78	. . . . .	. . . . .	29,163.40
Washington, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,458.40	5,572.98	. . . . .	1,738.03	2,004.50	206.49	8,738.89	. . . . .	. . . . .	69,889.48
Watsonwan, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,472.59	8,718.38	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,139.92	115.50	8,716.67	. . . . .	1,226.71	26,808.60
Wilkin, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,988.90	12,206.05	2,682.28	. . . . .	598.50	18,954.80
Winona, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7,215.62	6,118.90	562.06	222.11	606.17	51.83	11,919.75	. . . . .	7,102.11	73,010.14
Wright, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,561.16	7,962.66	8,654.28	823.96	993.92	. . . . .	6,231.39	. . . . .	2,509.12	40,202.20
Yellow Medicine, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,613.30	6,137.06	. . . . .	126.17	1,115.75	198.88	4,239.25	. . . . .	1,751.22	31,504.13
Totals,	\$33,395.17	\$1,146,511.63	\$427,193.73	\$480,221.41	\$38,133.95	\$59,963.47	\$119,675.23	\$97,748.19	\$586,892.72	\$79,116.56		\$3,620,049.45

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY AND STATE TAXES LEVIED AND PAID EACH YEAR FROM 1838 TO 1899 INCLUSIVE.

Tax Year.	Number of Acres, Exclusive of Town Lots.	Value of Lands and Structures Thereon.	Average Value Per Acre.	Value of Town and City Lots and Structures Thereon.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Total Taxes Levied.	Average Rate of Taxation for All Purposes.	Rate of State Taxes, Mills.	Total State Taxes Levied, Excluding State School Tax.	State Taxes Paid by Fiscal Year.
1838	..	..	..	..	..	\$41,846,778	\$554,868.86	\$0.0118	5	\$177,881.00	\$116,446.92
1839	..	..	..	..	..	85,576,292	505,230.04	.0131	5	209,284.00	118,601.87
1840	..	..	..	..	\$4,731,495	86,743,408	655,985.49	.0178	4	147,013.00	218,988.88
1845	8,829,844	\$32,021,913	\$2.90	\$8,087,238	11,888,831	45,184,068	2,062,431.88	.0458	6	271,104.00	536,460.88
1850	10,536,921	46,238,186	4.38	20,985,155	19,912,525	87,133,673	2,783,756.96	.0819	9	495,668.00	410,109.80
1851	10,889,811	47,253,894	4.33	22,445,027	21,174,290	90,672,720	2,001,602.65	.0827	9	453,868.00	418,413.71
1852	11,530,069	42,704,966	4.54	28,576,178	22,092,692	108,373,896	3,125,869.00	.0808	5	516,869.00	467,036.59
1853	12,702,167	57,275,490	4.50	30,340,916	24,681,619	112,268,125	3,815,200.96	.0889	5	561,480.00	575,164.65
1854	13,741,404	118,410,620	8.25	48,994,793	45,021,798	217,427,211	4,102,865.84	.0188	2.88	506,728.00	461,738.88
1855	13,903,391	114,733,198	8.19	58,990,078	45,162,467	218,865,743	8,892,482.86	.0177	2.1	459,606.00	442,669.32
1856	14,768,545	116,907,835	7.91	56,640,424	45,302,485	218,850,744	8,651,896.34	.0166	2	437,879.00	432,727.86
1857	15,310,705	118,769,222	7.76	57,014,757	45,141,659	220,925,688	8,804,734.28	.0172	2	441,930.00	478,275.21
1858	15,976,624	120,107,263	8.08	54,508,475	46,175,304	229,791,042	8,864,711.88	.0164	2.5	574,388.00	582,977.00
1859	17,054,224	133,514,075	7.83	55,732,623	53,527,017	242,771,715	8,751,529.21	.0162	1.5	384,185.00	380,906.58
1860	17,815,310	138,802,989	7.80	64,670,638	54,581,906	258,035,543	4,191,811.41	.0154	1.8	468,761.00	504,666.80
1861	18,430,789	141,572,497	7.68	67,376,687	65,209,777	271,158,961	4,666,771.57	.0173	1.4	379,689.00	402,600.08
1862	19,008,026	156,866,621	7.89	98,167,226	67,150,588	311,183,435	5,755,765.68	.0185	1.1	842,875.00	808,995.81
1863	21,000,420	156,190,006	7.50	99,720,034	78,549,209	334,459,359	7,343,427.52	.0219	1.8	602,149.00	518,813.42
1864	22,821,371	168,581,298	7.40	139,403,956	80,298,879	338,258,653	7,494,860.88	.0193	1.3	504,882.00	690,668.80
1865	23,820,691	171,292,340	7.19	147,716,524	82,720,902	389,729,768	8,888,696.67	.0209	1.8	719,539.00	642,464.20
1866	25,450,470	190,950,897	7.50	191,886,567	87,494,258	409,831,722	9,242,231.72	.0204	1.3	609,420.16	842,553.16
1867	26,047,901	190,883,543	7.02	200,869,817	96,846,604	486,699,664	10,796,488.70	.0221	1.9	924,713.41	892,435.89
1868	27,374,637	197,739,368	7.22	257,696,547	96,536,557	551,972,472	11,530,160.52	.0209	1.9	986,867.88	974,539.93
1869	28,430,394	200,435,682	7.05	263,507,715	95,418,116	559,361,512	12,243,956.00	.0219	1.9	1,062,412.98	1,177,018.86
1870	28,784,958	211,901,154	7.36	284,657,214	92,261,847	598,820,215	12,707,568.94	.0216	2.0	1,177,557.96	819,854.71
1871	29,342,758	213,842,048	7.46	288,782,050	93,014,432	595,588,530	13,670,010.67	.0230	2.6	1,548,535.34	1,526,135.10
1872	30,064,271	237,084,696	7.88	309,411,013	96,043,649	637,459,928	14,214,968.06	.0228	2.6	1,657,361.49	1,560,901.73
1873	30,654,472	236,561,142	7.72	307,395,011	98,947,498	642,908,651	14,645,741.41	.0228	2.2	1,414,630.89	1,442,248.09
1874	31,168,821	247,990,098	7.96	304,599,630	96,366,598	638,916,828	14,604,540.82	.0230	2.2	1,405,449.88	1,456,920.63
1875	32,426,077	249,152,259	7.71	306,983,628	86,114,394	641,250,281	14,770,964.91	.0230	1.8	1,154,929.80	1,006,308.23
1876	32,063,186	236,198,434	7.87	242,258,354	85,493,875	568,945,693	13,535,948.29	.0240	1.8	1,015,164.98	1,023,997.82
1877	34,443,697	241,868,402	7.01	243,608,277	85,624,184	570,598,818	14,094,409.68	.0246	1.8	1,023,997.82	1,066,609.04
1878	35,406,289	250,774,597	7.08	289,028,787	89,448,796	579,252,180	13,847,896.50	.0239	1.8	1,042,839.23	1,039,070.47
1879	35,946,834	252,180,126	7.02	240,065,048	92,808,154	595,068,828	14,589,235.91	.0246	1.8	994,694.62	

*Several large counties unpaid at close of fiscal year, which accounts for the reduced collection.

PAYMENTS FROM STATE TREASURY SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Years.	Legislative	Executive	Judicial.	Public Printing.	Public Buildings.	Support of State Institutions.	Invested Funds.	Appropriated School Fund.	Interest on State Debt.	Frontier Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total
1838-9	\$23,608.16											
1840	51,000.00	18,600.00	13,677.08	19,010.00		95,650.00			39,044.40		\$270,664.11	\$678,216.66
1841	19,000.45	18,019.72	18,677.08	12,835.91		8,800.20			11,000.00		4,512.54	186,846.94
1842	25,546.47	18,943.39	19,752.75	14,644.02		7,785.28			20,944.49		28,353.94	101,753.04
1843	19,126.05	16,343.22	20,052.50	13,533.38		11,735.00			22,944.49		78,368.57	184,585.88
1844	19,808.42	20,046.12	20,408.74	14,668.18		21,890.79			22,078.80		888,336.64	576,689.32
1845	20,810.00	20,546.03	20,408.74	14,940.98		21,890.79			22,078.80		78,070.14	472,062.15
1846	22,687.70	20,546.03	20,408.74	15,809.82		21,890.79			22,078.80		122,979.15	410,592.24
1847	27,410.06	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		44,268.19	461,295.29
1848	30,968.00	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		41,448.78	704,683.32
1849	34,245.46	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		47,785.93	762,815.90
1850	36,430.29	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		63,048.55	865,767.07
1851	36,832.11	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		65,447.69	865,905.02
1852	36,832.11	27,637.24	23,051.60	19,446.70		21,890.79			22,078.80		77,677.02	716,956.17
1853	72,969.70	48,564.97	45,694.96	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		104,718.59	736,061.59
1854	60,487.91	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1855	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1856	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1857	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1858	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1859	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1860	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1861	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1862	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1863	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1864	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1865	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1866	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1867	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1868	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1869	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1870	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1871	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1872	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1873	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1874	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1875	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1876	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1877	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1878	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1879	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1880	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1881	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1882	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1883	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1884	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1885	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1886	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1887	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1888	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1889	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1890	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1891	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1892	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1893	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1894	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1895	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1896	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1897	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1898	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1899	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1900	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1901	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1902	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1903	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50
1904	62,450.07	49,615.01	50,970.37	24,956.84		161,200.84			24,500.00		95,474.52	1,105,704.50

Continued on following page.

PAYMENTS FROM STATE TREASURY SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

	1885.	1890.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Legislative expenses.....	\$186,846.86	83.15	\$144,920.99	.....	\$148,151.86	\$150.00
Executive expenses.....	104,269.20	102,498.89	100,183.74	.....	114,006.81	129,108.98
Judicial expenses.....	141,538.87	104,115.84	102,214.54	.....	140,109.87	131,108.98
State boards and commissions.....	84,004.06	98,520.64	88,106.86	.....	102,718.98	139,193.25
Societies, associations, institutes, etc.....	44,724.90	62,413.84	58,930.86	.....	48,722.85	49,112.04
Gifts, schools, training schools and school libraries.....	90,568.68	78,116.04	88,141.86	.....	148,591.87	125,802.74
Support of state institutions.....	1,254,094.06	1,842,538.67	1,689,912.88	1,835,412.91	1,467,886.87	1,615,835.08
Public buildings.....	537,615.12	567,289.73	571,272.83	616,868.60	486,449.11	648,264.88
Printing, advertising, publishing and paper and stationery.....	101,813.92	27,024.06	181,872.84	14,540.42	136,545.64	28,022.06
Invested funds.....	850,735.06	700,981.00	238,200.00	783,184.82	1,397,698.00	1,156,868.50
Apportioned school fund.....	350,000.00	23,000.00	180,000.00	90,000.00	962,000.00	70,000.00
Payments on state debt.....	80,561.84	68,165.00	62,879.41	62,297.10	70,000.00	46,067.96
Interest on state debt.....	40,407.06	22,487.87	87,072.85	35,168.81	48,086.24	2,897.41
Drainage.....	147,146.88	170,077.40	175,418.42	190,079.76	209,328.56	226,277.68
Grain inspection.....	80,971.40	4,949.14	59,025.00	85,699.31	26,888.87	44,141.04
Sold grain loans.....	45,285.00	.....	61,247.66	.....	.....	.....
State census.....	15,640.02	26,409.86	1,277.00	.....	31,658.18	86,178.96
Apportionment to fire companies.....	84,048.87	84,652.62	98,133.79	88,870.80	72,688.41	90,564.54
National guard.....	82,502.14	58,177.86	51,086.64	88,207.02	26,679.67	45,670.06
Wolf, tree planting and horse thief bounties.....	86,142.02	88,197.99	87,694.46	94,317.64	20,171.75	28,980.68
State lands and parks.....	.....	29,114.45	21,571.06	29,172.25	28,578.89	12,171.72
Minnesota volunteers in Spanish war.....	.....	.....	.....	79,489.66	.....	.....
All other purposes.....	825,890.62	381,961.02	802,665.48	465,813.48	602,162.61	906,821.27
Totals.....	\$5,476,906.72	\$4,890,063.06	\$5,042,846.51	\$5,242,682.78	\$6,289,467.26	\$6,881,800.78

INSURANCE TAXES.

Payments into the treasury as taxes by insurance companies operating in this state for the two fiscal years ending July 31, 1899, and July 31, 1900:

COMPANIES.	1899.	1900.
Domestic fire companies.....	\$57,951.69	\$62,819.17
Mutual fire companies.....	5,360.12	3,985.42
Foreign fire companies.....	20,000.23	31,127.64
Life companies (old line).....	62,131.06	70,389.85
Stock, casualty, fidelity and title.....	8,839.39	11,357.59
Miscellaneous	114.61	80.73
Totals	\$155,087.10	\$179,760.40

RAILROAD TAXES.

RAILROAD TAXES ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1900.

COMPANIES.	Balance Due Aug. 1, 1899.	Taxes for 1899.	Amount Paid.	Balance Due July 31, 1900.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha..		\$137,320.73	\$137,320.73	
Chicago & Northwestern.....		78,509.27	78,509.27	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	\$13,176.50	240,129.65	240,129.65	\$13,176.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....		5,424.61	5,424.61	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....		7,471.72	7,471.72	
Chicago Great Western.....		19,120.64	19,120.64	
Northern Pacific	35,781.81	190,400.17	190,400.17	35,781.81
Great Northern		268,827.94	268,827.94	
Eastern Railway of Minnesota.....		81,500.61	81,500.61	
Willmar & Sioux Falls.....	802.21	22,975.84	22,975.84	802.21
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....		68,565.91	67,945.60	620.31
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie..		48,788.12	48,788.12	
Minneapolis Western		1,202.12	1,202.12	
Minneapolis Eastern		1,998.42	1,998.42	
Red Lake Transportation.....		90.96	90.96	
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern.....		2,078.84	2,078.84	
Duluth & Iron Range.....		122,420.64	122,420.64	
Duluth, Misabe & Northern.....		61,782.75	61,782.75	
Duluth Transfer		631.16	631.16	
Duluth Belt Line.....	124.08	176.85	204.78	96.15
Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern....	532.16		532.16	
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....		83.24	83.24	
St. Paul & Duluth.....		56,778.73	56,778.73	
Park Rapids & Leech Lake.....		163.09	163.09	
Wisconsin Central	40.22	5,549.40	5,549.40	49.22
Sioux City & Northern.....		761.49	761.49	
Dubuque & Sioux City.....		309.93	309.93	
Green Bay & Western.....		57.84	57.84	
Winona & Western.....		3,023.50	3,023.50	
Winona Bridge		205.90	205.90	
Minnesota Transfer		273.98	273.98	
Brainerd & Northern Minnesota.....		6,188.70	6,188.70	
Stillwater Union Depot & Transfer.....		412.50	412.50	
Railway Transfer of Minneapolis.....		3,995.24	3,995.24	
Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific.....	5,980.58	6,141.86	6,141.86	5,980.58
South St. Paul Belt Line.....		141.33	141.33	
St. Paul & Northern Pacific.....	19,884.76			19,884.76
St. Paul Union Depot & Transfer.....	13,725.51			13,725.51
Western Railway	1,233.99			1,233.99
Chippewa Valley & Superior.....	130.24			130.24
Minneapolis, New Ulm & Southwestern...		45.79	45.79	
Duluth & Northern Minnesota.....		412.88	412.88	
Totals	\$91,421.06	1,444,052.35	\$1,443,992.13	\$91,481.28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS AND TAXES FOR 1896
AND 1899.

COMPANY	Gross Earnings 1899.	Taxes 1899.	Gross Earnings 1896.	Taxes 1896.
Brainerd & Northern Minnesota	\$309,435.33	\$6,198.70	\$184,458.22	\$3,089.10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor	249,057.26	7,471.72	239,322.90	7,170.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180,820.39	5,424.61	193,316.49	5,790.49
Chicago Great Western	933,843.68	19,120.64	810,378.38	10,761.10
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	8,004,321.69	240,129.05	7,033,419.20	211,002.58
Chicago & Northwestern	2,616,975.00	78,509.27	2,203,086.62	60,062.60
Chi., St. Paul, Mpls. & Omaha	4,577,357.60	137,320.73	4,132,072.20	123,062.17
Duluth Belt Line	4,034.85	80.70	.....	.....
Duluth & Iron Range	4,080,889.09	122,420.64	2,748,855.06	82,465.65
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	3,089,137.61	61,782.75	2,204,074.37	45,881.49
Duluth, Mississippi R. & Northern	20,007.80	532.16	195,401.02	3,062.55
Duluth & Northern Minnesota	41,287.81	412.88	402.47	4.92
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern	76,613.91	2,078.84	73,522.67	1,470.65
Duluth Belt Line	4,270.85	90.15	.....	.....
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	2,774.53	83.24	1,736.63	52.10
Duluth Transfer	31,558.55	631.16	27,663.64	553.25
Dubuque & Sioux City	10,331.00	309.03	8,121.30	243.64
Eastern Railway	2,716,680.84	81,500.61	2,138,314.94	56,289.34
Great Northern	8,980,931.29	268,827.04	8,928,493.00	267,854.80
Green Bay & Western	1,928.03	57.84	2,001.85	62.77
Minneapolis Eastern	66,614.00	1,908.42	71,000.50	2,130.29
Mpls., New Ulm & Southern	4,570.28	45.79	30,103.61	301.04
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,285,530.26	68,565.91	1,802,178.53	54,065.36
Mpls., St. P. & S. Ste Marie	1,626,270.55	48,788.12	1,445,523.96	43,305.72
Minnesota Transfer	9,132.87	273.98	5,646.61	169.40
Minneapolis Western	64,606.00	1,202.12	66,465.50	1,329.31
Northern Pacific	6,409,332.02	190,400.17	5,943,547.09	176,490.79
Park Rapids & Leech Lake	16,309.15	163.09	.....	.....
Railway Transfer	133,174.75	3,995.24	128,447.25	3,863.42
Red Lake Transportation	9,065.88	90.90	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth	1,892,624.31	56,778.73	1,668,670.60	50,000.11
Sioux City & Northern	38,074.65	761.49	37,476.40	749.53
South St. Paul Belt	7,006.61	141.33	6,649.50	112.60
Union Depot & Transfer	13,749.60	412.50	12,408.01	374.07
Willmar & Sioux Falls	766,861.36	22,973.84	621,781.80	13,992.06
Winona Bridge	10,204.88	205.90	9,407.75	188.16
Winona & Western	151,152.45	3,023.50	144,814.94	2,806.30
Wisconsin Central	184,980.18	5,549.40	150,674.41	4,700.23
Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific	204,728.61	6,141.86	344,082.43	10,322.47
Totals	\$49,811,839.90	\$1,444,584.51	\$43,908,818.22	\$1,261,271.77

Average rate of tax in 1899 \$0.02900
Average rate of tax in 1896 \$0.02872

TELEPHONE COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Companies doing business in the state, showing gross earnings of every nature and kind for the years ending November 30, 1898 and 1899. Chapter 341, Laws of 1897.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross Receipts for 1898.	Tax at 8 Per Cent.	Gross Receipts for 1899.	Tax at 8 Per Cent.
Albert Lea Telephone Exchange Co	\$2,472.50	\$74.18	\$3,089.00	\$91.17
American Telephone and Telegraph Co....			1,804.19	56.89
Blue Earth Valley Telephone Exchange Co	7,372.37	221.17	5,959.47	178.78
Brainerd Telephone Exchange Co.....	3,363.40	100.00		
Chatfield Telephone Exchange Co.....	888.59	29.00		
Citizens' Telephone Co., Faribault	2,449.90	73.50	2,530.00	73.90
Citizens' Tel. Exchange Co., Montevideo			387.75	11.03
Crookston Telephone Co.....	2,295.00	68.85	3,211.63	96.35
Duluth Telephone Co	29,178.83	875.35	30,942.14	928.26
Elgin Telephone Co.....	372.44	11.17	685.88	20.57
Fairmont Telephone Co.....	3,408.21	104.05	7,017.07	210.51
Fergus Telephone Co.....	1,093.60	32.81	4,418.88	132.54
Greene & Western Telephone Co.....			21.07	.63
Home Telephone Co., Montgomery.....	171.20	5.14	130.00	3.90
Hutchinson Telephone Exchange Co.....			887.71	20.08
Interstate Telephone Co., Ortonville. ..	1,392.52	41.47	4,250.90	127.70
Litchfield Telephone Exchange Co	661.85	19.86	1,577.12	47.31
Mankato Citizens' Telephone Co.....			5,089.99	152.70
Minnesota Central Telephone Co., Willmar	2,131.58	68.95		
Minnesota Central Tel. Co., Waucoma, Ia			7,166.00	215.00
Minnesota Telephone Co., North Branch			912.28	27.37
Minnesota Mutual Telephone & Telegraph Co., Waucoma, Iowa.....			1,372.85	41.19
Midland Telephone Co., Adrian			608.70	18.26
Mississippi Valley Telephone Co., Mpls			10	
Mountain Lake Telephone Co			106.70	3.20
New Ulm Telephone Co	2,888.13	86.64	2,478.18	74.19
N. W. Tel. Ex. Co., St. Paul & Minneap's	412,351.13	12,970.53	501,671.95	15,050.16
Northeastern Telephone Co., Rush City			1,784.74	53.53
Northern Minnesota Tel. Co., Park Rapids	40.63	1.22	1,270.25	38.10
Northfield Telephone Co.....	1,015.65	30.47	848.60	27.77
Owatonna Telephone Exchange Co.	3,582.50	107.48	3,584.50	107.54
Park Region Telephone Co., Alexandria			889.22	26.67
Rochester Telephone Co.....	4,338.04	130.15	4,864.01	145.98
Rushford Telephone Co.....	582.80	17.48	1,302.14	39.06
St. Croix Valley Telephone Co	158.45	4.76	215.05	6.45
St. Peter Telephone Co	651.21	19.54	758.84	22.77
St. Charles Telephone Exchange Co.	75.30	2.26		
Scott County Telephone Co., Jordan.....			43.45	1.30
Southwestern Minnesota Telephone Co	6,146.35	184.39	8,547.36	256.41
Southern Electric Tel. Co., Waucoma, Ia			589.41	17.68
Southern Minnesota Tel. Co			1,003.00	30.11
Waseca Telephone Co	1,140.86	34.50	1,787.15	53.01
Western Electric Telephone Co.....	1,879.45	59.81	1,905.05	61.75
Western Minn. Tel. Co., Waucoma, Ia.....	2,125.47	63.78	4,280.70	128.42
Winona Telephone Co	12,461.93	373.86	12,127.16	363.81
Union Electric Telephone Co.....	433.29	13.00		
Totals	\$1,072,902.19	\$15,221.91	\$632,165.38	\$19,071.76

*Includes interest on deferred payment.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' REPORTS

REPORT OF PROPERTY OWNED, OPERATED OR LEASED ON JULY 1, 1898,
AS PER CHAPTER 8, GENERAL LAWS 1891.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total No. of Stations.	No. of Instru- ments in Use.	Total Number of Miles.	Miles of Wire.	Assessment by State Board of Equalization	Rate, MILLS.	Taxes.
Western Union.....	546	1,810	4,885.50	17,094	\$683,500.00	25	\$1,100.00
North American.....	19	92	192.00	1,205	50,500.00	25	1,512.50
Totals.....	564	1,792	4,527.50	18,299	\$926,000.00	25	\$28,150.00

REPORT OF PROPERTY OWNED, OPERATED OR LEASED ON JULY 1, 1899,
AS PER CHAPTER 8, GENERAL LAWS 1891.

Western Union.....	627	2,416	4,714.75	19,164	\$1,000,000.00	28.9	\$28,900.00
North American.....	29	117	215.00	1,889	70,000.00	28.9	*1,679.00
Totals.....	655	2,563	4,929.75	20,553	\$1,070,000.00	28.9	\$26,579.00

*Both of these companies were assessed 1 1-10 mills more than the average rate throughout the state, in 1898, and were therefore allowed credits on the 1899 tax as follows: Western Union Telegraph Co., \$952.05, and North American Telegraph Co., \$46.55.

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

In pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 309, Laws 1897, the following named companies filed the required statements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Gross Receipts.	Less Paid to Railroad Companies.	Taxable Receipts.	State Tax 5 per cent.
Great Northern	\$134,483.93	\$53,828.40	\$80,655.53	\$2,419.67
United States	116,062.95	54,839.74	61,223.21	1,836.69
American	74,287.26	37,143.63	37,143.63	1,114.30
Northern Pacific	52,524.83	26,262.41	26,262.42	787.87
Adams	22,331.02	14,711.94	7,619.08	228.57
Wells-Fargo Co.	8,877.44	5,148.91	3,728.53	111.85
Western	12,308.75	11,529.06	808.79	20.47
Totals	\$420,960.18	\$203,464.09	\$217,501.19	\$6,525.02

In pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 309, Laws 1897, as amended by Chapter 317, Laws of 1899, the following named companies filed the required statements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Gross Receipts.	Less Paid to Railroad Companies.	Taxable Receipts.	State Tax 5 per cent.
Great Northern	\$164,581.31	\$65,847.85	\$98,733.46	\$4,936.67
United States	117,903.80	55,943.10	61,960.70	3,098.04
American	85,331.76	42,665.84	42,665.92	2,133.29
Northern Pacific	51,558.25	25,770.12	25,779.13	1,288.95
Adams	23,141.95	14,711.94	8,430.01	421.50
Wells-Fargo Co.	13,844.76	6,022.36	6,022.36	346.10
Western	15,434.03	15,008.22	965.81	18.30
Totals	\$471,695.95	\$226,988.49	\$244,707.46	\$12,237.85

TAX ON FREIGHT LINE AND EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

CHAPTER 100, G. L. 1897, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 135, G. L. 1899.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	1898.		1899.	
		Proportionate Value of Capital Stock Owned or Used in Minn.	Tax at 3 Per Cent.	Proportionate Value of Capital Stock Owned or Used in Minn.	Tax at 3 Per Cent.
American Tank Line.....	Chicago				\$10.00
Am. Refrigerator Transit ..	St. Louis...	\$1,000.00	\$30.00		100.00
American Cereal Despatch..	Chicago.....				20.00
Am. Live Slk. Transport'n ..	Chicago.....				20.00
Arma Palace Horse Car.....	Chicago	1,000.00	20.00		100.00
Anglo-Am. Refrigerator Car.	Chicago.....				20.00
Armour & Co.....	Chicago.....	5,000.00	100.00	1	220.00
Burton Stock Car ..	Boston	500.00	10.00		20.00
Canada Cattle Car.....	New York	24,000.00	480.00	2	480.00
California Fruit Express ..	Chicago	1,000.00	20.00		40.00
Continental Fruit Express...	Chicago.....	1,000.00	20.00		50.00
Chi., N. Y. & Boston Ref.	Boston.....	500.00	10.00		30.00
Cudahy Refrigerator	Chicago.....	3,000.00	90.00		60.00
Cudahy Milwaukee Ref	Chicago.....	1,000.00	20.00		24.00
Consolidated Cattle Car.....	Chicago.....	1,000.00	20.00		40.00
Commerce Despatch Line...	Chicago.....				50.00
Dairy Dealers' Despatch.....	Chicago.....				20.00
Dold, Jacob, Packing.....	Kansas City...				40.00
Hammond Refrigerator Line	Hammond.....	2,500.00	50.00	2,500.00	50.00
Kan. City Dressed Beef Line	Kansas City...	3,000.00	90.00		
Keystone Palace Horse Car.	Chicago.....	500.00	10.00		
Kansas Mfrs. Despatch	Hutch'n. Kas.				10.00
Laurel Hill Car & Coal Co...	Chicago.....			2 1/2	50.00
Lipton Car Lines.....	Chicago.....			1 1/2	20.00
Merchants' Despatch Transit	New York	1,500.00	30.00	3 1/2	60.00
Nelson Morris	Chicago.....			1 1/2	
National Rolling Stock	St. Louis.....			3 1/2	80.00
New England Car	Boston			2 1/2	50.00
Peavey Grain Line.....	Minneapolis.	10,000.00	200.00	15 1/2	300.00
Peerless Transit	Cleveland			5 1/2	100.00
Provision Dealers' Despatch	Chicago.....			3 1/2	60.00
Street's Western Stable Car..	Chicago.....	15,000.00	300.00	15 1/2	300.00
Swift's Ref. Transportation...	Chicago.....	3,750.00	75.00	10	200.00
Santa Fe Fruit & Refrig	Chicago.....			1 1/2	20.00
St. Louis Refrigerator Car...	St. Louis			2	40.00
Union Refrigerator Transit ..	St. Louis	15,000.00	300.00	20	400.00
Union Tank Line	New York	15,000.00	300.00	50	1,000.00
Western Refrigerator Line...	Chicago.....				10.00
Totals		\$105,250.00	\$2,105.00	\$205,200.00	\$4,104.00

TAX ON SLEEPING, DRAWING ROOM AND PARLOR CAR COMPANIES.

Chapter 7, G. L. 1895.

FULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

Gross receipts within the State of Minnesota for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, \$11,403.70; tax at 3 per cent ..	\$344.81	
Gross receipts within the State of Minnesota for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, \$10,635.25; tax at 3 per cent ..	319.05	\$663.86
Two years' taxes for this company		

WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY.

Gross receipts within the State of Minnesota for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, \$1,436.65; tax at 3 per cent...	\$43.10	\$43.10
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DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM 1861 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

Years	State Prison.	State Training School.	State Reformatory.	Insane Hospitals.	University.	Normal Schools.	Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded.	State Public School.	Soldiers' Orphans.	Minnesota Soldiers' Home.	Total.
1861	86,200.34			9,880.00		\$1,813.10	\$1,300.00				97,987.38
1862	7,008.19			1,718.02		183.10	4,540.05				8,469.36
1863	7,925.00			8,676.30		3,000.00	8,940.21				10,946.09
1864	10,144.60			5,804.48		4,000.00	7,568.44				21,900.79
1865	8,349.40			9,671.82		5,000.00	11,488.28				22,108.18
1866	12,162.96			20,111.62		6,000.00	11,554.58				38,984.54
1867	16,800.21	80,575.87		84,000.00		6,000.00	13,848.46				138,984.70
1868	19,689.76	9,798.97		48,792.60	\$11,406.20	13,000.00	15,000.00				115,569.08
1869	17,547.60	9,000.00		53,707.50	22,500.00	18,000.00	15,000.00				140,061.89
1870	22,905.82	12,500.00		54,000.00	17,500.00	28,212.70	20,000.00				162,881.07
1871	31,161.60	20,000.00		60,000.00	21,000.00	28,092.80	20,000.00				302,170.96
1872	35,739.40	25,000.00		70,000.00	16,500.00	26,250.00	26,000.00				321,635.00
1873	34,357.40	30,000.00		78,500.00	80,000.00	39,371.00	26,000.00				340,550.98
1874	36,058.62	27,000.00		79,000.00	84,135.00	38,801.00	28,000.00				349,897.39
1875	46,069.48	24,750.00		111,500.00	96,000.00	18,960.00	28,000.00				349,635.79
1876	71.82	27,000.00		97,000.00	90,000.00	30,000.00	27,500.00				312,812.77
1877	85,904.38	25,000.00		132,798.66	43,700.00	29,124.92	27,288.35				339,640.84
1878	62,888.59	28,476.88		139,758.96	45,980.00	30,735.00	39,571.46				398,176.89
1879	48,678.22	26,000.00		155,170.99	31,500.00	29,846.97	39,571.46				398,564.41
1880	50,008.24	27,500.00		155,854.36	47,000.00	38,258.47	34,548.28				394,038.09
1881	51,358.37	32,000.00		166,791.66	46,881.41	38,931.71	50,955.64				448,939.87
1882	62,639.87	32,000.00		196,731.98	69,708.85	39,904.87	62,459.01				490,719.06
1883	65,038.08	35,000.00		218,093.80	72,140.06	40,806.82	60,000.00				498,117.85
1884	68,474.16	35,000.00		244,583.12	71,857.71	48,000.00	74,874.90				594,931.84
1885	74,822.82	35,000.00		252,082.10	84,100.17	50,000.00	88,075.77				704,080.94
1886	82,753.55	38,922.17		282,665.81	85,740.18	64,590.59	98,073.85				806,798.17
1887	88,297.46	43,649.62	928,000.00	300,877.78	138,406.26	64,239.46	105,075.77				1,000,516.09
1888	97,408.05	43,621.44	60,840.00	300,877.78	180,281.10	73,747.83	114,457.02				1,064,174.31
1889	91,708.19	53,726.82	46,988.54	300,877.78	184,624.15	82,281.82	114,457.02				1,222,594.06
1890	105,446.62	45,214.10	49,768.48	477,979.69	202,554.19	90,789.26	129,181.84				1,384,084.06
1891	108,629.97	50,841.68	49,070.88	492,979.69	228,067.45	98,087.84	138,016.08				1,542,328.00
1892	101,731.91	54,274.51	45,534.26	543,508.54	244,117.98	109,959.80	148,749.02				1,689,912.84
1893	106,084.66	58,188.97	44,003.74	519,577.60	238,716.20	123,604.50	161,540.12				1,868,412.81
1894	94,731.69	53,678.82	49,744.73	512,941.81	268,578.50	128,791.18	161,540.12				1,967,968.87
1895	97,248.14	59,429.09	49,319.14	594,076.70	305,742.80	160,000.00	171,578.44				2,067,968.87
1896	110,176.44	66,477.73	65,117.50	599,946.90	374,076.38	111,054.57	189,961.85				2,221,065.01
Totals	82,156,000.15	91,150,861.46	6,228,186.26	96,136,504.22	65,683,546.91	81,580,384.98	82,450,486.1	9497,447.19	\$110,102.28	\$317,108.58	\$221,065,091.45

TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS FOR THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS.

YEARS.	Rebuilding Capitol.	Prisons.	State Reforma- tory.	State Training School.	Insane Hospitals.	Deaf, Dumb, and Feeble- Minded.	University.	Normal Schools.	State Agricul- tural Society.	State Public School.	Minnesota Soldiers' Home.	New Capitol.	Total.
1866		\$7,100.00			\$9,330.00	\$9,800.82		\$10,000.00					\$98,080.90
1867		14,157.93		\$5,000.00	\$9,233.73	42,839.18	\$8,000.00	25,000.00					134,780.84
1868				6,600.00	76,436.27	7,033.09	7,000.00	30,000.00					127,069.86
1869		17,150.00		10,000.00	49,859.43	10,000.00		37,000.00					124,009.43
1870		12,150.00		18,100.00	10,140.57	466.91		65,576.68					106,484.16
1871		\$9,596.47			63,169.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	14,954.84					152,720.81
1872		\$9,387.79			8,000.00			2,700.00					87,086.79
1873		40,000.00		20,500.00	128,000.00	31,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00					254,000.00
1874		5,849.35		5,500.00	77,000.00	9,000.00	61,500.00	20,000.00					178,849.85
1875		\$4,896.18			20,800.00	7,000.00	7,850.00	8,100.00					78,586.18
1876		8,136.76			25,000.00	4,000.00	18,500.00						50,136.76
1877		11,713.30			9,492.78	55,500.00		2,500.00					20,236.08
1878		23,061.09				3,500.00							23,561.09
1879		\$3,403.93		5,500.00	59,850.62	18,500.00		8,500.00					95,843.93
1880		24,734.63		10,000.00	14,404.49	25,904.54	2,000.00						76,043.00
1881	\$46,195.63				102,585.51	10,599.51	1,000.00	10,000.00					169,890.27
1882	139,226.14	20,129.10		2,000.00	132,546.60	15,285.49							310,097.33
1883	163,027.68	\$4,191.73		4,000.00	70,453.40	8,000.00		5,900.00					285,572.86
1884	11,847.62	54,179.04			90,235.30	\$6,316.18		5,100.00					233,678.14
1885	7,230.41	82,976.59		2,000.00	45,764.70	14,500.00	15,720.00	9,000.00	\$15,000.00				136,941.70
1886	8,747.33	\$4,038.80			59,500.00	40,183.82	28,000.00	21,250.00	85,000.00	\$9,000.00			236,619.86
1887	4,928.71	30,000.00	\$3,275.00	4,000.00	\$8,876.18	15,000.00	36,000.00	9,200.00		11,000.00			212,279.59
1888	21,444.40	25,951.48	14,755.58		95,796.55	27,500.00	40,000.00	13,230.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	\$9,252.64		307,947.65
1889	7,532.60	\$4,487.24	\$8,769.92	7,045.60	81,124.77	83,000.00	85,930.00	28,417.37	25,000.00	\$6,741.84	39,551.20		427,600.63
1890		51,855.98	54,480.80	79,062.41	98,717.43	25,210.99	160,353.30	6,538.88		6,489.62	49,047.66		525,757.07
1891		\$3,249.26			30,188.99	21,744.80	73,488.03	6,292.90		12,056.40	1,843.83		173,364.21
1892	10,000.00	17,184.19	5,670.89	121,935.36	117,515.56	35,277.49	43,787.45	12,499.89		17,546.46	52,500.00		433,886.79
1893					91,063.69	28,544.09	44,096.89	12,491.90		10,432.95	46,685.77		233,865.29
1894			9,999.46		154,839.52	78,257.34	114,330.10	118,195.20		23,925.28	25,814.23	\$242,305.00	767,666.18
1895			4,007.53	1,370.63	185,016.97	26,390.76	111,950.07	82,501.58		20,193.74	6,857.47	8,659.97	997,615.12
1896	1,726.40		18,907.46	9,291.22	207,705.05	67,794.22	140,224.26	25,857.20		5,407.31	19,142.53	73,460.53	597,289.78
1897			13,118.82	2,547.55	\$6,480.21	51,000.00	98,626.75	24,805.87		4,680.27		120,002.86	871,272.33
1898			30,514.92	12,720.50	147,306.86	48,350.00	73,985.45	15,475.34		10,109.73		178,521.20	516,993.50
1899			14,968.57	7,963.05	48,833.60	3,976.95		11,853.12		4,000.00		845,350.82	486,449.11
1900			10,572.88	33.20	126,230.17	27,802.30	74,833.99	9,526.89		5,799.80		888,465.15	643,264.83
Totals,	\$421,956.54	\$717,210.46	\$279,042.83	\$334,172.52	\$2,626,504.45	\$807,428.48	\$1,235,686.29	\$617,057.16	\$150,000.00	\$211,443.40	\$249,195.42	\$1,356,765.58	\$9,006,468.08

STATE BANKS.

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STATE BANKS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

			Capital Stock.
Aitkin.....	Aitkin.....	Aitkin County Bank.....	\$12,500
Anoka.....	Anoka.....	State Bank of Anoka.....	25,000
Becker.....	Detroit.....	First State Bank of Detroit.....	20,000
Becker.....	Frazee.....	State Bank of Frazee.....	10,000
Becker.....	Lake Park.....	Becker County State Bank.....	10,000
Big Stone.....	Graceville.....	Big Stone County Bank of Graceville.....	25,000
Big Stone.....	Ortonville.....	Bank of Ortonville.....	20,000
Blue Earth.....	Amboy.....	Amboy State Bank.....	25,000
Blue Earth.....	Good Thunder.....	State Bank of Good Thunder.....	10,000
Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	The Mankato State Bank.....	50,000
Blue Earth.....	Mapleton.....	Mapleton State Bank.....	10,700
Brown.....	Comfrey.....	State Bank of Comfrey.....	10,000
Brown.....	New Ulm.....	Brown County Bank.....	50,000
Brown.....	Sleepy Eye.....	State Bank of Sleepy Eye.....	25,000
Brown.....	Springfield.....	State Bank of Springfield.....	35,000
Carver.....	Norwood.....	Bank of Norwood.....	15,000
Carver.....	Waconia.....	Farmers' State Bank of Waconia.....	10,000
Carver.....	Watertown.....	State Bank of Watertown.....	10,000
Carver.....	Young America.....	State Bank of Young America.....	10,000
Chippewa.....	Clara City.....	Clara City State Bank.....	25,000
Chippewa.....	Montevideo.....	Citizens State Bank.....	30,000
Clay.....	Barnesville.....	Farmers' and Mechanics' State Bank.....	15,000
Clay.....	Ulen.....	State Bank of Ulen.....	10,000
Cottonwood.....	Jeffers.....	State Bank of Jeffers.....	25,000
Cottonwood.....	Mountain Lake.....	The Bank of Mountain Lake.....	25,000
Cottonwood.....	Westbrook.....	State Bank of Westbrook.....	25,000
Cottonwood.....	Windom.....	Cottonwood County Bank.....	50,000
Crow Wing.....	Brainerd.....	The Northern Pacific Bank of Brainerd.....	25,000
Dakota.....	Farmington.....	Exchange Bank of Farmington.....	15,000
Dakota.....	Hastings.....	German American Bank of Hastings.....	25,000
Dakota.....	Lakeville.....	Dakota County State Bank.....	10,000
Dakota.....	South St. Paul.....	Stock Yards Bank.....	25,000
Douglas.....	Alexandria.....	Douglas County Bank.....	50,000
Douglas.....	Osakis.....	Osakis State Bank.....	12,000
Faribault.....	Blue Earth City.....	Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank of Blue Earth.....	27,500
Faribault.....	Bricelyn.....	State Bank of Bricelyn.....	15,000
Faribault.....	Frost.....	State Bank of Frost.....	10,000
Faribault.....	Kiester.....	State Bank of Kiester.....	10,000
Faribault.....	Minnesota Lake.....	Security State Bank.....	15,000
Faribault.....	Wells.....	The Wells Bank.....	20,000
Fillmore.....	Spring Valley.....	First State Bank of Spring Valley.....	30,000
Freeborn.....	Alden.....	State Bank of Alden.....	15,000
Goodhue.....	Kenyon.....	Citizens' State Bank of Kenyon.....	25,000
Goodhue.....	Red Wing.....	Bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co.....	60,000
Goodhue.....	Red Wing.....	Goodhue County Bank.....	51,000
Goodhue.....	Zumbrota.....	First State Bank of Zumbrota, Minn.....	30,000
Goodhue.....	Zumbrota.....	Security Bank of Zumbrota.....	30,000
Grant.....	Ashby.....	First State Bank of Ashby.....	10,000
Grant.....	Elbow Lake.....	Bank of Elbow Lake.....	35,000
Grant.....	Hoffman.....	State Bank of Hoffman.....	10,000

STATE BANKS.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Location.	Name.	Capital Stock.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The German-American Bank of Minneapolis.....	\$80,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Germania Bank of Minneapolis....	50,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis.	200,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The People's Bank of Minneapolis.	76,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	St. Anthony Falls Bank.....	125,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The Security Bank of Minnesota..	1,000,000
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	South Side State Bank.....	50,000
Houston.....	Caledonia.....	The Houston County State Bank..	20,000
Jackson.....	Heron Lake.....	State Bank of Heron Lake.....	25,000
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	State Bank of Jackson.....	25,000
Jackson.....	Lakefield.....	Citizens' State Bank.....	26,000
Jackson.....	Lakefield.....	Jackson County State Bank.....	25,000
Jackson.....	Wilder.....	Farmers' State Bank of Wilder....	10,000
Kandiyohi.....	Atwater.....	The Security Bank of Atwater.....	25,000
Kandiyohi.....	New London.....	State Bank of New London.....	25,000
Kandiyohi.....	Willmar.....	Bank of Willmar.....	40,000
Kandiyohi.....	Willmar.....	Kandiyohi County Bank.....	50,000
Kittson.....	Hallock.....	Kittson County State Bank.....	10,000
Lac qui Parle.....	Bellingham.....	Bellingham State Bank.....	25,000
Lac qui Parle.....	Dawson.....	Bank of Dawson.....	80,000
Lac qui Parle.....	Dawson.....	Commercial Bank of Dawson.....	30,000
Lac qui Parle.....	Madison.....	Farmers' State Bank.....	25,000
Lac qui Parle.....	Madison.....	Lac qui Parle County Bank.....	25,000
Le Sueur.....	Le Sueur.....	First State Bank of Le Sueur.....	25,000
Lincoln.....	Hendricks.....	Lincoln County State Bank.....	15,000
Lincoln.....	Hendricks.....	State Bank of Hendricks.....	10,000
Lincoln.....	Ivanhoe.....	State Bank of Ivanhoe.....	15,000
Lincoln.....	Lake Benton.....	Citizens' State Bank.....	15,000
Lyon.....	Cottonwood.....	Cottonwood State Bank.....	15,000
Lyon.....	Minnetonka.....	The State Bank of Minnetonka....	30,000
McLeod.....	Glencoe.....	Bank of Glencoe.....	50,000
McLeod.....	Hutchinson.....	Bank of Hutchinson.....	35,000
McLeod.....	Hutchinson.....	Citizens' Bank.....	40,000
McLeod.....	Lester Prairie.....	State Bank of Lester Prairie.....	10,000
McLeod.....	Stewart.....	Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank of Stewart.....	10,000
Marshall.....	Argyle.....	Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Argyle.....	10,000
Marshall.....	Warren.....	State Bank of Warren.....	10,000
Martin.....	Granada.....	Granada State Bank.....	15,000
Martin.....	Sherburn.....	Bank of Sherburn.....	10,000
Martin.....	Sherburn.....	Sherburn State Bank.....	10,000
Martin.....	Truman.....	Truman State Bank.....	15,000
Martin.....	Welcome.....	Welcome State Bank.....	10,000
Meeker.....	Dassel.....	Bank of Dassel.....	16,000
Meeker.....	Eden Valley.....	State Bank of Eden Valley.....	15,000
Meeker.....	Litchfield.....	Bank of Litchfield.....	50,000
Meeker.....	Litchfield.....	The Meeker County Bank.....	32,000
Meeker.....	Watkins.....	Watkins State Bank.....	10,000
Mille Lacs.....	Princeton.....	Citizens' State Bank of Princeton.	30,000
Mower.....	Le Roy.....	First State Bank of Le Roy.....	25,000
Murray.....	Avoca.....	Avoca State Bank.....	10,000
Murray.....	Currie.....	First State Bank of Currie, Minnesota.....	12,000
Murray.....	Fulda.....	State Bank of Fulda.....	25,000
Murray.....	Iona.....	State Bank of Iona.....	18,000
Murray.....	Slayton.....	Citizens' State Bank of Slayton....	25,000
Murray.....	Slayton.....	State Bank of Slayton.....	30,000
Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Nicollet County Bank of St. Peter.	50,000
Nobles.....	Adrian.....	Adrian State Bank.....	25,000
Nobles.....	Lismore.....	State Bank of Lismore.....	15,000
Nobles.....	Worthington.....	State Bank of Worthington.....	50,000
Norman.....	Ada.....	First State Bank of Ada.....	25,000
Norman.....	Halstad.....	State Bank of Halstad.....	20,000
Norman.....	Hendrum.....	State Bank of Hendrum.....	10,000
Norman.....	Twin Valley.....	First State Bank of Twin Valley....	10,000
Pine.....	Pine City.....	First State Bank Pine County.....	10,000

STATE BANKS.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Location.	Name.	Capital Stock.
Pipestone.....	Jasper.....	The State Bank of Jasper.....	25,000
Pipestone.....	Pipestone.....	Pipestone County Bank.....	50,000
Pipestone.....	Woodstock.....	State Bank of Woodstock.....	10,000
Polk.....	Crookston.....	Scandia-American Bank of Crookston.....	50,000
Polk.....	Fertile.....	Fertile State Bank.....	25,000
Polk.....	Fisher.....	Bank of Fisher.....	10,000
Polk.....	Fosston.....	First State Bank of Fosston.....	10,000
Polk.....	McIntosh.....	State Bank of McIntosh.....	10,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	*Bank of Merriam Park.....	45,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The Capital Bank of St. Paul.....	100,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The Scandinavian American Bank.....	100,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	State Bank of St. Paul.....	25,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The Union Bank.....	100,000
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	*The West Side Bank of St. Paul.....	50,000
Red Lake.....	Red Lake Falls.....	*First State Bank of Red Lake Falls.....	25,000
Red Lake.....	Red Lake Falls.....	Merchants' State Bank of Red Lake Falls.....	15,000
Red Lake.....	Thief River Falls.....	First State Bank of Thief River Falls.....	10,000
Red Lake.....	Thief River Falls.....	Scandia State Bank of Thief River Falls.....	10,000
Redwood.....	Lamberton.....	Citizens' State Bank.....	25,000
Redwood.....	Lamberton.....	State Bank of Lamberton.....	25,000
Redwood.....	Morgan.....	State Bank of Morgan.....	10,000
Redwood.....	Redwood Falls.....	Bank of Redwood Falls.....	25,000
Redwood.....	Redwood Falls.....	Redwood County Bank.....	25,000
Renville.....	Bird Island.....	Renville County Bank of Bird Island.....	25,000
Renville.....	Buffalo Lake.....	State Bank of Buffalo Lake.....	15,000
Renville.....	Fairfax.....	State Bank of Fairfax.....	25,000
Renville.....	Franklin.....	State Bank of Franklin.....	15,000
Renville.....	Hector.....	Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.....	10,000
Renville.....	Hector.....	State Bank of Hector.....	25,000
Renville.....	Olivia.....	Olivia State Bank.....	25,000
Renville.....	Renville.....	Renville State Bank.....	25,000
Renville.....	Renville.....	Security Bank of Renville.....	25,000
Rice.....	Faribault.....	Security Bank of Faribault.....	60,000
Rice.....	Northfield.....	The Citizens' Bank of Northfield.....	60,000
Rice.....	Morristown.....	Morristown State Bank.....	10,000
Rock.....	Luverne.....	Rock County Bank of Luverne, Minn.....	43,000
Rock.....	Luverne.....	Security Bank of Luverne.....	25,000
St. Louis.....	Duluth.....	American Exchange Bank of Duluth.....	500,000
St. Louis.....	Tower.....	First State Bank of Tower.....	25,000
Scott.....	Belle Plaine.....	State Bank of Belle Plaine.....	15,000
Sherburne.....	Big Lake.....	Sherburne County State Bank.....	10,000
Sibley.....	Arlington.....	First State Bank of Arlington, Minn.....	15,000
Sibley.....	Henderson.....	Sibley County Bank.....	50,000
Sibley.....	Winthrop.....	State Bank of Winthrop.....	25,000
Stearns.....	New Paynesville.....	Bank of Paynesville.....	25,000
Stearns.....	Sauk Center.....	Bank of Sauk Center.....	25,000
Steele.....	Blooming Prairie.....	State Bank of Blooming Prairie.....	10,000
Steele.....	Ellendale.....	Security State Bank of Ellendale, Minn.....	10,000
Steele.....	Owatonna.....	The First State Bank of Owatonna.....	25,000
Stevens.....	Morris.....	Citizens' Bank of Morris.....	20,000
Swift.....	Appleton.....	Appleton State Bank.....	15,000
Swift.....	Appleton.....	Bank of Appleton.....	15,000
Swift.....	Benson.....	Bank of Benson.....	25,000
Todd.....	Long Prairie.....	The Bank of Long Prairie.....	25,000
Todd.....	Long Prairie.....	Merchants' State Bank.....	20,500
Traverse.....	Wheaton.....	State Bank of Wheaton.....	10,000
Wabasha.....	Hammond.....	Hammond State Bank.....	10,000
Wabasha.....	Lake City.....	Citizens' Bank of Lake City.....	35,000
Wabasha.....	Lake City.....	Lake City Bank.....	50,000

*In Liquidation.

STATE BANKS.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Location.	Name.	Capital Stock.
Wabasha.....	Mazeppa.....	Bank of Mazeppa.....	25,000
Wabasha.....	Wabasha.....	*The People's Bank of Wabasha...	30,000
Waseca.....	Janesville.....	Waseca County Bank.....	15,000
Waseca.....	New Richland.....	State Bank of New Richland.....	20,000
Waseca.....	Waseca.....	Citizens' State Bank of Waseca....	25,000
Waseca.....	Waseca.....	The People's State Bank of Waseca	25,000
Watonwan.....	Madelia.....	State Bank of Madelia.....	25,000
Wilkin.....	Breckenridge.....	*Merchants' Bank of Breckenridge.	15,000
Wilkin.....	Breckenridge.....	Merchants' State Bank of Breckenridge	15,000
Wilkin.....	Campbell.....	State Bank of Campbell.....	11,000
Winona.....	St. Charles.....	Citizens' State Bank of St. Charles..	35,000
Winona.....	Winona.....	Merchants' Bank of Winona.....	50,000
Winona.....	Winona.....	Winona Deposit Bank.....	100,000
Wright.....	Annandale.....	State Bank of Annandale.....	15,000
Wright.....	Buffalo.....	State Bank of Buffalo.....	15,000
Wright.....	Cokato.....	State Bank of Cokato.....	30,000
Wright.....	Delano.....	Wright County Bank.....	20,000
Wright.....	Howard Lake.....	Bank of Howard Lake.....	15,000
Wright.....	Monticello.....	Citizens' State Bank of Monticello.	20,000
Wright.....	Waverly.....	State Bank of Waverly.....	10,000
Yellow Medicine....	Canby.....	Bank of Canby.....	50,000
Yellow Medicine....	Canby.....	Citizens' State Bank.....	35,000
Yellow Medicine....	Clarkfield.....	Clarkfield State Bank.....	30,000
Yellow Medicine....	Granite Falls.....	Granite Falls Bank.....	50,000
Yellow Medicine....	Granite Falls.....	Yellow Medicine County Bank of Granite Falls.....	25,000
Yellow Medicine....	Porter.....	State Bank of Porter.....	15,000
Total, 200 Banks.....			\$6,826,800

*In Liquidation.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	Mankato Savings Bank.....	
Goodhue.....	Red Wing.....	Goodhue County Savings Bank....	
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Hennepin County Savings Bank...	
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis.....	
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis Savings Bank.....	
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The Industrial Savings Bank.....	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The Savings Bank of St. Paul....	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Northern Savings Bank of St. Paul	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The State Savings Bank.....	
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Citizens Savings Bank.....	
Washington.....	Stillwater.....	Stillwater Savings Bank.....	
Washington.....	Stillwater.....	St. Croix Valley Savings Bank....	
Winona.....	Winona.....	Winona Savings Bank.....	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	The Minnesota Loan & Trust Company	\$500,000.00
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust Company	200,000.00
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis Trust Company.....	500,000.00
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Metropolitan Trust Company.....	938,500.00
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	The St. Paul Trust Company.....	250,000.00
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul Title & Trust Company..	500,000.00
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Security Trust Company.....	247,228.33
St. Louis.....	Duluth.....	Duluth Trust Company.....	121,300.00

NEWSPAPERS—MINNESOTA.

NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1901.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher
Aitkin.....	Aitkin Age.....	Aitkin.....	Chas. H. Warner.
Aitkin.....	Aitkin Republican.....	Aitkin.....	A. L. Hamilton.
Anoka.....	Anoka County Union.....	Anoka.....	G. S. Pease.
Anoka.....	Anoka Herald.....	Anoka.....	I. A. Caswell.
Becker.....	Record.....	Detroit.....	Geo. D. Hamilton.
Becker.....	Park Region News.....	Frazee.....	W. M. Stone.
Becker.....	Becker Co. Journal.....	Lake Park.....	A. L. King.
Beltrami.....	Bemidji Pioneer.....	Bemidji.....	Edward Kaiser.
Beltrami.....	Beltrami News.....	Bemidji.....	C. R. Martin.
Beltrami.....	Advocate.....	Shevlin.....	I. A. Krohn.
Beltrami.....	Graphic.....	Shevlin.....	H. A. Dickerson.
Beltrami.....	Independent.....	Bagley.....	A. R. Butler.
Beltrami.....	Press.....	Solway.....	John Kirsch.
Beltrami.....	Pine Tree.....	Turtle River.....	C. C. Knappen.
Beltrami.....	Blackduck Times.....	Blackduck.....	E. J. Taylor.
Benton.....	Sauk Rapids Free Press.....	Sauk Rapids.....	H. P. Wood.
Benton.....	Sauk Rapids Sentinel.....	Sauk Rapids.....	G. W. Benedict.
Benton.....	Independent.....	Foley.....	W. A. Farrington.
Big Stone.....	Herald Star.....	Ortonville.....	W. C. Whiteman.
Big Stone.....	Big Stone County Journal.....	Ortonville.....	Thomas & Taylor.
Big Stone.....	Clinton Advocate.....	Clinton.....	Theo. Condit.
Big Stone.....	Graceville Enterprise.....	Graceville.....	R. W. McKeon.
Big Stone.....	Phoenix.....	Graceville.....	Mrs. E. M. Robertson.
Big Stone.....	Beardsley News.....	Beardsley.....	M. L. Tuve.
Big Stone.....	Odessa Tribune.....	Odessa.....	Irve Townsend.
Blue Earth.....	The Review (Weekly).....	Mankato.....	J. C. Wise & Sons.
Blue Earth.....	Daily Review.....	Mankato.....	J. C. Wise & Sons.
Blue Earth.....	Daily Free Press.....	Mankato.....	L. P. Hunt.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato Free Press.....	Mankato.....	L. P. Hunt.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato Journal.....	Mankato.....	A. M. Morrison.
Blue Earth.....	Amboy Herald.....	Amboy.....	Hotaling & Brown.
Blue Earth.....	Weekly Ledger.....	Mankato.....	John Quane.
Blue Earth.....	Good Thunder Herald.....	Good Thunder.....	F. H. Griffin.
Blue Earth.....	Mapleton Enterprise.....	Mapleton.....	H. C. Hotaling.
Blue Earth.....	Madison Lake Mirror.....	Madison Lake.....	H. G. Maxfield.
Blue Earth.....	Lake Crystal Union.....	Lake Crystal.....	Geo. W. Neff.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato Post.....	Mankato.....	Geo. E. Traub.
Blue Earth.....	Vernon Center News.....	Vernon Center.....	M. H. Galer.
Brown.....	New Ulm Review.....	New Ulm.....	E. R. Barager.
Brown.....	New Ulm News.....	New Ulm.....	J. J. Green.
Brown.....	New Ulm Post.....	New Ulm.....	Petry Bros.
Brown.....	New Ulm Volksblatt.....	New Ulm.....	Philip Liesch.
Brown.....	New Ulm Fortschritt.....	New Ulm.....	Ernst Brandt.
Brown.....	Sleepy Eye Dispatch.....	Sleepy Eye.....	H. G. Hays.
Brown.....	Sleepy Eye Herald.....	Sleepy Eye.....	W. R. Hodges.
Brown.....	Springfield Advance.....	Springfield.....	Fred A. Wright.
Brown.....	Comfrey Times.....	Comfrey.....	W. R. Hodges.
Brown.....	Journal.....	New Ulm.....	Philip Liesch.
Carlton.....	Pine Knot.....	Cloquet.....	Fred O. Vibert.
Carlton.....	Gazette.....	Barnum.....	W. H. Noyes.
Carlton.....	Vidette.....	Carlton.....	D. C. Anderson.
Carlton.....	Star.....	Moose Lake.....	P. C. Peterson.
Carlton.....	Independent.....	Cloquet.....	A. E. Quinn.
Carver.....	Valley Herald.....	Chaska.....	F. E. Du Toit.
Carver.....	Carver County News.....	Watertown.....	C. O. Teas.
Carver.....	Norwood Times.....	Norwood.....	J. W. Craven.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Carver....	Carver County Journal..	Carver.....	Geo. E. E. Goetze.
Carver....	Waconia Patriot.....	Waconia.....	H. D. Meyer.
Carver....	Review.....	Chaaska.....	W. H. Grau.
Cass....	Walker Pilot.....	Walker.....	A. G. Bernard.
Cass....	Cass County Pioneer.....	Walker.....	A. A. Oliver.
Cass....	Voice.....	Cass Lake.....	A. G. Bernard.
Cass....	Times.....	Cass Lake.....	Frank Ives.
Chippewa....	Montevideo Leader.....	Montevideo.....	H. E. Hoard.
Chippewa....	The Commercial.....	Montevideo.....	C. E. Mills.
Chippewa....	The Advance.....	Montevideo.....	J. E. Henry.
Chippewa....	Chippewa County Herald..	Clara City.....	C. E. Berghuis.
Chippewa....	Milan Standard.....	Milan.....	G. E. Smith.
Chisago....	The Rush City Post.....	Rush City.....	Mrs. F. W. Lee.
Chisago....	North Branch Review.....	North Branch.....	J. H. Huber.
Chisago....	The Chisago Co. News.....	Lindstrom.....	W. F. Rowe.
Chisago....	The Taylors Falls Jour'l..	Taylors Falls.....	Ed. H. Folsom.
Chisago....	Medborgaren.....	Lindstrom.....	C. A. Victor.
Chisago....	Courier.....	Lindstrom.....	C. A. Victor.
Clay....	The Review.....	Barnesville.....	H. H. Snell.
Clay....	The Moorh'd Daily News..	Moorhead.....	Richards & Titus.
Clay....	The Moorh'd W'ly News..	Moorhead.....	Richards & Titus.
Clay....	The R'd Riv'r Vally N'ws..	Glyndon.....	L. Osborn.
Clay....	The Clay County Herald..	Hawley.....	J. H. Reid.
Clay....	The Moorh'd Independ't..	Moorhead.....	D. W. Mecker.
Clay....	The Ulen Union.....	Ulen.....	O. E. Riersgoord.
Clay....	The Barnesville Record..	Barnesville.....	Charles E. Colby.
Clay....	Courier.....	Felton.....	M. T. Dalquist.
Cook....	Cook County Herald.....	Grand Marais.....	Christopher Murphy.
Cottonwood..	Windom Reporter.....	Windom.....	E. C. Huntington.
Cottonwood..	Cottonwood Co. Citizen..	Windom.....	L. C. Churchill and F. Dunnichiff.
Cottonwood..	Mt. Lake View.....	Mt. Lake.....	E. L. Lane.
Cottonwood..	Free Press.....	Windom.....	Warren Bros.
Cottonwood..	Mirror.....	Jeffers.....	H. S. Maxfield.
Crow Wing..	Brainerd Tribune.....	Brainerd.....	A. J. Halstead.
Crow Wing..	Brainerd Dispatch.....	Brainerd.....	Ingersoll & Weiland.
Crow Wing..	Brainerd Arena.....	Brainerd.....	Cox & Clouston.
Dakota....	Hastings Democrat.....	Hastings.....	Adolph Schaller.
Dakota....	Hastings Gazette (Daily)..	Hastings.....	Irving Todd.
Dakota....	Hastings Gazette (W'kly)..	Hastings.....	Irving Todd.
Dakota....	Dakota County Tribune..	Farmington.....	J. S. Hamaker.
Dakota....	South St. P. Daily Rep..	South St. Paul.....	Arthur D. Moe.
Dakota....	South St. P. Saturday Rep.	South St. Paul.....	Arthur D. Moe.
Dodge....	Mantorville Express.....	Mantorville.....	Smith & Nottage.
Dodge....	Dodge County Rep.....	Kasson.....	B. A. Shaver.
Dodge....	Dodge County Record.....	Dodge Center.....	O. H. Phillips.
Dodge....	Dodge County Star.....	Dodge Center.....	Edgar Stivers.
Dodge....	West Concord Enterprise..	West Concord.....	F. W. Hall.
Dodge....	Claremont News.....	Claremont.....	M. M. Carpenter.
Dodge....	Transcript.....	Hayfield.....	Johnson & Wicker.
Douglas....	Lake Review.....	Osakis.....	C. H. Bronson.
Douglas....	Brandon Echo.....	Brandon.....	C. M. Borgen.
Douglas....	Evansville Enterprise.....	Evansville.....	S. L. Burton.
Douglas....	Alexandria Post-News.....	Alexandria.....	Chas. S. Mitchell.
Douglas....	Alexandria Citizen.....	Alexandria.....	N. T. Trenham.
Douglas....	Four Counties.....	Kensington.....	Samuel L. Rank.
Faribault..	Blue Earth City Post.....	Blue Earth City.....	Adams & Lockerby.
Faribault..	Elmore Eye.....	Elmore.....	W. A. Brusa.
Faribault..	Wells Advocate.....	Wells.....	A. F. Howard.
Faribault..	Winnebago C'y Ent'rp'se..	Winnebago City.....	W. D. Smith.
Faribault..	Delavan Herald.....	Delavan.....	B. H. Taylor.
Faribault..	Minnesota Lake Tribune..	Minnesota Lake.....	H. A. Westcott.
Faribault..	Press News.....	Winnebago City.....	Sherin & Foss.
Faribault..	Wells Forum.....	Wells.....	W. A. Hammond.
Faribault..	Faribault Co. Register..	Blue Earth City.....	J. M. Palmer.
Faribault..	Sentinel.....	Bricelyn.....	K. O. Sandrun.
Faribault..	Courier.....	Kiester.....	E. J. Berry.
Faribault..	Record.....	Frost.....	Dan Gagen.
Faribault..	Index.....	Easton.....	H. A. Wheaton.
Fillmore....	Preston Times.....	Preston.....	S. A. Langum.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Fillmore.....	National Republican.....	Preston.....	W. A. Hotchkiss.
Fillmore.....	Courier.....	Preston.....	O. W. Kingsbury.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Spring Valley.....	E. C. H. Adams.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Jette.....	Henry Russel.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Spring Valley.....	F. E. Langworthy.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Spring Valley.....	F. T. Drebert.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Chathfield.....	Harnish, Stoudt & Co.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Chathfield.....	A. M. Wallace.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Wykoff.....	W. W. Wall.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Lanesboro.....	G. E. Kirkpatrick.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Rushford.....	J. T. Wheaton.
Fillmore.....	Star.....	Mabel.....	L. O. Haugen.
Fillmore.....	Harmony News.....	Harmony.....	O. M. Lerang.
Fillmore.....	Leader.....	Lanesboro.....	M. A. Tolrud.
Fillmore.....	Free Lance.....	Canton.....	A. M. Wallace.
Fillmore.....	Messenger.....	Pountain.....	Rasmussen & Langum.
Fillmore.....	Preston (Monthly).....	Christian Youth.....	K. W. Buell.
Fillmore.....	Fillmore Co. Thr (M'ly).....	Preston.....	H. G. Day.
Freeborn.....	Standard.....	Albert Lea.....	M. Halvorson.
Freeborn.....	Enterprise.....	Albert Lea.....	Blackmer & Scott.
Freeborn.....	Times.....	Albert Lea.....	Glenn Howard.
Freeborn.....	Advance.....	Alden.....	C. G. Edwards.
Freeborn.....	Evening Tribune.....	Albert Lea.....	J. D. Converse.
Freeborn.....	State Line Courier.....	Emmons.....	L. E. Joppa.
Freeborn.....	Progress.....	Glenville.....	Gates, Rockne & Co.
Goodhue.....	Kenyon Leader.....	Kenyon.....	Rockne & Davis.
Goodhue.....	Zumbrota News.....	Zumbrota.....	E. A. Mitchell.
Goodhue.....	Zumbrota Independent.....	Zumbrota.....	K. W. Irish.
Goodhue.....	Pine Island Record.....	Pine Island.....	S. S. Lewis.
Goodhue.....	Cannon Falls Beacon.....	Cannon Falls.....	D. C. Pierce.
Goodhue.....	Goodhue Enterprise.....	Goodhue.....	Red Wing Printing Co.
Goodhue.....	Red Wing Rep. (W'ly).....	Red Wing.....	Red Wing Printing Co.
Goodhue.....	Red Wing Daily Rep.....	Red Wing.....	Johnson & Pardee.
Goodhue.....	Red Wing Argus.....	Red Wing.....	Jens K. Grondahl.
Goodhue.....	Nordstjerna.....	Red Wing.....	Herman Risch.
Goodhue.....	Teutonia.....	Red Wing.....	O. H. Neil.
Goodhue.....	Minnesota Signal.....	Kenyon.....	W. H. Goetzinger.
Grant.....	Grant County Herald.....	Elbow Lake.....	Miss Nellie Jacobs.
Grant.....	Herman Enterprise.....	Herman.....	J. S. Arneson.
Grant.....	Tribune.....	Elbow Lake.....	T. Guldbrandsen Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Aftenlaesning.....	Minneapolis.....	Students of the Univ.
Hennepin.....	Minnesota Daily.....	Minneapolis.....	Both Sides Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Both Sides.....	Minneapolis.....	(Harry Gam).
Hennepin.....	Budkaflen.....	Minneapolis.....	J. Grunfund.
Hennepin.....	Commercial Bulletin & Northwest Trade.....	Minneapolis.....	W. S. Jones.
Hennepin.....	Daily Market Record.....	Minneapolis.....	Market Record Ptg. Co.
Hennepin.....	D'y Ry. & Hotel News.....	Minneapolis.....	John E. King.
Hennepin.....	Der Lustige Bruder.....	Minneapolis.....	Karl Bernhardt.
Hennepin.....	Echo de l'Ouest.....	Minneapolis.....	A. H. Demeules.
Hennepin.....	Folkebladet.....	Minneapolis.....	Folkebladet Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Forskaren.....	Minneapolis.....	(O. A. Ham).
Hennepin.....	Free Baptist, The.....	Minneapolis.....	Forskaren Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Illustreret Familie J'nal.....	Minneapolis.....	Rev. J. T. Ward.
Hennepin.....	Improvement Bulletin.....	Minneapolis.....	M. S. Rasmussen.
Hennepin.....	Irish Standard, The.....	Minneapolis.....	Chapin Publishing Co.
Hennepin.....	Kellogg's Mpls Record.....	Minneapolis.....	I. D. O'Brien.
Hennepin.....	Local Commercial Rep't.....	Minneapolis.....	A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. (Frank J. Meyst).
Hennepin.....	Lutheraneren.....	Minneapolis.....	John Keeling.
Hennepin.....	Luthersk Borneblad.....	Minneapolis.....	Lars Swenson.
Hennepin.....	Market Record.....	Minneapolis.....	Augsberg Pub. House
Hennepin.....	Market Reporter.....	Minneapolis.....	G. D. Rogers.
Hennepin.....	Methodist Herald.....	Minneapolis.....	Reporter Printing Co.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Chronicle.....	Minneapolis.....	R. H. Young.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Daily Rep't.....	Minneapolis.....	J. C. Whitney.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Democrat.....	Minneapolis.....	Herman D. Maul.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Ev'g Trib.....	Minneapolis.....	Rose Bros.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Tribune.....	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota Tribune Co.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher
Hennepin.....	Mpls Freie Presse Her'd	Minneapolis ..	Freie Press Herold Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Journal ..	Minneapolis.....	Journal Printing Co (Lucien Swift)
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Telegram...	Minneapolis.....	P. G. Sjoberg.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Tid'de (D'y)	Minneapolis.....	T. Gulbrandsen Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Tid'de (W'y)	Minneapolis.....	T. Gulbrandsen Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Times (D'y)	Minneapolis.....	Times Publishing Co. (W. E. Haskell).
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis Trib. (D'y).	Minneapolis ..	Minnesota Tribune Co. (W. J. Murphy).
Hennepin	Minneapolis Veckoblad..	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis Veckoblad Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Minnesota Worker.....	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota Conference
Hennepin	Miss. Valley Lumberman	Minneapolis.....	Lumberman Pub. Co. (J. C. Walker, Sec.)
Hennepin	Norden	Minneapolis.....	Grunlund Bros.
Hennepin	North and West.....	Minneapolis.....	North and West Pub. Co.
Hennepin	Northeast Argus.....	Minneapolis.....	A. H. Nelson.
Hennepin	Northwestern Miller.....	Minneapolis.....	W. C. Edgar.
Hennepin	Nye Normanden	Minneapolis.....	Foss & Lund Pub. Co.
Hennepin	Progress	Minneapolis.....	Rowell & Hoskinson.
Hennepin	Progressive Age.....	Minneapolis.....	W. R. Dobbyn.
Hennepin	Register, The	Minneapolis.....	E. L. Otis.
Hennepin	Representative, The.....	Minneapolis.....	.....
Hennepin	Rights of Man.....	Minneapolis.....	C. St. John Cole.
Hennepin	Skandinavisk Farmer-J'l	Minneapolis ..	C. Rasmussen Pub. Co.
Hennepin	Skordemannen	Minneapolis.....	Skordemannen Pub. Co.
Hennepin	Svenska Amerik'ska P't'n	Minneapolis.....	Swedish-American Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Svenska Folkets Tidning.	Minneapolis.....	Swedish Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Svenska Roman Bladet..	Minneapolis.....	C. E. Petersen.
Hennepin.....	Ugebladet	Minneapolis.....	C. Rasmussen Pub. Co.
Hennepin.....	Union, The.....	Minneapolis.....	Union Printing Co.
Hennepin.....	Weekly Mirror.....	Minneapolis.....	F. E. Covell.
Hennepin.....	Western Messenger.....	Minneapolis.....	Chas. Bartsch.
Hennepin.....	Farmers' Tribune.....	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota Tribune Co.
Hennepin.....	Minnetonka News.....	Excelsior.....	Geo. W. Hummel
Hennepin.....	News	Hopkins.....	H. L. Hollister
Hennepin.....	Christian Gleaner.....	Excelsior	Chas. G. McNeill
Hennepin.....	Mid'd Christian Advoc'e	Minneapolis.....	R. H. Young.
Hennepin	Minnesota Good Templar	Minneapolis.....	Newton J. Bray.
Hennepin	N. W. Congregationalist.	Minneapolis.....	H. W. Gleason.
Hennepin	Ensign, The	Minneapolis.....	F. N. Eldridge.
Hennepin	Loyal American	Minneapolis.....	E. J. Doyle.
Hennepin.....	Voix du Lac	Minneapolis.....	Theo. F. X. Deaudet.
Houston.....	Caledonia Journal.....	Caledonia.....	E. K. Royerud.
Houston.....	The Argus	Caledonia	Ryan & Krick.
Houston	Houston Signal	Houston.....	C. F. Schanlan.
Houston	Houston County Chief...	Hokah.....	W. S. Moe.
Houston	Spring Grove Herald	Spring Grove.....	O. K. Dahle.
Houston	Brownsville News	Brownsville	H. G. Forschler.
Hubbard.....	Hubbard Co. Enterprise	Park Rapids ..	Henry R. Cobb.
Hubbard.....	Hubbard County Clipper	Park Rapids ..	C. C. Doty.
Hubbard.....	Independent	Akeley.....	C. F. Sheers.
Isanti.....	Isanti County Press ..	Cambridge.....	George F. Wright
Isanti.....	Journal	Braham	Howard Folsom.
Isanti.....	Independent	Cambridge.....	John E. Keenitz.
Itasca.....	Grand Rapids Magnet	Grand Rapids.....	F. J. Stevens.
Itasca.....	G. Rapids Herald-Review	Grand Rapids.....	E. C. Kiley.
Itasca.....	Itasca News	Deer River	M. C. Taylor.
Itasca.....	Border Budget	Koochiching	C. S. Jamison.
Itasca.....	Rainy Lake Herald.....	Koochiching	J. A. Osbourne.
Jackson.....	Jackson Republic	Jackson.....	W. C. Hartson.
Jackson.....	Jackson County Pilot...	Jackson.....	John L. King.
Jackson	Lakefield Standard ..	Lakefield.....	Crawford & Crawford.
Jackson	Lakefield Herald	Lakefield.....	H. R. Lueneberg.
Jackson.....	Heron Lake News	Heron Lake.....	G. A. Fairfield.
Jackson	Jackson County Times...	Heron Lake.....	J. Woolstencroft.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—*Continued.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Meeker.....	The Litchfield Independent.....	Litchfield.....	H. I. Peterson.
Meeker.....	The Grove City Times.....	Grove City.....	H. C. Rearick.
Meeker.....	The Dassel Anchor.....	Dassel.....	Sidney & Huntley.
Meeker.....	The Eden Valley Journal.....	Eden Valley.....	Will O'Brien.
Mille Lacs.....	Princeton Union.....	Princeton.....	R. C. Dunn.
Mille Lacs.....	Mille Lacs County Times.....	Milaca.....	Fay Cravens.
Morrison.....	Little Falls Transcript (Weekly).....	Little Falls.....	Wm. M. Fuller.
Morrison.....	Little Falls Transcript (Daily).....	Little Falls.....	Wm. M. Fuller.
Morrison.....	Morrison Co. Democrat.....	Little Falls.....	C. D. Auyer.
Morrison.....	Little Falls Herald.....	Little Falls.....	Chas. E. Vasaly.
Morrison.....	Royalton Banner.....	Royalton.....	A. W. Swanson.
Mower.....	Austin Register (Wkly).....	Austin.....	H. O. Basford & Son.
Mower.....	Austin Daily Register.....	Austin.....	H. O. Basford & Son.
Mower.....	Mower County Transcript.....	Austin.....	C. D. Belden.
Mower.....	Austin Weekly Herald.....	Austin.....	J. H. Skinner.
Mower.....	Austin Daily Herald.....	Austin.....	J. H. Skinner.
Mower.....	Times.....	Austin.....	S. H. Harrison.
Mower.....	Grand Meadow Record.....	Grand Meadow.....	B. A. Johnson.
Mower.....	Brownsdale Leaflet.....	Brownsdale.....	L. L. Quimby.
Mower.....	Dexterite.....	Dexter.....	B. S. Benner.
Mower.....	Lyle Tribune.....	Lyle.....	John Gould.
Mower.....	Le Roy Independent.....	Le Roy.....	A. E. Pennell.
Mower.....	Adams Review.....	Adams.....	W. F. St. Clair.
Mower.....	Morning Mail.....	Austin.....	S. H. Harrison.
Murray.....	Murray Co. Independent.....	Avoca.....	H. F. Pfeifer.
Murray.....	The Free Press.....	Fulda.....	H. F. Pfeifer.
Murray.....	Murray Co. Republican.....	Fulda.....	J. A. Maxwell.
Murray.....	Journal.....	Iona.....	J. J. Griffin.
Murray.....	Murray County Herald.....	Slayton.....	W. D. Bell.
Murray.....	Slayton Gazette.....	Slayton.....	J. Ruane.
Murray.....	Currie Pioneer.....	Currie.....	Neil Currie.
Nicollet.....	The St. Peter Tribune.....	St. Peter.....	Fichthorn & Loehl.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter Free Press.....	St. Peter.....	H. C. Miller.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter Journal.....	St. Peter.....	Cowles & Smith.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter Herald.....	St. Peter.....	Essler & Johnson.
Nicollet.....	Nicollet Leader.....	Nicollet.....	A. O. Le Bell.
Nicollet.....	Wochenblatt.....	Nicollet.....	A. O. Le Bell.
Nobles.....	Worthington Advance.....	Worthington.....	H. Hawley.
Nobles.....	Worthington Herald.....	Worthington.....	E. K. Smith.
Nobles.....	Worthington Globe.....	Worthington.....	A. E. Caldwell.
Nobles.....	Adrian Guardian.....	Adrian.....	S. S. Haislet, Jr.
Nobles.....	Adrian Democrat.....	Adrian.....	John E. King.
Nobles.....	Ellsworth News.....	Ellsworth.....	P. F. Levins.
Nobles.....	Minnesota Signal.....	Bigelow.....	C. M. Davis.
Nobles.....	Weekly Advocate.....	Dundee.....	W. J. Drake.
Nobles.....	Enterprise.....	Rushmore.....	E. S. Wemple.
Nobles.....	Weekly Graphic.....	Round Lake.....	J. L. Flint.
Nobles.....	Tribune.....	Brewster.....	Nic. Weinandt, Jr.
Nobles.....	Initiator.....	Wilmont.....	S. L. Long.
Norman.....	Norman County Index.....	Ada.....	D. C. Lightbourn.
Norman.....	Norman County Herald.....	Ada.....	Jason Weatherhead.
Norman.....	Halstad Reporter.....	Halstad.....	C. K. Semling.
Norman.....	Twin Valley Times.....	Twin Valley.....	J. A. Solmonson.
Norman.....	Graphic.....	Gary.....	O. T. Rishoff.
Norman.....	Signal.....	Shelly.....	Matt Johnson.
Norman.....	Red River Review.....	Hendrum.....	Bangs & McGee.
Norman.....	Weekly Hustler.....	Borup.....	Berg & Pixley.
Olmsted.....	Rochester Post and Record (Weekly).....	Rochester.....	A. W. Blakely & Son.
Olmsted.....	Rochester Post and Record (Daily).....	Rochester.....	A. W. Blakely & Son.
Olmsted.....	Olmsted Co. Democrat.....	Rochester.....	C. Elliott & Son.
Olmsted.....	Rochester Daily Bulletin.....	Rochester.....	C. Elliott & Son.
Olmsted.....	Stewartville Times.....	Stewartville.....	H. B. Foote.
Olmsted.....	Stewartville Star.....	Stewartville.....	H. S. Walker.
Olmsted.....	Oronoco News.....	Oronoco.....	Farrand & Morrow.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Otter Tail.....	National Land Journal.....	Fergus Falls.....	M. S. Hall.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls Journal (Weekly).....	Fergus Falls.....	E. E. Adams.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls Journal (Daily).....	Fergus Falls.....	F. E. Adams.
Otter Tail.....	Wheelock's Weekly.....	Fergus Falls.....	H. M. Wheelock.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Globe.....	Fergus Falls.....	Haldor E. Boen.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls Ugeblad.....	Fergus Falls.....	A. Solem.
Otter Tail.....	Pelican Rapids Press.....	Pelican Rapids.....	C. Cranston.
Otter Tail.....	Henning Advocate.....	Henning.....	M. Johnson.
Otter Tail.....	Perham Bulletin.....	Perham.....	L. E. Davidson.
Otter Tail.....	Perham Enterprise.....	Perham.....	Perham Ptg. & Pub. Co.
Otter Tail.....	Battle Lake Review.....	Battle Lake.....	A. B. Allen.
Otter Tail.....	Uusi Katima.....	New York Mills.....	Nylund Bros.
Otter Tail.....	Folksblad.....	Perham.....	Hermann Schmalz.
Pine.....	Pine County Pioneer.....	Pine City.....	Ed. C. Gottry.
Pine.....	Pine Poker.....	Pine City.....	Z. M. Edwards.
Pine.....	Hinckley Enterprise.....	Hinckley.....	J. J. Folsom.
Pine.....	Sandstone Courier.....	Sandstone.....	Howard Hay.
Pine.....	Bede's Budget.....	Pine City.....	J. A. Bede.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone County Star.....	Pipestone.....	G. E. Hart.
Pipestone.....	The Daily Star.....	Pipestone.....	G. E. Hart.
Pipestone.....	Farmers' Leader.....	Pipestone.....	G. C. Stone.
Pipestone.....	Ruthon Gazette.....	Ruthon.....	W. C. Smith.
Pipestone.....	Enterprise.....	Edgerton.....	Lockwood & Green.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone County News.....	Woodstock.....	Carl Cloud.
Pipestone.....	Journal.....	Jasper.....	S. S. King.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone (Monthly).....	Pipestone.....	E. E. Parke.
Polk.....	Crookston Times (Wkly).....	Crookston.....	W. E. McKenzie.
Polk.....	Crookston Times (D'ly).....	Crookston.....	W. E. McKenzie.
Polk.....	Polk County Journal (Weekly and Daily).....	Crookston.....	N. S. Gordon.
Polk.....	The People's Press.....	Crookston.....	C. C. Knappen.
Polk.....	Fisher Bulletin.....	Fisher.....	G. H. Sherr.
Polk.....	The Courier (Daily).....	East Grand Forks.....	B. O. Seymour.
Polk.....	The Courier (Weekly).....	East Grand Forks.....	B. C.
Polk.....	Thirteen Towns.....	Fosston.....	A. V.
Polk.....	Fertile Journal.....	Fertile.....	C. C.
Polk.....	McIntosh Times.....	McIntosh.....	C. T.
Polk.....	McIntosh Tribune.....	McIntosh.....	H. I.
Polk.....	Valley View.....	East Grand Forks.....	I. J.
Polk.....	The Tribune.....	East Grand Forks.....	E. V.
Pope.....	Glenwood Herald.....	Glenwood.....	P. A.
Pope.....	The Villard Enterprise.....	Villard.....	D. A. Villard & Son.
Pope.....	The Lake Side Press.....	Glenwood.....	W. A. Simonton.
Pope.....	Times.....	Starbuck.....	E. B. Linsley.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	I. A. Wheelock.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	J. A. Wheelock.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. Thompson.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. Thompson.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	A. R. Fenwick.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	A. R. Fenwick.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	F. Wm. Bergmeier.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	(A. H. Harmon (Webb Pub. Co.)
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	I. A. Dempsey.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	Bernard Wurst.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Merriam Park.....	E. A. Paradis.
Ramsey.....	The Minnesota Union Advocate.....	St. Paul.....	C. Guiney.
Ramsey.....	Heimdal.....	St. Paul.....	A. Sorenson.
Ramsey.....	Minnesota Stats Tidning.....	St. Paul.....	A. T. I. Colberg.
Ramsey.....	White Bear Life.....	White Bear.....	A. S. Dimond.
Ramsey.....	The Broadaxe.....	St. Paul.....	A. L. Graves.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Herald.....	St. Paul.....	I. S. Vandiver.
Ramsey.....	Le Canadien.....	St. Paul.....	Vertefenille & Royer.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Democrat.....	St. Paul.....	P. D. Scannell.
Ramsey.....	The Appeal.....	St. Paul.....	John O. Adams.
Ramsey.....	A. O. U. W. Guide.....	St. Paul.....	David Ramaley.
Ramsey.....	Twin City Guardian.....	St. Paul.....	Jacob R. Steiner.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Ramsey.....	The Sentinel.....	North St. Paul.....	C. R. McKinney.
Ramsey.....	The Nordvesten.....	St. Paul.....	P. C. Listoe.
Ramsey.....	Saturday Evening News.....	St. Paul.....	A. E. Donaldson.
Ramsey.....	National Tidende.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. Jensen.
Ramsey.....	West St. Paul Times.....	St. Paul.....	C. S. Schurman.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul Review.....	St. Paul.....	J. P. Knowles.
Ramsey.....	Trade Journal.....	St. Paul.....	Trade Journal Ptg. Co.
Ramsey.....	Minnesotian.....	St. Paul.....	Minnesotian Pub. Co.
Ramsey.....	People's Gazette.....	St. Paul.....	R. A. Clifford.
Ramsey.....	East Side Star.....	St. Paul.....	A. E. Kohn.
Red Lake.....	Red Lake Falls Gazette.....	Red Lake Falls ..	Phil. A. Kaufer.
Red Lake.....	St. Hilaire Spectator.....	St. Hilaire.....	Ives & Soll.
Red Lake.....	Thief River Falls News.....	Thief River Falls ..	John W. Eastman.
Red Lake.....	The Press.....	Thief River Falls ..	S. E. Smiley.
Redwood.....	Redwood Gazette.....	Redwood Falls ..	Aiken & Schmahl.
Redwood.....	Redwood Reville.....	Redwood Falls ..	A. M. Welles.
Redwood.....	Morgan Messenger.....	Morgan.....	W. R. Whitman.
Redwood.....	Lamberton Star.....	Lamberton.....	W. C. Starr.
Redwood.....	Sanborn Sentinel.....	Sanborn.....	Geo. Bartholomew.
Redwood.....	Tribune.....	Walnut Grove.....	Cleason & Huribur.
Redwood.....	Standard.....	Wabasso.....	W. F. Mahler.
Redwood.....	Bright Eyes.....	Vesta.....	Jas. Arnold.
Redwood.....	Independent.....	Belview.....	H. M. Keene.
Renville.....	Star-Farmer.....	Renville.....	W. A. Reid.
Renville.....	Olivia Times.....	Olivia.....	Wilson & Soule.
Renville.....	Renville County Union.....	Bird Island.....	Childs & Sherwood.
Renville.....	Hector Mirror.....	Hector.....	C. B. Dean.
Renville.....	Buffalo Lake News.....	Buffalo Lake.....	J. R. Landy.
Renville.....	Franklin Tribune.....	Franklin.....	A. E. Hill.
Renville.....	Enterprise.....	Morton.....	A. H. Keefe.
Renville.....	Record.....	Renville.....	H. B. Brooks.
Renville.....	Journal.....	Sacred Heart.....	G. W. Small.
Renville.....	Standard.....	Fairfax.....	A. E. Verity.
Renville.....	The Press.....	Olivia.....	Lewis E. George.
Rice.....	The Faribault Republic'n.....	Faribault.....	A. W. McKinstry.
Rice.....	The Faribault Journal.....	Faribault.....	H. G. Rising.
Rice.....	The Faribault Democrat.....	Faribault.....	A. E. Haven.
Rice.....	The Pilot.....	Faribault.....	M. M. Shields.
Rice.....	The Jeffersonian.....	Faribault.....	J. R. Lowe.
Rice.....	The Northfield Independ ent.....	Northfield.....	C. P. Carpenter.
Rice.....	The Northfield News.....	Northfield.....	Joel P. Heatwole.
Rice.....	The Morristown Press.....	Morristown.....	E. L. Peterson.
Rice.....	The Referendum.....	Faribault.....	E. B. Ford.
Rock.....	Rock County Herald.....	Luverne.....	H. J. Miller.
Rock.....	Rock County News.....	Luverne.....	E. S. Holman.
Rock.....	The Advance.....	Magnolia.....	Ira M. Cady.
Rock.....	The Hills Crescent.....	Hills.....	A. C. Finke.
Rock.....	Journal.....	Luverne.....	W. H. Workman.
Roseau.....	The Roseau Region.....	Roseau.....	H. E. Sanders.
Roseau.....	Roseau County Times.....	Roseau.....	Roger J. Bell.
Roseau.....	Badger Herald-Rustler.....	Badger.....	G. J. Brandon.
Roseau.....	Plainsdealer.....	Warroad.....	W. H. Book.
St. Louis.....	Ely Times.....	Ely.....	Peter Schaefer.
St. Louis.....	The Hibbing Sentinel.....	Hibbing.....	W. A. Thomas.
St. Louis.....	Duluth Volksfreund.....	Duluth.....	J. H. Gerlich.
St. Louis.....	Scandia.....	Duluth.....	Anton B. Lange.
St. Louis.....	Duluth Skandinav.....	Duluth.....	M. Wesenberg.
St. Louis.....	Duluth Posten.....	Duluth.....	K. A. Ostergren.
St. Louis.....	Duluth Tribunal.....	Duluth.....	R. C. Mitchell.
St. Louis.....	Hibbing News.....	Hibbing.....	C. M. Atkinson.
St. Louis.....	The Ely Miner.....	Ely.....	Peter Schaefer.
St. Louis.....	The Labor World.....	Duluth.....	Sabrie G. Aiken.
St. Louis.....	The Duluth News-Trib.....	Duluth.....	Millie Bunnell.
St. Louis.....	Duluth Evening Herald.....	Duluth.....	A. C. Weiss.
St. Louis.....	The Virginian.....	Virginia.....	David E. Cuppermull.
St. Louis.....	Virginia Enterprise.....	Virginia.....	W. E. Hannaford.
St. Louis.....	The Eveleth Star.....	Eveleth.....	P. E. Dowling.
St. Louis.....	Tribune.....	Hibbing.....	J. A. McIntyre.
Scott.....	Belle Plaine Herald.....	Belle Plaine.....	J. E. Townsend.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Scott.....	Jordan Independent.....	Jordan.....	T. J. Kelly.
Scott.....	Scott County Argus.....	Shakopee.....	Wm. Hinds.
Scott.....	Shakopee Tribune.....	Shakopee.....	P. H. Golden, II. A. Zet- tle.
Scott.....	Minnesota Volksfreund.....	Jordan.....	Roderig & Krauth.
Sherburne.....	Sherburne Co. Star-News.....	Elk River.....	A. N. Dare.
Sherburne.....	Sherburne Co. Times.....	Clear Lake.....	W. V. Davee.
Sherburne.....	Herald.....	Big Lake.....	J. M. Haven.
Sibley.....	Sibley County Independent.....	Henderson.....	G. A. Buck.
Sibley.....	Arlington Enterprise.....	.....	Phillips & White.
Sibley.....	The Hub.....	.....	Johnson & Wallin.
Sibley.....	Winthrop News.....	.....	F. M. Dimogd.
Sibley.....	Gibbon Gazette.....	.....	Geo. Bisson.
Stearns.....	The St. Cloud Times (Daily).....	.....	C. F. Macdonald.
Stearns.....	The St. Cloud Times (Weekly).....	.....	C. F. Macdonald.
Stearns.....	Journal-Press (Daily).....	.....	A. Eastman.
Stearns.....	Journal-Press (Weekly).....	.....	A. Eastman.
Stearns.....	Sauk Centre Herald.....	.....	C. F. Hendryx.
Stearns.....	Sauk Centre Avalanche.....	.....	F. E. Barnum.
Stearns.....	Nordstern.....	.....	Frank Zins.
Stearns.....	New Paynesville Press.....	ille.....	Jas. Brynildsen.
Stearns.....	Melrose Beacon.....	.....	D. W. Batch.
Stearns.....	Melrose Anzieger.....	.....	Geo. Haupt.
Stearns.....	Record.....	.....	Peter Honer.
Stearns.....	Standard.....	.....	P. O'Leary.
Stearns.....	Tribune.....	.....	Carlisle.
Steele.....	Owatonna Journal.....	.....	J. Frank Dean.
Steele.....	People's Press.....	.....	Benj. E. Darby.
Steele.....	Owatonna Chronicle.....	.....	Whiting & Luars.
Steele.....	Blooming Prairie Times.....	irie.....	W. L. Bucksen.
Stevens.....	Morris Sun.....	.....	W. J. Munro.
Stevens.....	Morris Tribune.....	.....	J. C. Morrison.
Stevens.....	Record.....	.....	Babe & Thayer.
Stevens.....	Times.....	.....	Chas. J. Glasier.
Stevens.....	Stevens County Review.....	.....	C. E. Seeley.
Swift.....	Benson Times.....	.....	Foland & McCune.
Swift.....	Swift County Monitor.....	.....	Thorson & Mathews.
Swift.....	Appleton Press.....	.....	C. W. Stanton.
Swift.....	Appleton Tribune.....	.....	Bromstad, Countryman & Co.
Swift.....	Murdock Review.....	.....	O. E. Hogue.
Swift.....	Kerkhoven Banner.....	.....	A. T. Archer.
Swift.....	Review.....	.....	O. E. Hogue.
Todd.....	The Todd County Argus.....	.....	A. W. Sheets.
Todd.....	Long Prairie Leader.....	.....	W. G. Graham.
Todd.....	Todd County News.....	.....	W. E. Hutchinson.
Todd.....	Staples World.....	.....	J. T. Drawz.
Todd.....	Enterprise.....	.....	A. T. Mills.
Todd.....	Headlight.....	.....	H. T. Young.
Todd.....	Independent.....	.....	P. S. Dorsey.
Traverse.....	Wheaton Gazette-Report- er.....	.....	E. F. Joubert.
Traverse.....	The Footprints.....	.....	Geo. C. Allanson.
Traverse.....	Inter-Lake Tribune.....	.....	S. Y. Gordon, Jr.
Wabasha.....	Lake City Republican.....	.....	C. A. Von Vleck.
Wabasha.....	Graphic Sentinel.....	.....	A. J. Meyers & Son.
Wabasha.....	Wabasha Herald.....	.....	J. F. McGovern & Co.
Wabasha.....	Wabasha Democrat.....	.....	A. J. Stone.
Wabasha.....	Mazeppa Tribune.....	.....	W. G. Kingsford.
Wabasha.....	Mazeppa Independent.....	.....	H. J. Keller.
Wabasha.....	News Gleaner.....	.....	T. G. Rolton.
Wabasha.....	Record.....	.....	Walton & Mack.
Wabasha.....	Review.....	.....	P. J. Cosgrove.
Wabasha.....	News.....	.....	A. J. Meyers & Son.
Wadena.....	Menasha Messenger.....	.....	Carjala Bros.
Wadena.....	Wadena Pioneer-Journal.....	.....	C. C. Eastman.
Wadena.....	The Wadena Tribune.....	.....	Swindlehurst Bros.
Wadena.....	Verndale Sun.....	.....	H. M. Henderson.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editor or Publisher.
Wadena.....	Review	Sebeka.....	Wm. M. Wigham.
Waseca.....	Waseca Radical.....	Waseca.....	C. E. Graham & Sons.
Waseca.....	Waseca Journal.....	Waseca.....	John T. Heck.
Waseca.....	Waseca County Herald...	Waseca.....	J. F. Murphy & Co.
Waseca.....	North Star.....	New Richland.....	O. H. Bronson.
Waseca.....	Janesville Argus.....	Janesville.....	Henry & Brown.
Waseca.....	Waseca Co. Democrat....	Janesville.....	McClelland & Woolsey.
Washington.....	Stillwater Gazette (Wkly)	Stillwater.....	Easton & Masterman.
Washington.....	Stillwater Daily Gazette..	Stillwater.....	Easton & Masterman.
Washington.....	Washington Co. Journal..	Stillwater.....	Nelson & Neumeier.
Washington.....	Stillwater Messenger.....	Stillwater.....	S. A. Clewel.
Washington.....	St. Croix Post.....	Stillwater.....	F. C. Neumeier.
Watsonwan.....	St. James Journal.....	St. James.....	E. J. Lynch.
Watsonwan.....	St. James Gazette.....	St. James.....	T. G. Nicholson.
Watsonwan.....	St. James Plaindealer....	St. James.....	O. C. Cole & Co.
Watsonwan.....	Madelia Messenger.....	Madelia.....	Wm. R. Estes.
Watsonwan.....	Madelia Times.....	Madelia.....	B. C. Sanborn.
Watsonwan.....	Watsonwan Co. Advocate..	Butterfield.....	J. O. Lysne.
Wilkin.....	Breckenridge Telegram..	Breckenridge.....	W. M. James.
Wilkin.....	Wilkin County Gazette...	Breckenridge.....	Jos. Gunn.
Wilkin.....	Rothsay Record.....	Rothsay.....	G. M. Cowie.
Wilkin.....	Pioneer	Campbell.....	F. H. Taylor.
Winona.....	Winona Daily Republic'n	Winona.....	D. Sinclair.
Winona.....	Winona Wky. Republic'n	Winona.....	D. Sinclair.
Winona.....	Winona Daily Herald....	Winona.....	Fred N. Vanduzee.
Winona.....	Winona Weekly Herald...	Winona.....	Fred N. Vanduzee.
Winona.....	Winona Weekly News....	Winona.....	J. H. Johnson.
Winona.....	Winona Weekly Leader...	Winona.....	A. D. Campbell.
Winona.....	Westlicher Herold.....	Winona.....	Jos. Leicht.
Winona.....	Winona	Winona.....	Jos. Leicht.
Winona.....	Wiarus	Winona.....	H. Derdowski.
Winona.....	St. Charles Union.....	St. Charles.....	J. Eben Whiton.
Winona.....	St. Charles Times.....	St. Charles.....	H. W. Hill.
Winona.....	Morning Independent....	Winona.....	R. J. Watkins.
Winona.....	Twice-A-Week	Winona.....	R. J. Watkins.
Winona.....	Enterprise	Lewiston.....	C. Ludvig Foss.
Winona.....	The Druid.....	Winona.....	Jos. Leicht.
Winona.....	Farm, Field & Stockman	Winona.....	Stockman Pub. Co.
Winona.....	Sontag	Winona.....	Jos. Leicht.
Wright.....	Annandale Advocate.....	Annandale.....	W. P. Satterlee.
Wright.....	Buffalo Journal.....	Buffalo.....	Saylor & Baker.
Wright.....	Cokato Enterprise.....	Cokato.....	C. J. Carlson.
Wright.....	Delano Eagle.....	Delano.....	C. J. Buckley.
Wright.....	Buffalo Gazette.....	Delano.....	T. J. Catlin.
Wright.....	Howard Lake Herald....	Howard Lake.....	H. S. Saylor.
Wright.....	Maple Lake Messenger...	Maple Lake.....	A. W. Nary.
Wright.....	The Wright Co. Times...	Monticello.....	C. A. French.
Wright.....	Waverly Tribune.....	Waverly.....	F. W. Schmidt.
Yellow Medicine..	Canby News.....	Canby.....	B. O. Crandall.
Yellow Medicine..	Reform Advocate.....	Clarkfield.....	Edwin Shaw.
Yellow Medicine..	Wood Lake Ledger.....	Wood Lake.....	E. H. McLeod.
Yellow Medicine..	Echo Enterprise.....	Echo.....	O. M. Peabody.
Yellow Medicine..	Granite Falls Tribune....	Granite Falls.....	J. L. Putnam.
Yellow Medicine..	Granite Falls Journal....	Granite Falls.....	C. A. Bennett.
Yellow Medicine..	Norgen (Norwegian)....	Granite Falls.....	Reishus.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EXECUTIVE.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL R. VAN SANT was born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1844. Served during the War of the Rebellion in Ninth Illinois Cavalry. After the war attended Knox College. Then engaged in river transportation, which business he still follows. Came to Minnesota in 1883. Elected member of the legislature in 1892, reelected in 1894, and unanimously selected as speaker of the house. The same year was made department commander of the G. A. R. of Minnesota.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

LYNDON A. SMITH (Republican) was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1854; was educated at Dartmouth College and Georgetown (D. C.) University; he was a teacher and town superintendent of schools in Vermont for four years; assistant to the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington for five years; superintendent of the educational department of the New Orleans Exposition, and county attorney of Chippewa county. Mr. Smith came to Minnesota in 1885, is married and resides at Montevideo, Minn., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

PETER E. HANSON (Republican) is a resident of Litchfield, where he is engaged in farming, banking and real estate business. He was born in Sweden, and came to Minnesota in 1857, and has been a resident of Meeker county ever since. He is now fifty-five years old and is married. Has been chairman of county commissioners of his county for three terms. Served as state senator sessions of 1895 and 1897. Elected secretary of state, 1900.

STATE AUDITOR.

ROBERT C DUNN (Republican) was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He resides at Princeton, where he publishes and edits the Princeton Union,

a weekly newspaper; he settled in Minnesota in 1876; he is married. He held the office of town clerk of Princeton from 1878 to 1889; he was county attorney of Mille Lacs county, 1884 to 1888; served as a member of the house in 1889; was renominated by the Republican party in 1890, but the contesting candidate was by the canvassing board declared elected, and, after a stubborn contest in the house, seated by the house. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Sixth congressional district, and an ardent supporter of James G. Blaine; member of the house in 1893; was elected state auditor, 1894.

STATE TREASURER.

JULIUS H. BLOCK was born in Galion, Ohio, March 30, 1860. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1870, and lived on a farm in Le Sueur county, afterwards moving to Nicollet county. He spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and attended school, obtaining an excellent common school education, both English and German. At the age of nineteen years he went to St. Peter, where he has since made his home. He was engaged as supervisor and storekeeper at the state hospital, and later was elected sheriff of Nicollet county, which office he held for a number of terms. He was also appointed and served four years as a member of the board of trustees of the state hospitals for the insane. He was also engaged for several years in the fire insurance business. In 1900 he was elected state treasurer on the Republican ticket.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WALLACE B. DOUGLAS (Republican) is an attorney at law, residing at Moorhead. He was born at Lynden, Lewis county, New York, in 1852; is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, and practiced law in Chicago from 1875 to 1883, when he moved to Moorhead. He was city attorney of Moorhead for five years; county attorney of Clay county for six years; president of the Moorhead board of education for a number of years, and was a member of the house during the sessions of 1895 and 1897.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR.

ROBERT JAMISON (Republican) born in Red Wing, Minn., in 1858. Was graduated from Red Wing high school in the spring of 1877, and from the University of Minnesota in '81. Studied law under the late Judge J. M. Shaw. Admitted to the bar in June, 1883. Made assistant county attorney of Hennepin county in January, 1885. Elected county attorney of same county in 1888. Declined renomination in 1890. Made chairman Republican State Central Committee in 1892. In September, 1893, appointed by Governor Nelson judge of Fourth judicial district. Elected in 1894 to the

district bench for the term of six years. Resigned in December, 1898, and entered into the practice of law with the late Judge Russell. Was member of the executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee during the campaign of 1900. In January, 1901, appointed private secretary to Governor Van Sant.

GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE CLERK.

JAMES A. MARTIN (Republican) was born in Hennepin county thirty-five years ago. He is a graduate of the State Normal School of St. Cloud, and of the University of Michigan (law department). Mr. Martin is a lawyer by profession, and was twice elected chief clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Minnesota legislature.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

PETER G. SJOBLUM (Republican) was born in Gothenberg, Sweden, June 26, 1866. Arrived in America (Indiana), six months later, and in Minnesota, at Red Wing, 1869. Educated in common schools and high school of Red Wing; University of Minnesota and University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Taught district and city schools. Member of faculty of Augustana College, Rock Island, 1890 to 1894. Public service: Municipal court of Minneapolis, February, 1897; United States Internal Revenue Service, August, 1898, from which position was appointed assistant secretary of state and commissioner of statistics, January 7, 1901. Married and resides in Minneapolis. In newspaper work since boy, and at present editor and publisher of the Minneapolis Telegram.

DEPUTY STATE TREASURER.

ELIAS S. PETTIJOHN was born at Pottsville, Ill., Feb. 1, 1848. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1853, settling on a farm in Nicollet county. He attended the public schools, and then spent several years in teaching school, until Jan. 1, 1875, when he was appointed superintendent of schools of Nicollet county. He was elected county auditor in 1876, and served seven terms, until 1890, when he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of St. Peter, which position he resigned to accept the appointment of deputy treasurer under State Treasurer J. H. Block, Jan. 1, 1901.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

ELMER H. DEARTH (Republican) was born in Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Maine, June 6th, 1859. He received a high school and academic education, graduating in 1878, and from that date until 1880 taught school in his native state. In 1880 he entered the office of the Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig and Courier, where he remained until the latter part of 1883, thoroughly mastering the business of newspaper work. He came to Minnesota in the fall of 1883, first locating in St. Paul. From 1884 to the latter part

of 1886 he was editor and manager of the Independent at Henderson, and from 1886 to 1890 he owned and edited the News at Le Sueur, disposing of his interest in the latter year and returned to St. Paul. Through his newspaper affiliations, and personally, he always took an active interest in the politics of this State, his papers being at all times vigorous advocates of Republican principles. His efforts for the party did not remain unnoticed by the leaders, and Mr. Dearth received, in 1889, from Governor Merriam the appointment of Deputy Insurance Commissioner of the State. In this new post he soon developed a large amount of executive ability, and he filled it with credit to himself and the State and honor to the Insurance Department. After remaining in this position for three years he voluntarily resigned to accept a position with the Equitable Life of New York. In January, 1897, Mr. Dearth received from Governor Clough the appointment of Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, and entered the position with a full knowledge of the details of the office, eminently qualified to pursue its duties. He retired from this office in 1899, the State administration having passed into the hands of a Demo-Pop governor. Upon his retirement he held the position of president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and for the next succeeding two years was engaged in the general and local fire insurance business. In January, 1901, he was again appointed by Governor Van Sant to the position of Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, which office he now holds.


He is a prominent Mason, Elk, Knight of Pythias, and a charter member of the Commercial Club, the leading business organization of St. Paul. He has had a deal of experience in journalism and commercial business, and during the last twelve years in that of insurance. In 1889 he was married to Miss Nellie G., daughter of Hon. M. Doran of St. Paul.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MR. JOHN W. OLSEN (Republican) was born in Denmark in 1864. Came to America at the age of seven years, and settled with his parents on a farm in Freeborn county. He attended the common schools and graduated from the Albert Lea high school, and received his B. S. degree from the Valparaiso College, Indiana, in 1887. He has been principal of the public schools at Alden, in this state, and of the public schools at Holton, Kansas. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of Freeborn county, and served in this capacity until his appointment to his present position. Mr. Olsen is married, and his home is at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

EDMUND M. POPE (Democrat) was born in Monroe county, New York, sixty-three years ago; received an academic and commercial college education; served in the army from 1861 to the close of the war, serving in all grades from captain to colonel and brevet brigadier general; came to Minnesota in 1873, served in the state senate in 1887 and 1891. Mr. Pope's occupation is that of a merchant and accountant; he is married, and his home address is Mankato, Minnesota.



DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

W. W. P. McCONNELL (Republican) was born in Leavenworth, Ind., in 1840, received a common school and commercial college education. Served during the war of the rebellion in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, enlisting as a private and being mustered out as a captain.

Came to Minnesota in 1872, locating in Mankato, where he has for years been engaged in the mercantile business, and is at present the owner of a large dairy and stock farm.

For twelve years Mr. McConnell has served as member of the Board of Education and occupied the position of postmaster under the administration of President Harrison. He has held the office of inspector for the state dairy and food commission four years, and was, on the 2d day of January, 1901, appointed by Governor S. R. Van Sant state dairy and food commissioner. Mr. McConnell is married and his home address is Mankato.

ASSISTANT DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

GEO. L. DINGMAN (Republican), born in Erie county, New York, Oct. 10, 1853, educated in common schools and Aurora Academy in the village of East Aurora, Erie county, New York; taught school in the common schools of his native state for five years and for three years in Minnesota; came to Minnesota in 1876, settling in Brownsdale, Mower county. In 1883 removed to Minneapolis and engaged in mercantile business, in which business he still has an interest. Was a member of the legislature in 1895. Was appointed Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Jan. 25, 1901.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

JOHN O'DONNELL, born Aug. 29, 1862, Lancashire, England. Came to the United States with his parents and settled in Fall River, Mass., in 1863. In 1866 came to Minnesota, where the family remained one year, afterwards returning to Massachusetts. In 1881 he returned to Minneapolis, where he has resided since. Is a plumber by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Minneapolis. Was appointed plumbing inspector for health department of that city in July, 1899, and served in that department until appointed commissioner of labor by Governor Van Sant, January, 1901. Is married, and his home address is Minneapolis, Minn.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

E. A. NELSON, appointed state librarian by Governor Van Sant, was born of Swedish parents, in Vasa, Goodhue county, Minn., March 18, 1870. When six years of age, he moved with his parents to Goodhue, same county. In the fall of 1886 he commenced teaching school and continued for six years, the last two of which he was principal and superintendent of the school at Hallock, Minn. Since that time he has graduated from a full collegiate course at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.; thrice elected county

superintendent of Kittson county, and has now practically completed a non-resident post-graduate course for the degree of M. S. at the State University of Minnesota. Since 1889 he has been editor and owner of the Hallock Weekly News, a consistently Republican newspaper.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

MAJOR ELIAS D. LIBBEY (Republican) was born June 14, 1844, at Stockton, Maine. His education was obtained in the common schools. When the Civil War for the preservation of the Union began in 1861, though he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Sixth Maine artillery and served with that gallant fighting organization throughout the entire period of the Civil War. When the volunteer troops were no longer required and were duly mustered out of the service of "Uncle Sam," he returned to his native state and engaged in the hardware business, with which he was connected until his removal to St. Paul, Minn. Major Libbey came to this city March 11, 1873, and for several years conducted an extensive sheet iron and roofing business. He has also served for several years as deputy city and county treasurer. In January, 1899, when W. R. Johnson was installed as auditor of Ramsey county, he accepted a position in the office of that official. Since his residence at St. Paul Major Libbey has taken an active interest in militia matters. Being commissioned major of artillery by the governor of the state, he has for eleven years been the commandant of the Minnesota batteries. When the Leech Lake Indian rebellion occurred in 1898, Major Libbey, with the state artillery, was ordered to the scene of trouble for the protection of the settlers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CLERK.

OSCAR SEEBACH of Red Wing was born near Racine, Wis., in 1867, and has been a resident of Goodhue county, Minnesota, since 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Red Wing and at the state university in Minneapolis. He commenced his military career as a private in Company "G," First Infantry, N. G. S. M., on February 24, 1888; was promoted sergeant April 12, 1889, second lieutenant June 23, 1892, first lieutenant July 18, 1892, captain February 13, 1897, and major June 11, 1900.

He served as captain of Company "G," Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, from April 29, 1898, to Oct. 3, 1899; was wounded at the battle of Manila, P. I., on Aug. 13 1898, being shot through both lungs; was breveted major of volunteers for bravery at the battle of Manila, and was recommended for promotion by General Lawton for meritorious service during the campaign against the Filipinos in 1899.

INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

F. C. SCHIFFMANN was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, November 20, 1870. Educated in the public schools of St. Paul. Has resided in St. Paul except two years, during which he was located in London, England, from which point he located depots of trade throughout Europe, from which points Ameri-

can manufactured articles were to be distributed. Mr. Schiffmann during the past twelve years has been one of the most active, hustling Republicans of St. Paul and Minnesota. He was selected by the Republicans of the Fourth congressional district as one of their delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Schiffmann was appointed state oil inspector by Governor Van Sant, which office he now holds. Mr. Schiffmann is unmarried.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

IRA B. MILLS (Republican) was born in Scotchtown, Orange county, New York, Jan. 14, 1851. Received an academic education and studied law four years in an office, and then at Albany Law School, graduating in 1872. Came to Minnesota 1881; resides at Moorhead; is married; practiced law at Moorhead until elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Was appointed assistant attorney general Jan. 2, 1893, and member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission January 26th of the same year by Governor Nelson, and reappointed by Governor Clough, and served until January, 1900. At the last general election he was elected a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for a term of four years.

JOSEPH G. MILLER (Republican) was born at Oswego, Ill., thirty-two years ago. Ever since fourteen years old he has been engaged in some branch of railroad business. He commenced as telegraph operator for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and attained the position of assistant master mechanic. Came to the Duluth & Iron Range railroad in 1891. Has been clerk of court of Lake county; is married; was elected a railroad and warehouse commissioner of this state at the last general election for a term of four years.

CHARLES F. STAPLES (Republican) was born in Dakota county, this state, in 1856; was educated in the district schools and finished in St. Paul; engaged in teaching several years; is a practical farmer and dairyman, operating at one time the largest dairy in the state. Has held many positions of trust and honor, including school, town and county. Was elected a member of the state legislature in 1892, and was reelected for four successive terms, and at the last general election he was elected a railroad and warehouse commissioner of the state for a term of two years.

CHIEF FIRE WARDEN.

CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS (Republican) was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire; was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1850; elected to the senate of Minnesota in 1859. Served as colonel of the Third regiment, Minnesota volunteers, in the Civil war, and as brigadier general and brevet major general of volunteers; was United States minister at Stockholm, 1869-1877. His report on the forestry system of Sweden was published by the department of the state in 1872. He was a member of the first American forestry congress at Cincinnati, 1882.

CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR.

EDWIN S. REISRUS (Populist) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 4, 1852. His parents moved to and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1854. He attended the State University in 1870-72. Married in 1875. Settled in Lyon county in 1879. Elected to the office of clerk of court in 1886; re-elected in 1890; elected senator for the sixteenth district in 1894. Is a farmer by occupation. In August, 1899, he was elected chief grain inspector by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, succeeding A. C. Clausen.

WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR.

A. K. TEISBERG (Republican) was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 20, 1849. Graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, after a full six years' course; followed teaching for several years. Moved to Minnesota in 1876; located at Fergus Falls, 1880; was editor of the Fergus Falls Ugeblad from its establishment till 1885, when he became connected with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which commission he is secretary.

STATE WEIGHMASTER.

P. P. QUIST (Republican) was born in Rinkaby, Sweden, August 18th, 1854. Came to United States with his parents and settled in Nicollet county in 1865. Attended public schools at St. Peter and also St. Ansgois Academy at East Union. Has been engaged in hardware and implement trade at Winthrop for eighteen years. Was appointed state weighmaster at Minneapolis March 15th, 1901.

STATE PRINTING EXPERT.

CHARLES C. WHITNEY (Republican) is a native of New Hampshire, and fifty-four years of age. He was engaged in the printing and newspaper business in Massachusetts from 1865 to 1880, when he came to Minnesota, and has since been engaged in newspaper work, publishing the News-Messenger at Marshall, in Lyon county. He was elected state expert printer in November, 1895. Mr. Whitney served in the Union army in Co. I, Sixth Massachusetts regiment, and Co. D, Massachusetts Battalion of Twenty-sixth New York cavalry. His family comprises a wife and five children.

SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

JAMES F. JACKSON (Republican) was born in Wabasha, August 16, 1861; is married and lives in St. Paul. He graduated from Carleton College in 1883, spent two years on a farm, eight years in business, and was secretary of the Associated Charities of St. Paul from its organization for over five years, until his promotion to the secretaryship of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, April 1, 1898.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

CHARLES M. START (Republican) was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, 1839; came to Minnesota, 1863. Is married and his residence is at Rochester. Was attorney general of the State of Minnesota from January 1880, to March, 1881, when he resigned to accept the office of judge of the Third Judicial District, which office he held until January, 1895, when he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, having been elected chief justice in 1894 and was re-elected in 1900.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

LOREN WARREN COLLINS (Republican) resides at St. Cloud; widower; was born at Lowell, Mass., 1838; received a high school education. Came to Minnesota in 1854. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862 in the Seventh Minnesota; served through the war; brevetted captain March 30, 1865. Was county attorney for ten years in Stearns county; member of the house of representatives in 1881-1883; one of the managers conducting the impeachment proceedings against District Court Judge Cox; was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial District, April 17, 1883; was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, Nov. 12, 1887, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Berry; elected 1888; re-elected in 1894 and 1900.

CALVIN L. BROWN (Republican) was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1854. Received a common school education in Minnesota, having removed here in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1876; moved to Morris in 1878, and was elected county attorney of Stevens county in 1882, 1884 and 1886. Was appointed judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District in 1887 and elected in 1888; elected associate justice in 1898. Term began January, 1900.

JOHN A. LOVELY (Republican) was born in Burlington, Vermont, Nov. 18, 1843; came west in 1863; was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1864; practiced law at Watertown, Wis., three years; came to Albert Lea in fall of 1867, and has held the offices of city attorney of Albert Lea and county attorney of Freeborn county; was president of the State Bar Association of Minnesota from 1875 to 1878. Mr. Lovely is married and his home address is St. Paul. Term began January, 1900.

CHARLES L. LEWIS (Republican) was born in Ottawa, Ill., forty-six years ago; educated at the Chicago University and Oberlin College, Ohio; settled in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, in 1880; moved to Duluth in

1880; has served on the bench of the district court of the Eleventh Judicial District. Mr. Lewis is married and his home address is Duluth. Term began January, 1900.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

DARIUS F. REESE (Republican) was born in Fulton county, Illinois, Sept. 3 1856. Was admitted to the bar at Springfield Illinois, in 1880, and began practice at Lewiston as member of the firm of Masters & Reese. He came to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul, in 1883. Mr. Reese is not married. He is now serving his second term.

DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRANCIS M. CROSBY (Republican) was born at Wilmington, Vt., Nov. 13, 1838. Received a common school and academic education. Was a member of the Vermont house of representatives, 1855-1856. Came to Minnesota, 1858, locating at Hastings, where he still resides. Elected judge of probate of Dakota county, 1860; has been judge of the First Judicial District since 1872.

WM. C. WILLISTON (Conservative Democrat) was born in South Carolina, and is seventy years old. Settled in Minnesota in 1857; residing at Red Wing. He received a common school education. Served in the Civil War as captain of Company "G," Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. Represented his district in 1873 and 1874, being a member of the house, and as senator during sessions 1876 and 1877. Was for several years city attorney of Red Wing; a member of the board of corrections and charities at the time of his appointment as district judge to succeed Hon. H. R. Murdock, Feb. 1, 1891; elected in 1892.

SECOND DISTRICT.

HASCAL R. BRILL (Republican) was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, 1846; came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Minnesota the same year; received a university education, and studied law with Judge Palmer of St. Paul; was admitted to the bar in 1870; elected judge of probate of Ramsey county, 1872, appointed judge of the court of common pleas of the same county, March 1, 1875, and elected judge of the same court in the fall of 1875 for seven years; unanimously elected judge of the Second Judicial District, 1882, and again in 1888; is married and resides in St. Paul.

WILLIAM LOUIS KELLY (Republican) was born at Springfield, Ky., Aug. 27, 1839, and settled in Minnesota in 1865; educated in private country school. At his father's death, in 1854, had to take charge of and support his family. In 1855 he went to Louisville, Ky.; first entered the office of the chancery court clerk as a deputy; after that, and in the same year, entered the post office in that city as an ordinary clerk; became assistant post-

master of Louisville, Ky., in August or September, 1855, and held that position until 1864, when he was tendered a commission as special agent of the postoffice department, and ordered to Gen. Sherman's army; resigned as assistant postmaster and continued with the army until the war closed. While in postoffice service in Louisville, Ky., he studied law (at night) and succeeded in passing through the law department of the University of Louisville, A. D. 1859. Has farmed in Minnesota, edited a newspaper for a while, and practiced law. Was admitted to the Ramsey county bar in 1871, but never made the law his exclusive occupation until the fall of 1878, appointed judge of district court March 15, 1887, by Governor McGill; was elected in 1888.

OLIN B. LEWIS (Republican) was born in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, March 12, 1861. He graduated from Omro High School in 1879, the classical department of the State University of Wisconsin in 1884, and the University Law School of Wisconsin in 1889, where he was for some time instructor. He came to this state in 1889 and located at St. Paul. He was elected to the assembly in 1894 and reelected in 1896.

CHARLES EUGENE OTIS (Democrat) was born at Prairieville, Barry county, Mich.; is married and now fifty-four years old. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Settled in Minnesota in 1871; served one term as member of the St. Paul Board of Education, and two terms as member of the common council. Was appointed judge July 29, 1889, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Vilas; elected in 1890.

GEORGE L. BUNN (Democrat) was born June 25, 1865, in Sparta, Wis. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1885, and from the law department of the same institution in 1888. Came to this state Sept. 18, 1888, locating at St. Paul, where he has since resided. Was appointed judge of the Second Judicial District on the second day of January, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. C. D. Kerr; elected in 1898.

EDWIN A. JAGGARD (Republican) was born at Altoona, Pa., 41 years ago; received the degree of A. B. from Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1879, and A. M. in 1882, of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882; came to Minnesota in 1882, locating in St. Paul. Mr. Jaggard has lectured on torts and taxation in the State University. He is married.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ARTHUR H. SNOW (Democrat) was born in Clinton, Michigan, in 1841. He graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1865, and came to this state in January, 1871. He has held the positions of city attorney of Winona; county attorney of Winona county; mayor of Winona; member and president of board of education of Winona; court commissioner and president of the state board of examiners in law.

FOURTH DISTRICT

DAVID F. SIMPSON (Republican) is a native of the state of Wisconsin, where he was born forty-one years ago. He is a graduate of the University of

Wisconsin and of the Columbia Law School of New York. In 1884 he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis, and was elected city attorney of that city in 1893.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT (Republican) was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1860; came to this state in 1884; is married. Received his education in the public schools, Marietta College, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1881. Judge of municipal court of Minneapolis from Jan. 15, 1891, to Jan. 4, 1894, when he was appointed by Governor Nelson to succeed Judge Canty; elected in 1894. Has been professor of corporation and international law in the law department of state university since 1889.

ALEXANDER M. HARRISON (Republican) was born in Venango county, Pa., fifty-three years ago; graduate of the Fredonia Academy, New York, and of the law department of the University of Michigan; began the practice of law at Charles City, Iowa; removed in 1886 to Minneapolis, where he has since resided.

JOHN F. MCGEE (Republican) was born in Amboy, Ill., Jan. 1, 1861; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in November 1882; moved to what is now Devils Lake, N. D., in April, 1883, and removed to Minneapolis in 1887, where he still resides.

FRANK C. BROOKS (Democrat) was born in Massachusetts forty-eight years ago; came to Minnesota in 1884, locating in Minneapolis, where he has since practiced his profession as an attorney at law. Mr. Brooks is a widower.

CHARLES M. POND (Democrat) was born in Walworth county, Wis., Feb. 28, 1846; is a graduate of the Ripon College, Wisconsin, and the Columbia Law School, New York City; has practiced law at Green Bay, Wis., from which place he moved to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis, in 1875; served as judge of the Fourth Judicial District from 1891 to 1897.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS S. BUCKHAM (Republican) was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, Jan. 7, 1829. He received a classical education and is a graduate of the University of Vermont. He removed to Minnesota in 1857. During his residence in this state he has been mayor of Faribault, county attorney for Rice county, county superintendent of schools, and state senator. He resides in Faribault and is married.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

LORIN CRAY (Republican) was born in Clinton county, New York, fifty-six years ago; settled in Minnesota in October, 1859; served three years in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, wounded in Hood's Battle, at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864; practiced law since May, 1875. Mr. Cray is married and resides at Mankato, Blue Earth county. Term begins January, 1900.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

LUTHER L. BAXTER (Democrat) was born at Cornwall, Vt., June 1832; pursued a partial collegiate course at Norwich University, Vt.; studied law with Hon. Horatio Seymour at Middlebury, Vt.; came to Minnesota in March, 1857, and has been a resident of this state ever since; served the army during the war of the rebellion over two years, first as major Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards as major and lieutenant colonel First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; served in the legislature of this state from Scott and Carver counties, either in the senate or house, from 1864 to 1883.


DOLSON B. SEARLE (Republican) was born at Franklinville, N. Y., June 4, 1841; came to Minnesota in 1871; resides in St. Cloud, and is married. Entered Columbia Law College, Washington, D. C., in 1865, graduated in 1868. Enlisted in 1861 as private in Company "I," Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Served about two years and was discharged by reason of disability. Then entered the war department at Washington and was in charge of an important bureau until 1871, during which time he attended the law college. Then resigned and came to St. Cloud, and entered upon the practice of law as a member of the firm of Hamlin & Searle. Has been city attorney of St. Cloud for six years, county attorney two years, being elected as county attorney in fall of 1891. Was appointed United States district attorney in April, 1882, and served till December, 1885, when he resigned. Was a member of the state central Republican committee in 1886 and 1888, and took active part in the Republican national campaign in fall of 1884, and in state in fall of 1886. Was appointed district judge of the Seventh Judicial District, Nov. 14, 1887, by Governor McGill, and elected in 1888.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

FRANCIS CADWELL (Democrat) was born in Fulton county, Ohio; settled in Minnesota in 1864; is married and lives at Le Sueur. He is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and studied law at the Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis. He has been county attorney two terms and school superintendent one term in Le Sueur county. Was appointed judge in 1891, to succeed James C. Edson, deceased. He is now fifty-four years old.

NINTH DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN F. WEBBER (Republican) was born at Shapleigh, York county, Maine, 1834. He was educated in public schools and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine. He resided for several years in Massachusetts and came to Minnesota in 1868; settled in New Ulm in 1872; was county attorney of Brown county from 1874 to 1883; district judge of the Ninth Judicial District since Jan. 1, 1883.



TENTH DISTRICT.

NATHANIEL KINGSLEY (Republican) was born at Sharon, Connecticut, September 10, 1850. In 1858 his father moved west, settling on a farm in La Salle county, Illinois. In March, 1869, Mr. Kingsley came to Minnesota and worked on a farm until the following year, when he learned the miller's trade. He was admitted to the bar at Preston, Fillmore county, in November, 1876, and in February, 1877, commenced practicing law at Rushford, Fillmore county; in December, 1878, he moved to Chatfield, in the same county, and opened an office there. At the November election, in 1880, he was elected county attorney of Fillmore county, and held the office four years. In April, 1887, he moved to Austin where he now lives. Was appointed judge by Gov. Clough to fill vacancy caused by death of John Whytock. Elected district judge in 1900.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.


J. D. ENSIGN (Republican) was born in Erie county, New York, May 14, 1833. Moved with his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1839, where he received a common school and academic education; was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected clerk of the courts of Ashtabula county in 1857, and served six years. Settled in Minnesota in 1869, and in Duluth, February, 1870, where he followed the practice of law until his appointment as judge, April, 1889. He has held the offices of county attorney for St. Louis county, member of city council and mayor of Duluth, and member of board of education.

WILLIAM A. CANT (Republican) was born at Westfield, Marquette county, Wisconsin, Dec. 23, 1863. Came to Minnesota in 1881; settled in Duluth in April, 1886; was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1894, city attorney of Duluth in 1895, and judge of the district court in 1896. Was educated in the common schools of his native state, the St. Cloud State Normal School of Minnesota, and the University of Michigan.

HOMER B. DIBELL (Republican) was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, thirty-six years ago; graduated from the University of Indiana in 1889, and from the Northwestern University Law School, of Chicago, in 1890; was admitted to the bar in October of the same year. Mr. Dibell has been a practicing attorney in Duluth for a number of years. He is not married. Mr. Dibell took his office in January, 1900.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

GORHAM POWERS (Republican) was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine; he received a common school and academic education; settled in Minnesota in 1866; enlisted as a private February 2, 1862, Fourth Maine Battery Light Artillery; commissioned lieutenant in Thirteenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, August, 1864; discharged October, 1865. Graduated from Albany Law School, 1866; practiced law in Minneapolis two



years, then located at Granite Falls; held the office of county attorney of Yellow Medicine county seven years; in 1879 was a member of the legislature; appointed judge by Governor Merriam, February, 1890; elected same year.

G. E. QVALE (Republican) was born at Haugesund, Norway, forty years ago; came to the United States in October, 1878; settled in Minnesota the following year; admitted to the bar July, 1888; practiced law in Willmar until appointed judge in 1897; elected in 1898; was judge of probate six years, and county attorney four years, of Kandiyohi county. Mr. Qvale resides at Willmar and is not married.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

P. E. BROWN (Republican) was born in Wisconsin; educated at the University of Wisconsin and Albany Law School; he is forty years of age, married and resides at Luverne; he was appointed judge of district court by Governor Merriam February 25, 1891.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM WATTS (Republican) was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1850; graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1877; came to Minnesota in 1878; resides at Crookston; has held the offices of city attorney, county attorney, president of the city council, and a member of the board of education. He is married.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. MCCLENAHAN was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 19, 1854; was graduated (A. B.) from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1875, and from the law department of the University of Maryland (L. L. B.) in 1880; practiced law in Baltimore until October, 1882, when he came to Brainerd, where he has resided and practiced law ever since; held the office of city attorney of Brainerd from March, 1888, until November, 1900; has held no other office prior to his election to the office he now holds; still resides at Brainerd, and is not married; politics, Republican.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.


STEPHEN A. FLAHERTY (Republican) was born in Sheboygan, Wis., on April 11, 1855. He was educated at Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wis., and at the State University of Minnesota. In 1881 he located at Morris, and was there admitted to the bar in 1882. He was for many years county attorney of Stevens county, and resigned that office in 1895 upon moving to Minneapolis. After one year's residence in that city he located in Litchfield, and in the spring of 1899 returned to Morris, where he now lives.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES H. QUINN (Republican) was born in Kilbourn City, Wis., June 23, 1857; came to Minnesota, locating in Blue Earth county, June, 1864; has practiced law ever since twenty-four years of age; was elected county attorney of Faribault county five terms; resigned when appointed judge in March, 1897. Mr. Quinn is married and resides at Wells, Minn.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

ARTHUR E. GIDDINGS (Republican) was born in Anoka, Oct. 2, 1866; he is a graduate of the State University, and took a full course at the University Law School; he has been city attorney of Anoka for two terms, and county attorney of Anoka county. Mr. Giddings is married and resides at Anoka.



CK Davis



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS, former United States senator from Minnesota, was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, June 16, 1838, and died at his home in St. Paul, November 27th, 1900. In the year of his birth his parents removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Waukesha, and he was reared from childhood to manhood in the Badger State. His education was received in the common schools, at Carroll College, Waukesha, and at the University of Michigan, from which institution, the alma mater of so many prominent citizens of the country, he was graduated in 1857. He studied law in the office of Hon. Alex. W. Randall, who was subsequently war governor of Wisconsin and postmaster-general of the United States. In 1860 he began the practice of his profession at Waukesha. The same year he took an active part in the memorable presidential campaign then pending, and made speeches for Abraham Lincoln.

In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and became first lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. He served nearly two years in the Western army in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. A part of his service was spent on staff duty, and for a time he was a member of the staff of General W. A. Gorman, whose record as a prominent Minnesotan is so well known to almost every citizen of the state. In 1864, broken down and incapacitated for further military duty by the hardships he had undergone, he resigned from the service and came to Minnesota. He formed a law partnership with General Gorman, and speedily took a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature from Ramsey County. In 1868 he was appointed United States District Attorney, and served in that capacity until 1873, in which year he was elected governor of the state, serving one term, having declined a reelection. In 1887 he was elected to the United States senate, and was reelected in 1893 and in 1899, having the unique honor of a unanimous nomination by his party on each of the three several occasions, and upon his last election receiving the votes of certain members of the political parties to which he was opposed.

For two years prior to his death he had served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate, and by virtue of this

position there were committed to his charge many delicate negotiations that led up to the declaration of war against Spain. He was one of the five commissioners appointed by President McKinley, who negotiated the Treaty of Paris with Spain, by which the war was terminated and many islands transferred to the sovereignty of the United States.

Senator Davis was a man of varied accomplishments—a profound and skillful lawyer, thoroughly read in the lore of his profession—a ripe scholar, who took for his own the wisdom of all the ages, reading the classics with facility without the aid of a lexicon—a student of French and Italian, owning a well-stocked library in each language. He graduated from the University of Michigan at the early age of nineteen, and was a student all his days. At different times he wrote and delivered public lectures on literary and historical topics, which are models of rhetorical composition, and give evidence of his great intellectual capacity. He was esteemed one of the first international lawyers in America, and a series of lectures upon that subject which he delivered before the law school of the State University attracted widespread attention. In the course of his career at the bar he was connected with much of the most important litigation arising in this section during the past thirty-five years.

His hold upon his constituency was probably unequalled in the history of the state. The citizens of Minnesota admired him for his commanding ability, and believed in him because of his freedom from the arts of the demagogue, and their appreciation of his absolute integrity and utter fearlessness of consequences in the discharge of public duty. While these qualities procured for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, their affection was riveted to him by his personal characteristics, for in spite of his distinguished reputation and preëminent position, he was at all times a kindly-hearted and considerate gentleman.

He died in the fullness of his powers. The great loss sustained by the nation was felt and recognized, not only in America, but in Europe, and tributes to his worth and character came from every part of the globe. The people of Minnesota, in addition to their regret at the termination of an illustrious career, experienced a deep sense of personal bereavement.

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U. S. SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN OF MINNESOTA.



MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

KNUTE NELSON (Republican), of Alexandria, was born in Norway, February 2, 1843. He came to the United States in July, 1849, resided in Chicago, Ill., until the fall of 1850, when he moved to the State of Wisconsin and from there to the State of Minnesota in July, 1871. He was a private and non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment during the war of the rebellion, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on the 14th day of June, 1863. He was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in the spring of 1867; was a member of the assembly in the Wisconsin legislature in 1868 and 1869; was county attorney of Douglas county, Minn., in 1872, 1873 and 1874; was state senator in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; was presidential elector in 1880; was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University from February 1, 1882, to January 1, 1893; was a member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses for the Fifth District of Minnesota; was elected governor of Minnesota in the fall of 1892; re-elected as governor in the fall of 1894, and was elected United States senator for Minnesota on the 23d day of January, 1895, and re-elected January 23, 1901.

MOSES E. CLAPP (Republican), was born at Delphi, Ind., in 1851. Parents removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1857. Attended common school and graduated from Wisconsin Law School in 1873. Commenced the practice of law at New Richmond, Wis., in 1873; removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1875; removed to Fergus Falls, Minn., in June, 1881; was elected attorney general in the fall of 1886, again in the fall of 1888, and again in the fall of 1890. Removed to St. Paul, Minn., in the spring of 1891. Elected to the United States senate January 23d, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES A. TAWNEY (Republican) was born near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., in 1855; is married and resides at Winona, having settled in Minnesota in 1877. He has had no school opportunities since fourteen years of age. Was elected state senator in 1890, and representative to congress in 1892.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES THOMPSON McCLEARY (Republican), of Mankato, born at Ingersoll, Canada, Feb. 5, 1853; educated at the high school there and at McGill University, Montreal; taught school in Wisconsin for ten years, being for the last two superintendent of schools of Pierce county; resigned in 1881, to accept the position of institute conductor and professor of history and civics in the State Normal School at Mankato; conducted institutes during vacations in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado; in 1888 published "Studies in Civics," which is largely used as a text-book throughout the country; was chosen, in 1884, secretary, and in 1891 president of the Minnesota Educational Association; in 1892 was elected to congress.

THIRD DISTRICT.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE (Republican) was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, Aug. 22, 1856. He has been identified with newspaper work since 1876, and has been the publisher of several newspapers in Indiana and Minnesota before he became the editor and publisher of the Northfield News, of which he is still publisher and editor. Was elected first vice president of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers Association; elected president in 1887 and 1888. Was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee 1886-88, and chairman 1890-92. Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888. Was appointed member of board of regents of the state university in 1891.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FREDERICK C. STEVENS (Republican) was born in Boston, Mass., forty years ago. Graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881, and from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1884; he came to Minnesota that year, settling in St. Paul. He was a representative to the legislature of Minnesota in 1889 and in 1891, and served as secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs from 1891 to 1896. Term began March 4, 1897.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

LOREN FLETCHER (Republican) was born in Maine; settled in Minnesota in 1856; he is engaged in the flour and lumber business; has served six terms in the Minnesota house of representatives, and was speaker of the house in 1881; he is sixty-three years of age; was elected member of congress in 1892.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PAGE MORRIS (Republican) is a native of the State of Virginia. He was born in Lynchburg forty-eight years ago, and received his education at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. In December, 1886, he located

in the city of Duluth, this state, where he has held the positions of judge of the municipal court, city attorney and judge of the district court of the Eleventh Judicial District from September, 1895, to September, 1896, when he resigned to make canvass for congress. Term began March 4, 1897.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

FRANK M. EDDY (Republican) of Glenwood was born in Pleasant Grove, Minn., April 1, 1856, and is the first representative of this state who is a native of Minnesota. In 1860 he removed to Iowa with his parents, and in 1863 he returned to Minnesota, residing at Elmira, Olmsted county, until 1867, when he removed to Pope county. In 1874 he returned to Olmsted county, where he attended school until 1878, working in a brick yard during vacations to procure funds to pay his expenses. He afterwards taught one term of district school in Fillmore county, one term at Vicksburg, Renville county, and in the winter of 1879-80 returned to Pope county, where he taught school for three years. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a "cruiser," or land examiner. His political career commenced in 1884, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Pope county, which position he held until January, 1895.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE, 1901.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of sixty-three members, who hold their offices for four years. The Lieutenant Governor is president of the senate.

President of the Senate.

HON. LYNDON A. SMITH.

FIRST DISTRICT.

E. K. ROVERUD (Republican) was born in Norway, 1852; settled in Houston county in 1867. Attended Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and is a graduate of the Winona Normal School. He held the office of county auditor of Houston county for six years. Since 1890 he has been the publisher and editor of the Caledonia Journal. He is married, and is now forty-eight years old.

SECOND DISTRICT.

P. FITZPATRICK (Democrat) is a practicing attorney at Winona, Minn. He was born in 1851 in Galena, Ill.; came to Minnesota in 1861, receiving his education at the Normal School, Winona, and the State university at Minneapolis; was county attorney of Winona county from 1882 to 1892. Mr. Fitzpatrick is not married.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALLEN J. GREER (Republican) was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; settled in Minnesota in 1865. He was educated in this state, taking his first lessons in the schools of Wabasha county, graduating from the Winona Normal School in 1873 and from the State University in 1879; was elected superintendent of schools for Wabasha county in 1879 and again in 1891; was mayor of Lake City in 1884 and 1885; elected to the legislatures of 1891 and 1893; elected state senator, 1894.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH UNDERLEAK (Republican) was born in Austria in 1854. When but two months old he emigrated with his parents and located first in Wisconsin. In 1856 he came to Chatfield, Minn., and in 1881 removed to that part of the city located in Olmsted county, where he has since resided. He

graduated from the Chatfield school in 1875, after which he taught school for some time. He has been successively engaged in the mercantile, lumber and hardware business, and later was a partner in the Chatfield Bank, which interest he sold out in 1895. In 1880 he commenced reading law in connection with his other business, and is at present, and has been for some years, engaged in the practice of that profession. Mr. Underleak was a member of the house in 1893, 1895 and 1897, and was chairman of the judiciary committee during the session of 1895.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

RICHARD E. THOMPSON (Republican) lives at Preston. He was born and raised in Fillmore county; is now forty-three years of age; is married and engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted in 1881. He served as a member of the legislatures of 1883 and 1885. Has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Elected to the senate in 1894.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

SAM SWENINGSEN (Republican) resides at Austin, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was born in 1849 in Winnebago county, Illinois; received a common school education in the public schools of the county and later studied at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Settled in this state in 1871; was elected clerk of district court in 1882, re-elected in 1886 and 1890. He is now serving his second term as senator.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL LORD (Republican) was born in Marion, Olmsted county, this state in 1860. He was educated in the public schools at Mantorville, Shattuck School at Faribault and Carleton College, Northfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1885; was county attorney of Dodge county from 1887 to 1889. Mr. Lord is married and resides at Kasson.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

WM. GAUSEWITZ (Democrat) is a pharmacist at Owatonna, Steele county. He is married and thirty-eight years of age. Born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin; educated at the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis.; settled in Minnesota in 1884; has been a member of the city council, president of the board of education of Owatonna, and also president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

NINTH DISTRICT.

T. V. KNATVOLD (Republican), from Freeborn county, was born in Norway, Oct. 2, 1853; came to this country in 1862 with his parents, and settled in Freeborn county, this state. He received a common and high school

education, and in 1877 engaged in the hardware business in Albert Lea. In 1893 he went into the banking business, in which he is at present engaged. He served as alderman of the city of Albert Lea for four years, and was elected mayor in 1893 and re-elected in 1894. The Republicans nominated him for state senator in 1890, but he was defeated by the fusion forces. The Republicans of Freeborn county renominated him, and he was elected by nearly 1,000 majority. He is a member of the Albert Lea High School Board, and is much interested in education.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PETER MCGOVERN (Democrat) is an attorney at law, residing at Waseca. He was born in Watertown, Wis., fifty-three years ago; graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1871; came to Minnesota in 1872; was county attorney of Waseca county for fifteen years; was also state senator in 1875-76. He is married.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.


CLIFFORD L. BENEDICT (Republican) was born Oct. 1, 1862, in Wisconsin; came to Minnesota in 1868, and settled on a farm in Blue Earth county; was principal of the Mapleton School during the years 1885 and 1886; was admitted to the bar May 22, 1888, and commenced the practice of law in Mankato the following year, where he still resides. He has been county attorney of Blue Earth county; was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1890; also chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Second district since 1892.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE D. MCARTHUR (Republican) was born in the State of New York in 1834; settled in Minnesota in 1855. He lives in Blue Earth City and is engaged in farming, banking and dealing in agricultural implements. Received his education in the common schools and Cornell College. He has lived in Faribault county since 1856; is married. He represented Faribault and Freeborn counties in the legislature of 1858.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM VIESSELMAN (Democrat) was born in Wisconsin fifty years ago; received a common school education at Grafton, Wis., completed by a course in a business college; clerked in a store and kept books for three and a half years; came to Minnesota in June, 1872, and engaged in farming, and later in the drug and banking business. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1880 clerk of Martin county. Mr. Viesselman is married and resides at Fairmont.



FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

EMIL J. MEILICKE (Populist) resides at Windom, Cottonwood county, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming. Mr. Meilicke was born in Prussia; came to America with his parents in 1866 and settled in Winona county. He has been president of the Farmers' County Alliance; was a member of the legislature in 1895. He is forty-eight years old and married.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL SHELL (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. He is fifty-eight years old, and married. Settled in Minnesota in 1872; resides at Worthington; engaged in the real estate, loaning and insurance business. He has been mayor of Worthington five terms; chairman of board of county commissioners of Nobles county for three terms; delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and member of notification committee; member of house of representatives, 1893 to 1897.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

HERBERT J. MILLER (Republican) resides at Luverne, where he is editor and proprietor of the Rock County Herald. He was born at Deerfield, Wis., coming to Minnesota in 1879, and is now forty-five years of age. He was reared on a farm, is a graduate of the Stoughton, Wis., high school; after which he took a four-year ancient classical course in the University of Wisconsin. He has served three terms as president of the village of Luverne; also a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and was supervisor of census for the First and Second congressional districts in 1890.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

LOUIS H. SCHELLBACH (Republican) was born in Mower county, this state, thirty-seven years ago; graduated from the State Normal School at Mankato, and is now a practicing attorney at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine county; was elected mayor of Granite Falls in 1898.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES HALVORSON (Republican) was born in Norway fifty years ago; came to this country and settled in Minnesota in 1867. Mr. Halvorson is engaged in the merchandise business at Dawson, Lac qui Parle county. Mr. Halvorson has held numerous village and school offices. He is married.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

GEO. W. SOMERVILLE (Republican) was born in Indiana in 1856; came to Minnesota in 1860; graduated from the Rochester High School in 1876,

and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1879. Mr. Somerville has been the county attorney of Brown county from 1882 to 1888. He is married and resides at Sleepy Eye.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN A. JOHNSON (Democrat) is editor and publisher of the St. Peter Herald at St. Peter, Minn. Mr. Johnson was born in St. Peter and has lived there continuously. He is thirty-eight years old and married. Mr. Johnson has never held any civil office before.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES J. LARSON (Republican) was born in Sweden; came to Minnesota in 1867 and settled in Alfsborg township, Sibley county, on a homestead claim, where he has resided ever since. Has been engaged in farming all the time since coming to the state, and has also been engaged with others as a contractor in railroad building in the Northwestern States; has been interested in the milling business in Marshall; also in the milling, hardware and lumber business at Winthrop, which is his postoffice address. He is now fifty-five years old and is married. He never held office before being elected senator in 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

C. H. NIXON (Republican) was born in Boone county, Ill., in 1840; came to Minnesota in 1855; enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served during the entire War of the Rebellion. Mr. Nixon is now a merchant of Hector, Minn.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.


CHARLES H. DART (Democrat) is a native Minnesotan, having been born in Forest City in 1863. Mr. Dart is a merchant of Litchfield, Minn., and is married. He was elected treasurer of Meeker county in 1892.

• TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM W. SIVRIGHT (Republican) was born Aug. 16, 1862, at Hutchinson, Minn., which is still his home. Mr. Sivright is a dealer in farm machinery, and is married. He has held the offices of mayor and councilman of Hutchinson; was also a member of the legislature six years ago.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREDERICK E. DU TOIT (Democrat) is a printer and publisher residing at Chaska, Carver county. He was born in Lewis county, New York, fifty-five years ago; located in Minnesota in 1856. He was a member of the legislature of this state in 1873-74; sheriff of Carver county for twenty-one consecutive years, and served in the War of the Rebellion for four years.



TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

JULIUS A. COLLER (Democrat) is an attorney at law, residing at Shakopee, Scott county, at which place he was born forty-one years ago. Mr. Coller was city recorder of Shakopee for ten years, clerk of the district court of Scott county for nine years, and county attorney for four years.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MAHLON R. EVERETT (Democrat) is a banker and lawyer at Waterville, Le Sueur county. He was born in Ohio; came to Minnesota in 1867, locating in Le Sueur county, where he has since resided. He is a widower and fifty-nine years old; has held the office of county superintendent of schools for nine years and county attorney for six years; has also been mayor of the city of Waterville.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ALBERT W. STOCKTON (Republican) was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1844. He enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and served until the close of the war; was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. Settled in Minnesota in 1871; resides at Faribault, and is engaged in manufacturing. Has served for the past ten years as chairman of board of county commissioners, Rice county; was elected state senator in 1890. He is married and has two children.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

WM. B. DICKEY (Republican) was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., in 1843; came to Minnesota in 1859. Served in the Civil War three years and five months; was discharged as first lieutenant. He has also held several offices of trust at Zumbrota, where he now resides and is engaged in the mercantile business.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

ALBERT SCHALLER (Democrat) was born in Chicago, May 20, 1856, and came to Hastings, Minn., July 4, 1856, with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Hastings and at other schools in this country, France and Germany. Has had experience in mercantile and newspaper business; studied law with Messrs. Clagett and Searles of Hastings, and took the law course in St. Louis law school, where he graduated in 1879; was admitted to practice law in Minnesota in July, 1879; elected county attorney of Dakota county same year, and served in that position until January, 1891. He was elected city attorney of Hastings in 1891.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

E. L. HOSPES (Republican) was born in Ash Grove, Mo., in 1846. He received a common school education in his native state, moving to Minnesota in 1854 and locating at Stillwater, where he still resides and is engaged in the business of lumbering. He is a widower and has been the president of the Board of Education of Stillwater for six years.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

L. H. McKUSICK (Republican) was born in Baring, Me., in 1855; came to Minnesota in 1877. Mr. McKusick is an attorney at law, practicing at Pine City, Pine county. He was county attorney of Pine county for sixteen years and served in the Minnesota legislatures of 1883, 1885 and 1889.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TIMOTHY D. SHEEHAN (Republican) was born in Iowa and is thirty-seven years old. A graduate of Ann Arbor, he was admitted to the bar in 1887 and settled in Minnesota the same year, locating at St. Paul, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. He is now serving his second term in the senate and is chairman of the Federal Relations committee.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

RICHARD S. McNAMEE (Democrat) is by occupation a compositor. He was born in New York state in 1855; came with his parents to Minnesota the following year. He was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, has been a member of the city council and of the Board of Education of St. Paul. He is not married and resides at 741 St. Peter street, St. Paul.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. IVES (Democrat) was born in Burlington, Iowa, is forty-six years old and married. Came to Minnesota in 1873, locating in St. Paul, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He served as a member of the legislature in 1889 and 1893.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

HILER HOSMER HORTON (Republican) was born in Wisconsin forty-two years ago. He received his education at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., taking a law course at the same institution; came to Minnesota in 1878, locating in St. Paul; was a member of the house of representatives in 1893 and has been president and member of the board of park commissioners of the city of St. Paul for four years. Mr. Horton is married and is a practicing attorney at law, residing at 598 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A. R. MCGILL (Republican) was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 19, 1840; came to Minnesota June 10, 1861. Mr. McGill was insurance commissioner from 1873 to 1887, when he was elected governor, serving until 1889. Mr. McGill is the present postmaster of St. Paul.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

J. T. MCGOWAN (Democrat) was born in Minneapolis, in the district which he now represents, thirty-six years ago. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis until sixteen years of age, when he commenced work at the carpenter's trade, at which trade he was employed until ten years ago, when he engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business. He was elected to the city council in 1888 and served four years in that body.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

FREDERIC B. SNYDER (Republican) is an attorney at law at Minneapolis, in which city he was born and has always made his home. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1881; was elected alderman from the Second ward of Minneapolis in 1892, and president of the city council in 1895. While a member of the council Mr. Snyder was chairman of a number of important committees. He was a member of the house in 1897.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

EDWIN G. POTTER (Republican) was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1852; received a common school education. He has been engaged in the business of a produce commission merchant since eighteen years of age; has been president of the State Dairy Association and is a member of the State Board of Control of Farm Institutes; served four years as member of Minneapolis city council and for two years as president of council; was five years president of Minneapolis Produce Exchange; represented the state at Columbian dairy meeting at the World's Fair. He is now serving his second term as senator.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

GEO. P. WILSON (Republican) was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; came to Minnesota in 1860, locating at Winona. He has been assistant secretary of the state senate, secretary of the senate, county attorney of Winona county, government commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, member of the house of representatives and attorney general of Minnesota. He now resides at 1729 Park avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., in which city he is engaged in the practice of law.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

S. A. STOCKWELL (Democratic-Populist) is a native of this state, having been born in Minneapolis forty-five years ago. He received a common school education. Was a member of the house of representatives during the sessions of 1891 and 1897. Mr. Stockwell is a general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

EDWARD E. SMITH (Republican) is by profession a lawyer, and is a native of Minnesota, his present home being in Minneapolis. He is married and forty years of age. Mr. Smith served as a representative in the legislatures of 1895 and 1897.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LOWELL E. JEPSON (Republican) was born in Rice county, graduated from Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., and in 1887 moved to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs. He is now president of a large company. He is thirty-seven years old and married.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

HENRY F. BARKER (Republican), born at Naples, Maine, in 1850; educated at the common schools, North Bridgeton Academy, Westbrook Seminary and Albany Law School.

He came to Minnesota in 1868, returned to Maine in 1870; admitted to practice law in 1875, which profession he now follows. He settled in Cambridge, Minn., in 1878; married in 1879, and has four children. Has held the offices of county superintendent of schools, county attorney for fourteen years, and was a member of the house in 1883 and 1887. Has attended every Republican National Convention since 1876, being a delegate from the Fourth district in 1900. He is now president of the Cambridge Commercial Club, Milling Company and Starch Company, member of the school board, and state senator from the Forty-fifth district.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

E. Y. CHILTON (Republican) is a physician and surgeon at Howard Lake, Minn. He was born in Kentucky in 1850; located in Minnesota in June, 1880. He has been president of the local board of health of Howard Lake, president of the school board, member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and associate member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

RIPLEY B. BROWER (Republican) is a native Minnesotan, receiving an education in the high school and normal school at St. Cloud, and graduating from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1892. He has practiced law in St. Cloud since 1891. He is thirty-one years old and not married.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CLARENCE B. BUCKMAN (Independent Republican) is engaged in the lumber business at Little Falls. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852 and settled in Minnesota in 1872. Mr. Buckman has served one term in the house and two terms in the senate.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

E. B. HAWKINS (Republican) is a contractor residing at Biwabik, St. Louis county. He was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., thirty-six years ago. Received a common school education, after which he engaged in civil engineering and contracting. He is not married.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

FRANK B. DAUGHERTY (Republican) is a contractor at Duluth, Minn. He was born in Wisconsin in 1851; came to Minnesota in 1878. He has been president of the city council of Duluth, president of the board of fire commissioners and a member of the state senate in 1891 and 1893.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES O. BALDWIN (Democrat) was born in Perry, Ill., in 1862. He graduated from the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1886; came to Minnesota May 31, 1887. Mr. Baldwin is a practicing attorney at law at Duluth, Minn., and is not married.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CHAUNCEY C. MCCARTHY (Republican) was born in Gratiot county, Mich., in 1857. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and Valparaiso Normal School of Indiana; worked in the lumber camps and on the log drives in Michigan almost continuously from fifteen to twenty four years of age; came to Minnesota June 15, 1892, locating at Grand Rapids, Itasca county, where he still resides. He has been village attorney of Grand Rapids and county attorney of Itasca county. Married.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

J. D. JONES (Republican) resides at Long Prairie and is by profession an attorney at law. In the year 1849 he was born in Pennsylvania; came to Minnesota in 1867 and located in Todd county, where he still resides. He was educated at the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute and Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania. His official positions have been as follows: Register of deeds and county attorney of Todd county; assistant secretary and secretary of state senate in 1883 and 1885; clerk supreme court, 1886-90; member of the house of representatives in 1895 and speaker of the house in 1897.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

VALENTINE BATZ (Democrat) of Holdingford, Stearns county, is a manufacturer, merchant and farmer. Mr. Batz is forty-seven years old and married. He has held numerous town, village and school offices. He was educated in St. Francis Normal School of Milwaukee, Wis., which is his native state.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

OLEY NELSON GRUE (Populist) was born in Wisconsin forty-four years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1856, locating in Carver county; graduated from St. Olaf College, Northfield, in 1879. Mr. Grue is married and is engaged in the occupation of farming, his postoffice address being Grue, Kandiyohi county.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD T. YOUNG (Republican) resides at Appleton, Minn. He is by profession a lawyer; age, forty-two; born in Sibley county; married; resided at present home sixteen years. Mr. Young has been president of city council and a member of the house of representatives in 1889 and 1893. He was raised on a farm, educated at the University of Minnesota, and admitted to the bar in 1881. He is serving his second term as senator and is chairman of judiciary committee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EDWIN J. JONES (Republican) was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1858, and lived there until 1878, when he removed to Morris, and has resided there ever since. He was educated in the common schools of Dodge county, Wis.; has been in the lumber business since he was eighteen years of age; served as village recorder in 1881 and 1882. In 1883 he was elected a member of the common council and in 1884 president of the village. In 1888 he was appointed chairman of the Republican county committee and reappointed in 1890. Mr. Jones was elected senator in 1894, and is now serving his second term.

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SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

ANDREW GRINDELAND (Republican) is by profession a lawyer, residing at Warren, Marshall county, Minn. He was born in Winnesheik county, Iowa, forty-four years ago. He graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1882, and settled in Minnesota July of the same year. He is married and has held the office of judge of probate of Marshall county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives consists of 119 members, who are chosen biennially by districts. The speaker is chosen by the members.

Speaker,

HON. M. J. DOWLING.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES E. BOSWORTH (Republican), one of the oldest members of the house, is a first termmer and a resident of Houston county. He is sixty-seven years old, married, and his education was acquired in his native state, Maine. He has lived in Minnesota since 1854, and he has enjoyed a number of local positions, including chairman of the board of supervisors, town assessor and member of the school board.

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON (Republican) is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., 39 years old and married. Has lived in Minnesota for ten years. In business he is a lawyer, and has been county attorney of Winona county for six years. Educated at Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan.

THEODOR SIKORSKI (Democrat), born in Prussia sixty years ago; settled in Minnesota, 1866; is married and is by occupation a merchant.

P. H. GAINES (Democrat) is a native Minnesotan, having been born in Winona county thirty-eight years ago. Is not married and is a farmer by occupation.

THIRD DISTRICT.

LYTLE O. COOKE (Republican) lives at Kellogg, Wabasha county. He is a native of Virginia and forty-five years of age. Settled in Minnesota, 1855. Educated at the Minneapolis Academy and Carleton College, and is a farmer by occupation, and has held a number of local town and county offices. He was county surveyor six years and register of deeds four years.

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aga county, N. Y.;
ed. Has never held



NINTH DISTRICT.

GUNVOLD JOHNSRUD (Republican) was born in Norway. He came to this country and settled in Minnesota in June, 1860; enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Feb. 19, 1862, and served in the regular army until Feb. 19, 1865. He has held the following offices: Postmaster, United States revenue assessor, town clerk, treasurer, justice of the peace and school district clerk. Mr. Johnson's schooling opportunities were very limited; attended only the common schools in this country about ten days. He is married and a prosperous farmer, living near Albert Lea.

W. W. GALT (Republican) is engaged in farming in Freeborn county, his post office address being Myrtle. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, forty-four years ago, and is married. He has held the office of town clerk and other township offices.

TENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE E. BRUBAKER (Republican) was born in Lancaster county, Pa., sixty-two years ago, but removed to Minnesota when nineteen years old. He served in Company F, Tenth Regular Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in Civil War. Mr. Brubaker is married.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NILS NYQUIST (Republican) was born in Vermland, Sweden, in 1846, and received a common school education in that country. He came to this state in September, 1869, and located in Blue Earth county, where he is engaged in farming near Smith Mills. He has held the positions of chairman of supervisors for twelve years and treasurer of his school district for twenty years, and is now serving his third term as a member of the house.

GEORGE R. WILDER (Republican) is a hardware merchant at Amboy, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and has been in that business for nine years. Previous to that he was a farmer. He is forty-five years old and married. Received a common school education and graduated Mankato Normal School. Is a native of York State.

GEORGE W. NORMAN (Republican) was born in Wisconsin, forty-two years ago, came to Minnesota in 1882, and is married and by occupation farmer. Has been school clerk for fifteen years, chairman board of supervisors, three years.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG (Republican) is holding his first political office, that of representative of the twelfth district. He is sixty-six years old and has been a banker for twenty years, but retired two years ago. He was educated at Argyle Academy, N. Y., and removed to Minnesota in 1861. He is married.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS THORSON (Republican) is a native of Wisconsin and forty-eight years of age. He came to Minnesota in 1854. He was educated in the common schools and the normal school at Mankato. For nineteen years he was register of deeds in Watonwan county and afterwards was a member of the city council of St. James, and justice of the peace. He was first elected to the legislature in 1894 and was re-elected in 1896, 1898 and in 1900. He is engaged in the real estate business.

W. A. HINTON (Republican) was born in Brazier Falls, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is married, thirty-nine years of age, and obtained his education in the common schools of the West. Has been a member of the board of county commissioners, Martin county, for four years, and its chairman one year. He is by occupation a merchant.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

D. L. RILEY (Republican) was born in St. Lawrence, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. He attended the State University of Wisconsin at Madison; enlisted in the army Aug. 21, 1861, serving four years and four months, being mustered out as captain of Company C, Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry. He has held a number of offices, such as county commissioner, member of the board of education and village council. Mr. Riley came to Minnesota in 1893 and is now engaged in the lumber business at Lakefield, Jackson county.

W. A. POTTER (Republican) is a native of New York, farmer by occupation. A common school training prepared him for the strenuous life of an agriculturist. He fought as a private all through the War of the Rebellion; at the close had reached the rank of first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteers. Leaving Ohio, his place of birth, he came to Minnesota, where he settled in 1867. Seven years were spent in Dodge county, three in Brown and twenty-two in Cottonwood, where he now resides. He has held numerous town offices.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY C. GRASS (Republican) was born in Michigan City, Ind. He came to this state in November, 1869; was educated in the high schools at Winona and St. Charles; admitted to the bar July 13, 1878. He has held the office of county attorney of Murray county for ten years. Mr. Grass is forty-five years old, married and resides at Slayton.


SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. H. NICHOLS (Republican) lives at Pipestone, where he is engaged in the wholesale produce business. Mr. Nichols is a native of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm near Madison in 1851. He was educated in

in the house.

S. D. PETERSON (Republican) is no tyro in legislative matters. He has served two terms in the house previous to his present term and four years in the senate. He was born in Norway fifty-one years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1856, and for many years has been engaged in the farm implement business at New Ulm.

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TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

J. B. BEAN (Republican) is a farmer by occupation, his postoffice address being Nicollet, Nicollet county. He is a native Minnesotan, having been born in Nicollet county. He is thirty-eight years old and married.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

FRED SANDER (Republican) was born in Germany in 1847. He came to this country and located in Sibley county, this state, in June, 1855; served from March, 1864, to May, 1866, in Brackett's battalion; was married in 1870, and is now engaged in farming near Henderson, Sibley county. He has held several offices of trust in his own town.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

MICHAEL J. DOWLING (Republican) was born in Huntington, Mass., thirty-four years ago. He began his services in the legislature of Minnesota in the session of 1893 as first assistant clerk. In the 1895 session he was elected chief clerk and held that office for two terms. He also acquired a personal acquaintance with prominent and leading Republicans all over the nation as secretary for three years of the National Republican League. He is married and has lived in the state since 1887. He pursued the occupation of country banker for some time and also published and edited the Renville Star Farmer, but is now engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Dowling was unanimously elected speaker of the house, session 1901.

GUNERIUS PETERSON (Republican) was born in Norway in 1840. He came to this country and settled in Minnesota in July, 1871. Is now engaged in farming near Hector. He has held the offices of county commissioner and register of deeds of his county.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN W. TORRY (Republican) was born in Jackson county, Michigan. He attended the common schools of his native state until thirteen years of age, moving to Illinois with his parents in 1852 and to Minnesota in 1855; enlisted in First Minnesota Battery Oct. 12, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 20, 1863; discharged July 23, 1865, at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Torry is by occupation a farmer, his postoffice address being Crow River. He is sixty-one years old and married.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. DORSEY (Democrat) is a native of Pennsylvania. forty-six years old, and has resided in Minnesota since 1878. Mr. Dorsey is by profession a physician, and is married. Has held numerous public offices; superintendent schools McLeod county 1881 and 1882; published first Democratic

paper in McLeod county in 1883, known as McLeod Democrat; postmaster under Cleveland's first term; U. S. pension examiner for four years; surgeon Fourteenth Minnesota, Spanish War, with rank as lieutenant.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

GEO. W. OCOCK (Republican) is a native Minnesotan, having been born in McLeod county thirty-nine years ago. Received a common school education, learned telegraphy and was engaged as operator and agent for railroad companies for a number of years, but finally engaged in mercantile business in Norwood. Mr. Ocock is married.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

DENNIS J. DEALY (Democrat) was born on a farm in Cedar Lake township, Scott county, this state, where he still resides. He received his education in the schools of Scott county. He is thirty-three years old and not married.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM R. MAHOOD (Populist), born in Decatur, Macon county, Illinois, 1848; received a common school education; enlisted as a private Company K, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, March 17, 1862, and served until close of war. Came to Minnesota, 1866, and settled in Le Sueur county; is married and was a member of the house 30th session.

M. J. FEENEY (Democrat) was born in Vermont forty years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1863, locating in Le Sueur county; educated in the common schools of Le Sueur county; served two terms as justice of the peace and three terms as chairman of the board of supervisors. Mr. Feeny is married and is at present engaged in farming, his postoffice address being Le Sueur.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

A. B. KELLY (Republican) came to Minnesota in 1865. He was born in Parrysburg, Ohio, in 1853. Has served in the city council of Northfield, where he is now located and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Minnesota legislature in 1893-95 and 1899.

FREDERICK LEMKE (Republican) is a farmer living in town of Wells, Rice county. He was born in Germany fifty-three years ago, and came to Minnesota in 1871. He obtained his education in the common schools. Has served his town on the board of supervisors for a number of years.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

CHRISTIAN VON WALD (Republican) is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born in 1851, and came to Minnesota in 1864. He obtained a common school education and attended commercial college in St. Paul. Has

held many minor positions of trust, such as justice of the peace, four years; assessor, eight years and chairman board of supervisors, nine years. He is married.

ALBERT G. SCHERF (Republican) was born in Hay Creek town, Goodhue county, Minn., thirty-eight years ago, where he still lives, following the pursuits of a farmer. He was educated in the public schools, rounded off with a course at Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

SID B. BARTEAU (Republican) is engaged in the hardware and implement business at Zumbrota, Minn. He was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., in 1862; came to Minnesota in 1871. He is married.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN PENNINGTON (Democrat) was born in 1856 in the state of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native state. Shortly after coming to Minnesota, in November, 1865, he entered Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn. He taught school for a number of years, after which he engaged in the pursuit of farming at Randolph, Minn., where he still resides. He is married.

EDMUND ADELBERT WHITFORD (Republican) was born in Kansas (the sunflower state), forty-one years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1862, and lives with his family at Hastings. He is a lawyer, having been educated in Carleton College, and finished his legal training at Ann Arbor University, being admitted to the bar by examination without waiting for a diploma. Has been county attorney of Dakota county and a member of the school board at Hastings.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

T. H. HILLARY (Republican) was born at Shullsburg, Wis., forty-one years ago. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, moving to Minnesota in March, 1892, locating in Washington county, where he is engaged in the pursuit of farming. Mr. Hillary is married and his post-office address is Maple Island.

AUGUST F. NEUBAUER (Republican) is a native of Germany. He came to this country, locating in St. Paul, in 1859; removed to Woodbury township in Washington county in 1871, where he still resides, engaged in farming. He is married.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

J. C. POPE (Republican) was born in Vermont in 1850. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and also in this state; settled in Minnesota in 1860 and is now a practicing attorney at Mora, Kanabec county. Was county attorney for two years for Lac qui Parle county and for fourteen years he held the same office for Kanabec county. He is married.

EDWARD W. STARK (Republican), born Minnesotan, thirty-one years ago. Is a merchant by occupation. Is married. Has held numerous local offices, such as assessor, village treasurer and school clerk.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

WINSLOW W. DUNN (Republican) is a native-born Minnesotan. He received a common school education and is by profession a lawyer, residing in St. Paul. Mr. Dunn is now serving his second term as a member of the house of representatives, being during the present session chairman of the judiciary committee. He is thirty-seven years old and married.

JOSEPH A. JACKSON (Republican) is an attorney at law in St. Paul. Mr. Jackson was born in Carver county, this state, thirty-two years ago; graduated from the Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter in 1890, and also from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1893. Mr. Jackson was married in 1899.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW HOLM (Republican) was born in Sweden in 1854, receiving a common school education and learning the tanning trade in that country. He emigrated to America in 1872, locating in this state. He is at present engaged in the hotel business in St. Paul, and is married.

WILLIAM BUTLER (Democrat) born in Dakota county, thirty-six years ago, received a common school education and is engaged in the business of contractor and builder. He is a member of the firm of Butler, Ryan & Co., which concern is building the new state capitol.

WALTER NELSON (Republican) is a druggist and chemist in St. Paul. He was born in Sweden in 1861, received his education in his native country and came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, locating in Minnesota in 1880.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES S. SCHURMAN (Republican) was born in Prince Edward's Island, Canada, in 1858. He entered a printing office at the age of thirteen years, and has followed the printing business ever since. Mr. Schurman came to Minnesota in 1882 and is now editor and publisher of the West St. Paul Times. He is married and resides at 142 East Congress street, St. Paul.

PHILIP MARTIN (Democrat), born in Germany, settled in Minnesota in 1883; is thirty-six years old and married. Educated in public schools and preparatory school University of Leipsic. Barber by profession.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

RUKARD HURD (Republican) was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and has resided in Minnesota since 1880. His business is life insurance. He is married and resides at 11 Summit Court. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania Military College as civil engineer; elected trustee of the college in 1890. Mr. Hurd is of colonial-revolutionary ancestry. Was appointed aide de camp on the staffs of Governors Clough and Lind.

JAMES R. HICKEY (Democrat) is a native of Minnesota, twenty-seven years old and single. Educated at University of Minnesota and Northern Indiana University. Has practised law since 1894 in St. Paul.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE F. A. C. E. A. UMLAND (Democrat) was born in Germany in 1854. He received his education in his native country; came to Minnesota in 1873, locating at Rush City, Chisago county, where he was village justice and secretary of the Board of Education; was also county commissioner of said county. Mr. Umland is a druggist at 441 University avenue, St. Paul.

WILLIAM W. RICH (Republican), a native of Wisconsin, forty-eight years old and married. Has been town assessor for ten years and while living at Lyon county was a member of the state board of equalization for seven years, assistant dairy and food commissioner for two years, stationed at Minneapolis. Is at present mayor of New Brighton.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES FUST (Democrat) hails from Minneapolis and is married. Born in Germany forty-nine years ago and has lived in Minnesota since 1869, coming to this state as a private in the regular army. For three years he was stationed at Fort Ripley as a member Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

PATRICK F. HERBERT (Democrat) born at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, thirty-eight years ago; married and follows the occupation of shingle sawyer. This is the first public office held by Mr. Herbert.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT

PORTIUS C. DEMING (Republican) was born on a farm in Milton, Vermont, forty-six years ago. Left fatherless at the age of ten, he was early thrown on his own resources. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Essex Classical Institute, supplemented by a two years' reading of law. He did farm work in the summer to earn money to pay the winter's schooling. After serving several years as clerk and book-keeper for a manufacturing firm in Vermont, he came to Minneapolis in 1882, at first entering the railway service. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the business of real estate, loans and insurance. He is married and lives at 2300 Central avenue, Minneapolis. Mr. Deming served as a member of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners for four years.

JOHN COCHRANE SWEET (Republican), a native of Indiana, where he was born, thirty years ago. Settled in Minnesota 1882; educated at Waseca High School and the State University of Minnesota; a lawyer by profession and special lecturer on mortgages at the University of Minnesota Law School. Lieutenant Company A, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, war with Spanish. Mr. Sweet is married.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT

JAMES A. PETERSON (Republican) is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the university of that state. He completed the classical course in 1884 and graduated from the law department in 1887. He immediately came to Minnesota and engaged in the practice of law at Minneapolis. He has served four years as assistant county attorney and two years as county attorney. He is forty-one years old and married.

JAY W. PHILLIPS (Republican) was born in Ohio, 1854, came to Minnesota in 1860; was elected to city council of Minneapolis, 1888, and has served in council for six years, where he has been the champion of union labor.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

CARLETON LYMAN WALLACE (Republican) was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1866. He came to Minnesota Sept. 17, 1871. Was educated in Minneapolis, being a graduate of the law department of the State University. Mr. Wallace is a practicing attorney in Minneapolis and is married.

LAWRENCE HENRY JOHNSON (Republican), born in Germany thirty-eight years ago, came to Minnesota in 1884. His principal business is that of bridge contractor and engineer. Mr. Johnson is married.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

FRANK S. LANE (Republican) was born in Maine forty-two years ago. Has lived in Minnesota since 1862, and began life in this state by being educated in the Minneapolis public schools. Has been deputy sheriff for two years. Superintendent of court house for three years.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG (Republican), the youngest member of the present house of representatives is a native Minnesotan twenty-seven years old. A lawyer by profession. Graduate of North Side High School and State University of Minnesota. Served as private soldier war with Spain. Thirteenth Minnesota.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

HENRY LEE (Republican) was born in Wisconsin forty years ago; came to Minnesota in 1879. Is married and by occupation banker. Served Anoka county as its treasurer for ten years.

NATHANIEL K. HUNT (Republican) is a native of Vermont, sixty-three years old. Came to Minnesota in 1879. Received a common school education. Occupation, farmer.


EMMET MARK (Republican), born in Russian Poland; came to Minnesota 1871; received his education in the public schools of Minnesota. Served as sheriff of Mille Lacs county two years; is engaged in the business of dealing in live stock. Mr. Mark is thirty-six years old and married.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANK SWANSON (Republican) is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Cokato, Wright county. He was born in Minnesota thirty-six years ago. Has held a number of township and school offices in his county. He is married.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. PUGH (Republican) was born in Cammes, Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1831. He came to Minnesota and located at Mankato in 1855. Mr.



Pugh has the distinction of having raised the first wheat grown in Blue Earth county. He served in the Indian wars of 1857 and 1862; was provost marshal during the Civil War; was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Fargo, Dakota, in 1874, which office he held for nine years; represented the Fargo district in the legislature in 1885. Mr. Pugh is now engaged in the grain and produce commission business at Duluth.

ANDREW MILLER (Republican) was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1849. He received a common school education; served on the police force for several years in St. Ignace Mich; also deputy sheriff of Mackinaw county in said state; came to this state in 1892. Mr. Miller is married and resides at Duluth.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

GEO. R. LAYBOURN (Republican) was born near Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1857. He graduated at Hillsdale College, and after leaving college spent three years in educational work in Illinois, and later moved to Groton, Dakota, where he was engaged in the real estate and loaning business. He was a member of the constitutional convention held at Sioux Falls, Dakota, in 1885, which drafted the constitution under which, with slight changes, South Dakota was admitted to the Union as a state. In December, 1886, he moved to Duluth, where he is engaged in the real estate and surety bond business. He is a prominent member of several fraternal orders. He was a member of the legislatures of 1897 and 1899, and is the only member ever elected from the Duluth district for three consecutive terms.

THOMAS A. BURY (Republican), born at Cleveland, Ohio, 1858. Ten years later he removed with his parents to Wisconsin and in 1880 came to Minnesota. He located in Two Harbors, his present home, in 1884. Received his education in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin. Since coming to this state he has been engaged as an explorer, contractor and in various business enterprises. He was president of village council in Two Harbors for two years and for the past five years has been chairman of the board of county commissioners of Lake county.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.


WILLIAM H. NOYES (Republican), editor of the Barnum Gazette, is a native of the Green Mountain State, where he was born fifty years ago. Educated in the common schools of that state and removed to Iowa, where he engaged in railroading. He served as recorder of O'Brien county, Ia., four years and then sheriff same county four years. He was afterwards mayor, first of Sanborn, and later of Pringhar, Ia. Came to Minnesota in 1896. Mr. Noyes is married.

EDWARD RYAN (Republican) is a prosperous farmer in Cass county, a native of Clayton county, Iowa, where he was born forty years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1872. Mr. Ryan has been town clerk of Becker township, Cass county, Minn., since its organization.

sively. He has held many positions of trust.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

HENRY KNUTE NELSON (Republican) is thirty years old and unmarried. Mr. Nelson is engaged in agricultural implement business and was educated in the public schools and state university of this state.



HENRY HILLMOND (Populist) came to the United States from Germany in 1873 and made straight for Minnesota. He is forty years old, married and lives at Elbow Lake. Occupation, farmer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

GERSHORN BENNET WARD (Republican) is a substantial business man of Alexandria, Minn. He passed through the common schools in his native state, Illinois, and this was supplemented by a full course at Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill. He has filled the offices of president of the school board and president of the public library board of Alexandria. He settled in Minnesota in 1870. Mr. Ward is married, a banker and forty-eight years of age.

T. T. OFSTHUN (Republican) was born in Norway, forty-two years ago, and settled in Minnesota in 1871. One of the first things he did after reaching proper age was to study law, and he did that at the law department of the University of Iowa. Equipped with legal learning he started out on his professional career and was elected county attorney of Pope county, Minn., and held that place for ten years. He is a widower.

FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES N. HAUGEN (Republican) is engaged in the mercantile business at Pelican Rapids, at which place he has resided since 1881. Mr. Haugen is forty-three years old, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, and is married. He attended Beloit College for two years and Decorah Business College for four years. He was village treasurer for ten years, president of the council for four years and a member of the school board for fifteen years.

HENRY PLOWMAN (Populist) is by occupation a tiller of the soil, his postoffice address being Luce, Otter Tail county. He was born in Canada, in 1837; came to Minnesota in the fall of 1856. He was a member of the house in 1887 and sergeant-at-arms in 1891, and again a member of the house in 1899.

OLE O. SAGENG (Populist), born in Norway, twenty-nine years ago, and came to Minnesota 1878. Educated in common schools and graduate of Fergus Falls High School. By occupation a farmer and profession, teacher. He is single.

SAMUEL D. RIDER (Populist), a native of New York state, came to Minnesota in 1870; is fifty-one years old and married. Has been town supervisor for twelve years. Educated in the common schools.

SIXTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN T. LOMMEN (Republican) is a native Minnesotan, having been born in Houston county thirty-six years ago. He is married and by occupation a farmer. His education was received in the common schools and at the high school of Preston, Minn. A member of the house in 1899.

ALVIN H. WILCOX (Republican) was born in New York sixty-six years ago, and settled in Minnesota in 1869. He is a civil engineer by profession and was county surveyor of Licking county, Ohio, in 1857. He has served Becker county, Minn., as surveyor, treasurer and auditor, holding each of the last two positions for three years. He is married.

ROBERT J. WELLS (Republican) combines the diversified occupations of farming and practicing law. He was born in Wisconsin, forty-four years ago, and remained there long enough to acquire an education in the public schools of Eau Claire. He came to Minnesota in 1878 and was admitted to the bar ten years later. Has been clerk of court for Wilkin county for ten years. He is married and resides at Breckenridge.

SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES G. RAPP (Republican) was born in Gremia, Sweden, and is forty-four years old. Has lived in this state twenty-eight years. Mr. Rapp was educated at Red Wing Seminary. Mr. Rapp is a general merchant at St. Hilaire.

ANDREW AANENSON (Republican) was born in Fillmore county, this state, forty years ago. He is married and is a farmer. Has held numerous local offices. Was educated in common and high schools of the state

SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

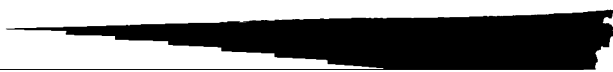
JOHN E. OPPEGAARD (Populist) is a native of Norway, is married, thirty-nine years old, a farmer, and settled in Minnesota 1872. He is familiar with town and county government, having served as chairman of the town board, town clerk, school district clerk and county commissioner of Polk county.

JAMES CUMMING (Populist) is a Polk county farmer, living near the town of Mallory. He was born thirty-nine years ago, in Ontario, and came to Minnesota in 1882. In addition to having been twice elected to the legislature, he was chairman of the town board ten years and school director six years.

SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

ALBERT BERG (Republican) is a farmer. He was born in Minnesota, 1861. Educated common schools and Carleton and Gustavus Adolphus colleges; register of deeds Chisago county, this state, eight years; secretary of state, Minnesota, 1895 to 1901. Mr. Berg is married and resides with his family at Warroad, Minn.

PEDER M. HENDRICKS (Populist) is a farmer. He was born in Norway; settled in this state in 1869, in Otter Tail county, where he held several town offices; removed to Kittson county in 1883, where he now lives. Has been a member of the town board of supervisors and member of the board of county commissioners. He is fifty-five years old; married.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Salary.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, President of the United States.....	\$50,000
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York, Vice President of the United States	8,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN HAY, of Ohio, Secretary of State.....	8,000
LYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000
ELIHU ROOT, of New York, Secretary of War	8,000
JOHN D. LONG, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.....	8,000
ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.....	8,000
P. C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.....	8,000
CHARLES E. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General..	8,000
JAMES WILSON, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.....	8,000

THE 57TH CONGRESS.

MARCH 4, 1901—MARCH 4, 1903.

THE SENATE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York, President of the Senate.

R., Republicans; D., Democrats; P., Populists; S., Silverites; F., Fusionists. † Populist, Silverite or Fusionist. Those marked * served in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Those marked † served in previous house. ‡ Temporary appointment to fill vacancy resulting from death of Senator John H. Gear.

State.	Name.	Party	Terms Expire	Home Postoffice.
Alabama.	John T. Morgan.....	D	1907	Selma.
	Edmund W. Pettus.	D	1908	Selma.
Arkansas.....	James H. Berry.....	D	1907	Bentonville.
	James K. Jones.	D	1908	Washington.
California.....	Geo. C. Perkins.....	R	1908	Oakland.
	Thomas R. Bard.	R	1906	Hueneme.
Colorado.	Thos. M. Patterson.....	D	1907	Denver.
	Henry M. Teller.....	D	1908	Central City
Connecticut.....	Orville H. Platt.....	R	1908	Meriden.
	Joseph R. Hawley.. . . .	R	1906	Hartford.
Delaware.....	No election.....			
	No election.....			
Florida	Stephen R. Mallory.....	D	1908	Pensacola.
	James P. Taliaferro.....	D	1906	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Augustus O. Bacon.....	D	1907	Macon.
	Alexander S. Clay.....	D	1908	Marietta.
Idaho.....	Fred T. Dubois.....	D	1907	Blackfoot
	Henry Heitfeld.....	P	1908	Lewiston.
Illinois.....	Shelby M. Cullom.....	R	1907	Springfield.
	William E. Mason.	R	1908	Chicago.

THE SENATE.—CONTINUED.

State.	Name.	Party	Terms Expire	Home Postoffice.
Indiana.....	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	R	1908	Indianapolis.
	Albert J. Beveridge.....	R	1906	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Jonathan P. Dolliver.....	R	1908	Fort Dodge.
	William B. Allison.....	R	1907	Dubuque.
Kansas.....	Joseph R. Burton.....	R	1907	Abilene.
	William A. Harris.....	P	1908	Linwood.
Kentucky.....	Joseph C. Blackburn.....	D	1907	Versailles.
	William J. Deboe.....	R	1908	Marion.
Louisiana.....	Murphy J. Foster.....	D	1907	Franklin.
	Samuel D. McEnery.....	D	1908	New Orleans.
Maine.....	William P. Frye.....	R	1907	Lewiston.
	Eugene Hale.....	R	1906	Ellsworth.
Maryland.....	George L. Wellington.....	R	1908	Cumberland.
	Louis E. McComas.....	R	1906	Williamsport.
Massachusetts.....	George F. Hoar.....	R	1907	Worcester.
	Henry Cabot Lodge.....	R	1906	Nahant.
Michigan.....	James McMillan.....	R	1907	Detroit.
	Julius C. Burrows.....	R	1906	Kalamazoo.
Minnesota.....	Knute Nelson.....	R	1907	Alexandria.
	Moses E. Clapp.....	R	1906	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	H. D. Money.....	D	1906	Carrollton.
	Anselm J. McLaurin.....	D	1907	Brandon.
Missouri.....	George C. Vest.....	D	1908	Kansas City.
	Francis M. Cockrell.....	D	1906	Warrensburg.
Montana.....	Wm. A. Clark.....	D	1907	Butte.
	Paris Gibson.....	D	1906	Great Falls.
Nebraska.....	I. H. Millard.....	R	1907	Omaha.
	Chas. H. Dietrich.....	R	1906	Hastings.
Nevada.....	John P. Jones.....	S	1908	Gold Hill.
	William M. Stewart.....	R	1906	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Burnham.....	R	1907	Manchester.
	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	R	1908	Concord.
New Jersey.....	William J. Sewell.....	R	1907	Camden.
	John Kean.....	R	1906	Elizabeth.
New York.....	Thomas C. Platt.....	R	1908	Owego.
	Chauncey M. Depew.....	R	1906	New York City.
North Carolina.....	Furnifold McL. Simmons.....	D	1907	Raleigh.
	Peter C. Pritchard.....	R	1908	Marshall.
North Dakota.....	Henry C. Hansbrough.....	R	1908	Devils Lake.
	Porter J. McCumber.....	R	1906	Wahpeton.
Ohio.....	Joseph B. Foraker.....	R	1908	Cincinnati.
	Marcus A. Hanna.....	R	1906	Cleveland.
Oregon.....	John H. Mitchell.....	R	1907	Portland.
	Joseph Simon.....	R	1908	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Boies Penrose.....	R	1908	Philadelphia.
	Matthew Stanley Quay.....	R	1906	Beaver.
Rhode Island.....	George P. Wetmore.....	R	1907	Newport.
	Nelson W. Aldrich.....	R	1906	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Benjamin R. Tillman.....	D	1907	Trenton.
	John L. McLaurin.....	D	1908	Bennettsville.
South Dakota.....	Robert J. Gamble.....	R	1907	Yankton.
	James H. Kyle.....	R	1908	Aberdeen.
Tennessee.....	Edward W. Carmack.....	D	1907	Memphis.
	William B. Bate.....	D	1906	Nashville.
Texas.....	Joseph W. Bailey.....	D	1907	Gainesville.
	Charles A. Culberson.....	D	1906	Dallas.
Utah.....	Joseph L. Rawlins.....	D	1908	Salt Lake City.
	Thomas L. Kearns.....	R	1906	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William P. Dillingham.....	R	1908	Waterbury.
	Redfield Proctor.....	R	1906	Proctor.
Virginia.....	Thomas S. Martin.....	D	1907	Scottsville.
	John W. Daniel.....	D	1906	Lynchburg.
Washington.....	George Turner.....	F	1908	Spokane.
	Addison G. Foster.....	R	1906	Tacoma.
West Virginia.....	Stephen B. Elkins.....	R	1907	Elkins.
	Nathan B. Scott.....	R	1906	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John C. Spooner.....	R	1908	Madison.
	Joseph V. Onarles.....	R	1906	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Francis E. Warren.....	R	1907	Cheyenne.
	Clarence D. Clark.....	R	1906	Evanston.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party	Home Postoffice.
Alabama.....	1	*George W. Taylor.....	D	Demopolis.
	2	*A. A. Wiley.....	D	Montgomery.
	3	*Henry D. Clayton.....	D	Eufaula.
	4	*Sidney J. Bowie.....	D	Talladega.
	5	*Charles W. Thompson.....	D	Tuskegee.
	6	*John H. Bankhead.....	D	Fayette.
	7	*John L. Burnett.....	D	Gadsden.
	8	*William Richardson.....	D	Huntsville.
	9	*Oscar W. Underwood.....	D	Hirmingham.
Arkansas.....	1	*Philip D. McCulloch.....	D	Marianna.
	2	*John S. Little.....	D	Greenwood.
	3	*Thomas C. McRae.....	D	Prescott.
	4	*Charles C. Reid.....	D	Morrilton.
	5	*Hugh A. Dinsmore.....	D	Fayetteville.
	6	*Stephen Brundidge, Jr.....	D	Searcy.
California.....	1	*Frank L. Coombs.....	R	Napa.
	2	*Samuel D. Woods.....	R	Stockton.
	3	*Victor H. Metcalf.....	R	Oakland.
	4	*Julius Kahn.....	R	San Francisco.
	5	*Eugene F. Loud.....	R	San Francisco.
	6	*Joseph McLachlan.....	R	Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	7	*James C. Needham.....	R	Modesto.
	1	*John F. Shafroth.....	I	Denver.
	2	*John C. Bell.....	I	Montrose.
Connecticut.....	1	*E. Stevens Henry.....	R	Rockville.
	2	*Nehemiah D. Sperry.....	R	New Haven.
	3	*Charles A. Russell.....	R	Killingly.
	4	*Ebenezer J. Hill.....	R	Norwalk.
Delaware.....		*L. H. Ball.....	R	Faulkland.
Florida.....	1	*Stephen M. Sparkman.....	D	Tampa.
Georgia.....	2	*Robert W. Davis.....	D	Palatka.
	1	*Rufus E. Lester.....	D	Savannah.
	2	*James M. Griggs.....	D	Dawson.
	3	*Elijah B. Lewis.....	D	Montezuma.
	4	*William C. Adamson.....	D	Carrollton.
	5	*Leonidas F. Livingston.....	D	Kings.
	6	*Charles L. Bartlett.....	D	Macon.
	7	*John W. Maddox.....	D	Rome.
	8	*William M. Howard.....	D	Lexington.
	9	*Farish Carter Tate.....	D	Jasper.
	10	*William H. Fleming.....	D	Augusta.
Idaho.....	11	*William G. Brantley.....	D	Brunswick.
		*Thomas L. Glenn.....	I	Paris.
Illinois.....	1	*James R. Mann.....	R	Chicago.
	2	*John J. Feeley.....	D	Chicago.
	3	*George P. Foster.....	D	Chicago.
	4	*James McAndrews.....	D	Chicago.
	5	*William F. Mahoney.....	D	Chicago.
	6	*Henry S. Boutell.....	D	Chicago.
	7	*George E. Foss.....	R	Chicago.
	8	*Albert J. Hopkins.....	R	Aurora.
	9	*Robert R. Hitt.....	R	Mount Morris.
	10	*George W. Prince.....	R	Galesburg.
	11	*Walter Reeves.....	R	Streator.
	12	*Joseph G. Cannon.....	R	Danville.
	13	*Vespasian Warner.....	R	Clinton.
	14	*Joseph V. Graff.....	R	Pekin.
	15	*J. Ross Mickey.....	D	Macomb.
	16	*Thomas J. Selby.....	D	Hardin.
	17	*Ben F. Caldwell.....	D	Chatham.
	18	*Thomas M. Jett.....	D	Hillsboro.
	19	*Joseph B. Crowley.....	D	Robinson.
	20	*James R. Williams.....	D	Carmi.
	21	*Frederick J. Kern.....	D	Belleville.
Indiana.....	22	*George W. Smith.....	R	Murphysboro.
	1	*Jas. A. Hemenway.....	R	Booneville.
	2	*Robert W. Miers.....	D	Bloomington.
	3	*William T. Zenor.....	D	Corydon.
	4	*Francis M. Griffith.....	D	Vevay.
	5	*Elias S. Holliday.....	R	Brazil.
	6	*James E. Watson.....	R	Rushville.
	7	*Jesse Overstreet.....	R	Indianapolis.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party	Home Postoffice.
Michigan.....	8	*Joseph W. Fordney.....	R	Saginaw.
	9	*Roswell P. Bishop.....	R	Ludington.
	10	*Rosseau O. Crump.....	R	West Bay City.
	11	*Arch. B. Darragh.....	R	St. Louis.
Minnesota.....	12	*Carlos D. Sheldon.....	R	Houghton.
	1	*James A. Tawney.....	R	Winona.
	2	*James T. McCleary.....	R	Mankato.
	3	*Joel P. Heatwole.....	R	Northfield.
	4	*Fred C. Stevens.....	R	St. Paul.
	5	*Loren Fletcher.....	R	Minneapolis.
	6	*Page Morris.....	R	Duluth.
	7	*Frank M. Eddy.....	R	Glenwood.
Mississippi.....	1	*Ezekiel S. Candler.....	D	Corinth.
	2	*Thomas Spight.....	D	Ripley.
	3	*Patrick Henry.....	D	Vicksburg.
	4	*Andrew F. Fox.....	D	Westpoint.
	5	*John S. Williams.....	D	Yazoo.
	6	*Frank A. McLain.....	D	Gloster.
	7	*Charles E. Hooker.....	D	Jackson.
Missouri.....	1	*James T. Lloyd.....	D	Shelbyville.
	2	*Wm. W. Rucker.....	D	Keytesville.
	3	*John Dougherty.....	D	Liberty.
	4	*Chas. F. Cochran.....	D	St. Joseph.
	5	*Wm S. Cowherd.....	D	Kansas City.
	6	*D. A. DeArmond.....	D	Butler.
	7	*James Cooney.....	D	Marshall.
	8	*D. W. Shackelford.....	D	Jefferson City.
	9	*Champ Clark.....	D	Bowling Green.
	10	*Richard Bartholdt.....	R	St. Louis.
	11	*Charles F. Joy.....	R	St. Louis.
	12	*James J. Butler.....	D	St. Louis.
	13	*Edward Robb.....	D	Perryville.
	14	*Willard D. Vandiver.....	D	Cape Girardeau.
	15	*Maecenas E. Benton.....	D	Neosho.
Montana.....		*Caldwell Edwards.....	I	Bozeman.
Nebraska.....	1	*Elmer J. Burkett.....	R	Lincoln.
	2	*David H. Mercer.....	R	Omaha.
	3	*John S. Robinson.....	D	Madison.
	4	*William L. Stark.....	I	Aurora.
	5	*A. C. Schallenberger.....	I	Alma.
Nevada.....		*William Neville.....	I	North Platte.
New Hampshire.....	1	*Francis G. Newlands.....	I	Reno.
	2	*Cyrus A. Sulloway.....	R	Manchester.
New Jersey.....	1	*Frank D. Currier.....	R	Canaan.
	2	*H. C. Loudenslager.....	R	Paulsboro.
	3	*John J. Gardner.....	R	Atlantic City.
	4	*Benjamin F. Howell.....	R	New Brunswick.
	5	*Joshua S. Salmon.....	D	Boonton.
	6	*James F. Stewart.....	R	Paterson.
	7	*R. Wayne Parker.....	R	Newark.
	8	*Allan L. McDermott.....	D	Jersey City.
New York.....	1	*Charles N. Fowler.....	R	Elizabeth.
	2	*Frederick Storm.....	R	Boyside, L. I.
	3	*John J. Fitzgerald.....	D	Brooklyn.
	4	*Henry Bristow.....	R	Brooklyn.
	5	*Henry A. Hanbury.....	R	Brooklyn.
	6	*Frank E. Wilson.....	D	Brooklyn.
	7	*George H. Lindsay.....	D	Brooklyn.
	8	*Nicholas Muller.....	D	New York.
	9	*Thomas J. Creamer.....	D	New York.
	10	*Henry M. Godfogle.....	D	New York.
	11	*Amos J. Cummings.....	D	New York.
	12	*William Sulzer.....	D	New York.
	13	*G. B. McClellan.....	D	New York.
	14	*O. H. P. Belmont.....	D	New York.
	15	*W. H. Douglass.....	R	New York.
	16	*Jacob Ruppert, Jr.....	D	New York.
	17	*Cornelius A. Pugaley.....	D	Peekskill.
	18	*Arthur S. Tompkins.....	R	Nyack.
	19	*John H. Ketcham.....	R	Dover Plains.
	20	*William H. Draper.....	R	Lansingburg.
		*Geo. N. Southwick.....	R	Albany.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party	Home Postoffice.
New York.....	21	*John K. Stewart.....	R	Amsterdam.
	22	*Lucius N. Littauer.....	R	New York.
	23	*Louis W. Emerson.....	R	Warrensburg.
	24	*Albert D. Shaw.....	R	Watertown.
	25	*James S. Sherman.....	R	Utica.
	26	*George W. Ray.....	R	Norwich.
	27	*Michael E. Driscoll.....	R	Syracuse.
	28	*Serenio E. Payne.....	R	Auburn.
	29	*Charles W. Gillet.....	R	Addison.
	30	*Jas. W. Wadsworth.....	R	Geneseo.
	31	*James Brick Perkins.....	R	Rochester.
	32	*William H. Ryan.....	D	Buffalo.
	33	*De A. S. Alexander.....	R	Buffalo.
	34	*E. B. Vreeland.....	R	Salamanca.
North Carolina.....	1	*John H. Small.....	D	Washington.
	2	*Claude Kitchin.....	D	Scotland Neck.
	3	*Charles R. Thomas.....	D	Newbern.
	4	*Edward W. Pou.....	D	Smithfield.
	5	*Wm. W. Kitchin.....	D	Roxboro.
	6	*John D. Bellamy.....	D	Wilmington.
	7	*Theodore F. Kluttz.....	D	Salisbury.
	8	*Spencer Blackburn.....	R	Winston.
	9	*James H. Moody.....	R	Waynesville.
North Dakota.....		*Thomas F. Marshall.....	R	Oakes.
		*Wm. B. Shattuc.....	R	Cincinnati.
Ohio.....	1	*Jacob H. Bromwell.....	R	Cincinnati.
	2	*Robert N. Nevin.....	R	Dayton.
	3	*Robert B. Gordon.....	D	St. Marys.
	4	*John S. Snook.....	D	Paulding.
	5	*Chas. Q. Hildebrand.....	R	Wilmington.
	6	*Thomas S. Kyle.....	R	Troy.
	7	*Wm. R. Warnock.....	R	Urbana.
	8	*James H. Southard.....	R	Toledo.
	9	*Stephen R. Morgan.....	R	Oak Hill.
	10	*Charles H. Grosvenor.....	R	Athens.
	11	*Emmet Tompkins.....	D	Columbus.
	12	*James A. Norton.....	D	Tiffin.
	13	*William W. Skiles.....	R	Shelby.
	14	*Henry C. Van Voorhis.....	R	Zanesville.
	15	*Joseph J. Gill.....	R	Stuebenville.
	16	*John W. Cassingham.....	D	Coshocton.
	17	*Robert W. Tayler.....	R	Lisbon.
	18	*Charles Dick.....	R	Akron.
	19	*Jacob A. Beidler.....	R	Cleveland.
	20	*Theo. E. Burton.....	R	Cleveland.
Oregon.....	1	*Thomas H. Tongue.....	R	Hillsboro.
	2	*Malcolm A. Moody.....	R	The Dalles.
Pennsylvania.....		*Galusha A. Grow (at large).	R	Glenwood.
		*R. H. Foederer, Jr. (at l'ge)	R	Philadelphia.
	1	*Henry H. Bingham.....	R	Philadelphia.
	2	*Robert Adams, Jr.....	R	Philadelphia.
	3	*Henry Burke.....	R	Philadelphia.
	4	*James R. Young.....	R	Philadelphia.
	5	*Edward de V. Morrell.....	R	Philadelphia.
	6	*Thomas S. Butler.....	R	West Chester.
	7	*Irving P. Wanger.....	R	Norristown.
	8	*Howard Mutchler.....	D	Easton.
	9	*Henry D. Green.....	R	Reading.
	10	*Marriott Brosius.....	R	Lancaster.
	11	*William Connell.....	R	Scranton.
	12	*Henry W. Palmer.....	R	Willksbarre.
	13	*George R. Patterson.....	R	Achland.
	14	*Marlin E. Olmsted.....	R	Harrisburg.
	15	*Chas. Fred Wright.....	R	Susquehanna.
	16	*Elias Deemer.....	R	Williamsport.
	17	*Rufus K. Polk.....	D	Danville.
	18	*Thaddeus M. Mahon.....	R	Chambersburg.
	19	*Robert J. Lewis.....	R	York.
	20	*Alvin Evans.....	R	Ebensburg.
	21	*Summers M. Jack.....	R	Indiana.
	22	*John Dalzell.....	R	Pittsburg.
	23	*William H. Graham.....	R	Allegheny.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

Pennsylvania	25	*Ernest F. Acheson.....	R	Washington.
	26	*Joseph B. Showalter.....	R	Chicora.
	27	Arthur L. Bates.....	R	Meadville.
	28	*Joseph C. Sibley.....	R	Franklin.
Rhode Island	1	*James K. P. Hall.....	D	Ridgway.
	2	*Melville Bull.....	R	Middletown.
South Carolina....	1	*Adin B. Capron.....	R	Smithfield.
	2	*William Elliott.....	D	Beaufort.
	3	*W. Jasper Talbert.....	D	Clarksville.
	4	*Asbury C. Latimer.....	D	Belton.
	5	Joseph T. Johnson.....	D	Spartanburg.
	6	*David E. Finley.....	D	Yorkville.
	7	Robert B. Scarborough.....	D	Conway.
South Dakota.....	1	*I. William Stokes.....	D	Orangeburg.
	2	E. W. Martin (at large) ..	R	Deadwood.
Tennessee.....	3	*Charles H. Burke (at large)	R	Pierre.
	4	*Walter P. Brownlow.....	R	Jonesboro.
	5	*Henry R. Gibson.....	R	Knoxville.
	6	*John A. Moon.....	D	Chattanooga.
	7	*Charles E. Snodgrass.....	D	Crossville.
	8	*James D. Richardson.....	D	Murfreesboro.
	9	*John W. Gaines.....	D	Nashville.
	10	Lemuel P. Padgett.....	D	Columbia.
	11	.....	D	London.
	12	.....	D	Union City.
	13	.....	D	Memphis.
Texas.....	14	.....	D	Huntsville.
	15	.....	D	Beaumont.
	16	.....	D	Longview.
	17	.....	D	Texarkana.
	18	.....	D	Sherman.
	19	.....	D	Dallas.
	20	.....	D	Waco.
	21	.....	D	Weatherford.
	22	.....	D	Austin.
	23	.....	D	Gonzales.
	24	.....	D	Cuero.
	25	.....	D	San Antonio.
	26	.....	D	Vernon.
Utah.....	27	.....	R	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	28	.....	R	Hurlington.
Virginia....	29	.....	R	Brattleboro.
	30	.....	D	Warsaw.
	31	.....	D	Portsmouth.
	32	.....	D	Richmond.
	33	.....	D	Petersburg.
	34	.....	D	Chatham.
	35	.....	D	Lynchburg.
	36	.....	D	Madison.
	37	.....	D	Brandy.
	38	.....	D	Bristol.
	39	.....	D	W. Appomattox.
Washington	40	.....	R	Yakima.
	41	.....	R	Tacoma.
West Virginia....	42	.....	R	Wheeling.
	43	.....	R	Philippi.
	44	.....	R	Charleston.
	45	.....	R	Huntington.
Wisconsin, ...	46	.....	R	Racine.
	47	.....	R	Mount Horeb.
	48	.....	R	Necedah.
	49	.....	R	Milwaukee.
	50	.....	R	West Bend.
	51	.....	R	Oshkosh.
	52	.....	R	La Crosse.
	53	.....	R	Sturgeon Bay.
	54	.....	R	Rhinelander.
	55	.....	R	Chippewa Falls.
Wyoming. ...	56	.....	R	Newcastle.

DELEGATES.

Territory.	Name.	Party	Home Postoffice.
Arizona.....	†Mark A. Smith.....	D	Tucson.
New Mexico.....	B. S. Bodey.....	R	Albuquerque.
Oklahoma.....	*Dennis T. Flynn.....	R	Guthrie.
Hawaii.....	*Robert W. Wilcox.....	I	Honolulu.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

CONGRESSES.	YEARS.	SENATE.					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.		
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union	Ind.	Dem.	Union	Ind.
XXXV	1857-1859	89	20	5				14	
XXXVI	1859-1861	88	26	25				26	
XXXVII	1861-1863*	10	81					25	
XXXVIII	1863-1865*	9	86						9
XXXIX	1865-1867	11	41						
XL	1867-1869	11	42						
XLI	1869-1871	11	58						
XLII	1871-1873	17	57						15
XLIII	1873-1875	20	47			17			14
XLIV	1875-1877	29	48			12			
XLV	1877-1879	80	36			11			
XLVI	1879-1881	44	32				143	120	116
XLVII	1881-1883	88	37			21	138	146	110
XLVIII	1883-1885	86	40				193	124	11
XLIX	1885-1887	34	42				204	120	11
L	1887-1889	37	59				164	158	4
LI	1889-1891	37	59				159	166	
LII	1891-1893	39	47			42	235	88	98
LIII*	1893-1895	44	36			43	220	126	58
LIV	1895-1897	39	42			45	104	246	47
LV	1897-1899	84	40			110	1184	206	116
LVI	1899-1901	20	55			109	163	185	119
LVII	1901-1903						152	197	1118

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

*During the Civil War most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

†Liberal Republicans.

‡Greenbackers.

§David Davis, Independent of Illinois.

¶Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with the Republicans.

*People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.

**Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans.

††Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents.

‡†Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists.

¶¶Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy.

†††Seven Populists, two Silver party.

¶¶¶Four Populists, two Silver party, two Independents, one Fusionist.

††††Fusionists, Populists and Silverites.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN MINNESOTA.

For Denmark—John C. Nelson, 246 East Seventh street, St. Paul, Vice Consul.

For France—François Célestin Roucher, 490 Jackson street, St. Paul, Con. Agent.

For Great Britain—Edward H. Morphy, 335 Drake Block, St. Paul, Vice Consul.

For Netherlands—J. B. Hartmanck, National German-American Bank Building, St. Paul, Vice Consul.

For Sweden and Norway—Engelbreth H. Hobe, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Vice Consul.

For Switzerland—Gottfried Stamm, 105 Smith Avenue, St. Paul, Consul.

For Venezuela—J. M. Pottgeiser, 116 East Third Street, St. Paul, Honorary Consul.

MINNESOTA FEDERAL OFFICERS.*

FIFTY-SEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS.

SENATE.—SENATORS.

NAME.	Born.	Residence.	Term of Office.	Salary.
Knute Nelson,	Norway, . .	Alexandria, .	Six years, . .	\$5,000
Moses E. Clapp,	Wisconsin, .	St. Paul, . . .	Six years, . .	5,000

EMPLOYES.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Clerk to Committee on Foreign Re-lations—</i> E. S. Goodrich,	New York, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.	\$2,200
<i>Assistant Clerks to Committee on Foreign Relations—</i> H. Taylor, Jr.,	Ohio,	Hennepin, .	5	Wash., D. C.	1,440
P. J. Healey,	Canada, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.	1,440
<i>Clerk to Committee on Improving Mississippi River—</i> C. H. Hicks,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	Wash., D. C.	1,800
<i>Messengers—</i> E. Johnson,	Norway, . . .	. . . . .	1	Wash., D. C.	1,440
G. F. Potter,	England, . .	. . . . .	1	Wash., D. C.	1,440

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	Born.	Residence.	Dis	Term of Office.	Salary.
J. A. Tawney,	Pennsylvania,	Winona, . . .	1	Two years, .	\$5,000
J. T. McCleary,	Canada, . . .	Mankato, . .	2	Two years, .	5,000
J. P. Heatwole,	Indiana, . . .	Northfield, .	3	Two years, .	5,000
F. C. Stevens,	Massachusetts	St. Paul, . . .	4	Two years, .	5,000
Loren Fletcher,	Maine,	Minneapolis, .	5	Two years, .	5,000
Page Morris,	Virginia, . .	Duluth, . . .	6	Two years, .	5,000
F. M. Eddy,	Minnesota, .	Glenwood, .	7	Two years, .	5,000

EMPLOYES.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i> C. R. McKinney,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.	\$2,250
<i>Supt. of Document Room—</i> C. H. Pierce,	New York, .	Rice,	3	Wash., D. C.	2,200
<i>Clerk in Folding Room—</i> H. O. Hankness,	Minnesota, .	Freeborn, . .	1	Wash., D. C.	1,800

*This information taken from the last Official Register of the United States, compiled July 1, 1899.

FIFTY-SEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS.—*Continued.*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—EMPLOYEES.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
<i>Messengers—</i>					
Luther Osborn,	New York, .	Clay,	7	Wash., D. C.	\$1,200
Edgar Ellis,	New York, .	Dodge, . . .	1	Wash., D. C.	1,200
A. A. Bennett,	Minnesota, .	Yellow Med.,	2	Wash., D. C.	1,200
<i>Driver—</i>					
Oscar Olson,	Minnesota, .		1	Wash., D. C.	600

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

EMPLOYEES.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
<i>Assistant Librarian—</i>					
Geo. W. Reinmuller,	Minnesota, .	Brown, . . .	2	Wash., D. C.	\$720
<i>Clerk, Copyright Department—</i>					
C. P. Grady,	Virginia, . .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	1,200

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
<i>Clerk—</i>					
L. A. Merritt,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$900
<i>Consul, Brazil—</i>					
F. D. Hill,	Minnesota, .			Santos, . . .	2,500
<i>Consul General, China—</i>					
John Goodnow,	Indiana, . .	Hennepin, .	5	Shanghai, . .	5,000
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Denmark and Dominions—</i>					
Laurits S. Swenson	Minnesota, .			Copenhagen, .	7,500
<i>Commercial Agent, Germany—</i>					
Louis Stern,	Germany, . .			Bamberg, . .	Fees.
<i>Agent, Consular Service, Germany—</i>					
Oscar Malmros,	Germany, . .			Markneukirchen,	1,500
<i>Consul, Germany—</i>					
Edward H. Ozmun,	Minnesota, .			Stuttgart, . .	2,500
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Netherlands and Dominions—</i>					
Stanford Newell,	Rhode Island,	Ramsey, . .	4	The Hague, . .	7,500
<i>Consul, Netherlands and Dominions—</i>					
Soren Listoe,		Ramsey, . .	4	Rotterdam, . .	2,000
<i>Consul, Russia—</i>					
Thomas E. Heenan,	Pennsylvania,			Odessa, . . .	2,000
<i>Secretary of Legation, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Turkey—</i>					
John W. Riddle,				Constant'ople	1,800

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*SECRETARY OF STATE.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Consul General, Turkey—</i> Wm. D. Hunter,	D. C., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Cairo,	\$1,200
<i>Vice and Deputy Consul, Great Britain and Dominions—</i> Wm. Hall,	Scotland, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Winnipeg,	None.
<i>Consul, Japan—</i> James W. Davidson,	Minnesota, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Tamsui, For.,	1,500
<i>Consul, Sweden and Norway—</i> Henry Bordewich,	Minnesota,	Renville,	8	Christiania,	1,000

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Messenger—</i> Austin Gray,	D. C.,	Ramsey,	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$840
<i>Assistant Messenger—</i> Wm. J. French,	Mass,	Otter Tail,	7	do	720
<i>Watchmen—</i> Wm. T. Alvey,	England,	Faribault,	8	do	720
Theodore H. Cusick,	Canada,	Ramsey,	4	do	720
<i>Clerk—</i> W. W. Ludlow,	New York,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,400
<i>Expert Money Counter—</i> Miss Mary T. Wolfe,	Minnesota,	Hennepin,	5	do	720
<i>Paper Counter—</i> Mrs. Della H. McDonald,	Wisconsin,	Hennepin,	5	do	620
<i>Special Employee—</i> John H. Macgregor,	Scotland,	Ramsey,	4	Tacoma, W'sh	*\$5
<i>Clerks to Comptroller of Currency—</i> Ed. A. Demaray,	Minnesota,	Washington,	4	Wash., D. C.,	1,800
Elliott King,	Maine,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,800
R. Le Roy Livingston,	New York,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,600
Miss Virginia H. Clarke,	Pennsylvania,	Scott,	8	do	1,000
<i>Clerks to Auditor of War Department—</i> Wm. B. Le Duc,	Minnesota,	Dakota,	8	do	1,400
Elwyn Greene,	New York,	Nobles,	2	do	1,200
Mrs. Catharine C. Farrar,	West Virginia	Ramsey,	4	do	1,000
Miss Margaret N. McArthur,	Illinois,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,600
<i>Clerks to Auditor of Interior Department—</i> Richard Goodhart,	Pennsylvania,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,600
Andrew F. Hilger,	Georgia,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,400
Stephen M. Chase,	Wisconsin,	Wabasha,	1	do	1,400
Mrs. Helen J. Durfee,	Pennsylvania,	Winona,	1	do	1,200
Morse F. Norwood,	Norway,	Murray,	2	do	1,400
<i>Clerks to Auditor of Navy Department—</i> Miss Eva Doughty,	New York,	Wabasha,	1	do	1,200
Roy F. Heck,	D. C.,	Waseca,	1	do	1,000
<i>Deputy Auditor for State Department—</i> George W. Esterly,	Wisconsin,	Hennepin,	5	do	2,500
<i>Clerks to Auditor for State and other Departments—</i> James L. Chase,	Minnesota,	Wabasha,	1	do	1,400
Leon H. Le Fevre,	Minnesota,	Fillmore,	1	do	1,400
Miss Augusta Pratt,	Pennsylvania,	Blue Earth,	2	do	900

* Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Auditor for Pbs office Department—</i>					
Henry A. Castle,	Illinois,	Ramsey, . . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$4,000
<i>Clerks to Auditor for Postoffice Department—</i>					
Terence H. Sweeney,	Illinois,	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,800
Dana White,	Vermont,	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,600
Milan C. Edson,	New York,	Steele,	1	do	1,600
John H. Dixon,	D. C.,	McLeod,	8	do	1,400
Wm. H. Wannamaker,	Ohio,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,400
Orville D. Thacher,	Maine,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,200
Charles A. Stevens,	New York,	Scott,	8	do	1,200
Miss Harriet L. Cameron	Minnesota,	Houston,	1	do	1,200
Miss Ellen Trumbull,	New York,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,200
Victor Emden,	Indiana,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,000
<i>Money Order Assorter—</i>					
Miss Antoinette Avery,	Minnesota,	Winona,	1	do	840
<i>Laborers—</i>					
Benjamin Aarons,	Kentucky,	Hennepin,	5	do	600
Wendlin Busch,	Germany,	do	5	do	660
<i>Clerk to Treasurer of United States—</i>					
Geo. W. Lacy,	Mass.,	Otter Tail, . . .	7	do	1,200
<i>Compositor and Pressman—</i>					
Frank M. Barnes,	Ohio,	Hennepin,	5	do	*3.20
<i>Printer's Assistant—</i>					
Miss Rose T. Baker,	Mass.,	Blue Earth, . . .	2	do	*1.25
<i>Division Head, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue—</i>					
William Hinds,	Minnesota,	Scott,	8	do	2,250
<i>Laborer, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue—</i>					
George Neild,	Pennsylvania,	Winona,	1	do	600
<i>Clerk to Commissioner of Navigation—</i>					
Miss Mary E. Moran,	Canada,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,600
<i>Foreman of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—</i>					
Charles H. Randall,	D. C.,	Dodge,	1	do	1,800
<i>Operatives of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—</i>					
Miss Mary E. Corcoran,	Maryland,	Hennepin,	5	do	626
Mrs. Susanna H. Witham,	Mass.,	Mower,	1	do	548
<i>Assistant Messenger of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—</i>					
Michael L. Erner,	D. C.,	St. Louis,	6	do	720
<i>Chief, Computing division, Office of Supervising Architect—</i>					
James C. Plant,	New York,	Hennepin,	5	do	2,500
<i>Senior Architectural Draftsman of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Max F. Foerster,	Germany,	Ramsey,	4	do	1,400
<i>Temporary Draftsman of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Chas. S. Oldberg,	Minnesota,	do	4	do	800
<i>Clerk of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Mrs. Kate M. Collins,	Pennsylvania,	Wabasha,	1	do	1,000
<i>Stenographer of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Henry G. Sherwood,	D. C.,	Hennepin,	5	do	1,000
<i>Foreman, Office of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Francis W. Fitzpatrick,	Canada,	St. Louis,	6	do	8,000
<i>Laborer, Office of Supervising Architect—</i>					
Lars W. Erickson,	New York,	Douglas,	7	do	600

* Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Superintendent of Construction, Office of Supervising Architect—</i> H. R. P. Hamilton,	New York, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Ellis Island, N. Y. Harb'r	\$2,900
Edward P. Basford,	Maine, . . .	do	4	St. Paul, Minn	†1,450
<i>Watchman, Superintendent of Construction, Office of Supervising Architect—</i> John H. Davern,	Minnesota, .	do	4	do	*2.00
Martin Meigher,	Ireland, . . .	do	4	do	*2.00
<i>Draftsman's Office, Lighthouse Board—</i> Miss Annie S. Brooks	Mass.,	Hennepin, . .	5	Wash., D. C.,	1,200
<i>Clerk, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—</i> John H. Smoot,	Maryland, . .	Wabasha, . .	1	do	1,400
EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.					
<i>Custodian, Custom House—</i> L. L. Willcuts, . . . . .	. . . . .	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	None.
<i>Janitor—</i> Patrick Hammel,	Ireland, . . .	do	6	do	720
<i>Watchman—</i> Richard Long,	Ireland, . . .	do	6	do	720
<i>Engineer—</i> George Zopp,	Pennsylvania,	do	6	do	900
<i>Fireman—</i> Alfred Thompson,	Norway, . . .	do	6	do	720
<i>Elevator Conductor—</i> Martin J. Shannon,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	600
<i>Laborers—</i> Richard F. Marvin,	Indiana, . . .	do	6	do	540
Fred E. Colby,	do	do	6	do	540
<i>Charwomen—</i> Celina Boget,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	270
Annie C. Swanson,	Missouri, . .	do	6	do	270
Ellen T. Fitzgerald,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	270
<i>Custodian, Courthouse and Post-office—</i> L. P. Hunt, . . . . .	. . . . .	Blue Earth, .	2	Mankato,	None.
<i>Janitor—</i> Robert B. Girvin,	Ireland, . . .	do	2	do	600
<i>Fireman and Watchman—</i> James H. Bird,	New York, . .	do	2	do	600
<i>Custodian, Courthouse and Post-office—</i> Clayton R. Cooley, . . . . .	. . . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	None.
<i>Assistant Custodian and Janitor—</i> N. P. Nelson,	Sweden, . . .	do	5	do	900
<i>Engineer—</i> Louis F. Vogel,	Maryland, . .	do	5	do	900
<i>Fireman—</i> Julian Hills,	Minnesota, .	do	5	do	720
<i>Fireman and Watchman—</i> Andrew S. Johnson,	Norway, . . .	do	5	do	720
<i>Watchman—</i> R. P. Hare,	England, . .	Army, . . . .	. .	do	600
<i>Elevator Conductor—</i> George R. Seaton,	do	Hennepin, . .	5	do	600
<i>Laborers—</i> Daniel Doyle,	Minnesota, .	do	5	do	540
Jacob Fitting,	Germany, . .	do	5	do	540
Joseph Paradis,	Canada, . . .	do	5	do	540
Samuel Zimmerman,	Switzerland, .	do	5	do	540

* Per Day.

† Half Pay.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		County.	Dis		
EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.					
—Continued.					
Custodian, Custom House—					
John Peterson,	Sweden, . . .	Nicollet, . . .	2	St. Paul, Minn.	None.
Janitor—					
John Garvey,	Ireland, . . .	Dakota, . . .	3	do	800
Engineer—					
Denis C. Ryan,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	900
Fireman—					
John J. Conroy,	Ireland, . . .	do	4	do	720
Charwoman—					
Mary McLane,	Germany, . .	do	4	do	270
Laborers—					
Frank X. Le Clair,	Canada, . . .	do	4	do	600
Erick Larson,	Sweden, . . .	do	4	do	600
Robert Burke,	Canada, . . .	do	4	do	600
Watchman of Custom House—					
James Gear,	Ireland, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	600
Custodian, Custom House and Postoffice—					
F. E. Gartside,	New York, .	Winona, . . .	1	Winona, Minn	None.
Janitor—					
Ferdinand Sommer,	Germany, . .	do	1	do	720
Fireman—					
Maurice O'Herrin,	Illinois, . . .	do	1	do	720
STEAMBOAT—INSPECTION SERVICE AT LARGE.					
Supervising Inspector, 5th Dist.—					
John D. Sloane,	N. Hampshire	Ramsey, . . .	4	Dubuque, Ia.,	8,000
Local Inspector of Hulls, 5th Dist.—					
John Monaghan,	Michigan, . .	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	2,000
Local Inspector of Boilers—					
Michael F. Chalk,	Rhode Island,	do	6	do	2,000
Clerk—					
Donald McLennan,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	1,000
CUSTOMS SERVICE.					
Collector—					
L. L. Willcuts,	Indiana, . . .	do	6	do	\$4,500
Deputy Collector and Clerk—					
N. A. Linderberg,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	1,600
Deputy Collectors and Inspectors—					
Isaac E. West,	New Jersey, .	do	6	do	*3.50
Frank Spurbeck,	New York, .	do	6	do	*3.00
Per Larka,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	*3.00
Peter O. Noben,	Norway, . . .	do	6	do	*3.00
C. W. Cate,	New York, .	do	6	Gr'd Portage,	†75.00
James C. Coggsell,	Minnesota, .	do	6	Two Harbors,	*2.50
Thomas H. Little,	Canada, . . .	do	6	Duluth, Minn.	†50.00
P. Sullivan,	Minnesota, .	do	6	do	*1.00
Geo. Treviranus,	Wisconsin, .	do	6	do	*1.00
Storekeepers—					
Anton G. Hanson,	do	do	6	do	†900
Volney S. Wilkinson,	Ohio,	do	6	do	†75.00
Edwin C. Clow,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	†75.00
Collector—					
John Peterson,	Sweden, . . .	Nicollet, . . .	2	St. Paul, Minn	†2,500
Special Deputy Collector—					
Arthur W. Lyman,	Minnesota, .	Fillmore, . .	1	do	2,200
Deputy Collector—					
Clayton R. Cooley,	do	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	2,000

* Salary per day.

† Salary per month.

‡ Salary, commission and fees.

§ Salary and fees amounting to that sum.

†† Navigation season.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
CUSTOMS SERVICE.—Cont.					
Deputy Collectors and Clerks—					
Thos. F. Masterson,	New York,	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul,	\$1,800
Wm. Farnsworth,	Ohio,	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	1,500
John R. Heino,	Finland,	Otter Tail, . .	7	St. Paul, . . .	1,500
Timothy Mitchell,	Ireland, . . .	Dakota, . . .	8	do	1,500
Charles A. Moody,	Illinois,	Roseau, . . .	7	Warroad, . . .	*8.50
Homer E. Gibbon,	W. Virginia,	Le Sueur, . . .	8	Rainy River, .	*8.50
John A. Holler,	Ohio,	Wright, . . .	6	Koochiching, .	*8.50
Frank F. Stevens,	Minnesota,	Ramsey, . . .	4	Minn. Trans.,	*8.50
Clerks—					
A. J. Mullen,	Indiana,	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	1,850
James Shields,	Minnesota,	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	*8.00
Laura A. Colver,	Illinois, . . .	do	4	do	900
Deputy Collectors and Inspectors—					
Walter J. Smith,	Kansas,	St. Louis, . .	6	Harding, . . .	*8.50
Jas. A. Noyes,	Minnesota,	Marshall, . .	7	St. Vincent, . .	*8.50
Richard Dowman,	Ireland, . . .	Cook,	6	Gunflint Lake	*8.50
Tea Examiner—					
Archibald D. Steven,	Scotland, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	1,500
Inspectors—					
John E. O'Grady,	Illinois, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Warroad, . . .	*8.50
Fred W. Webber,	Minnesota,	do	4	Minneapolis, .	*8.00
Martin J. Tobin,	do	do	4	St. Paul, . . .	*8.00
Thomas F. O'Grady,	Ireland, . . .	do	4	do	*2.50
Storekeepers					
William J. Murphy,	Minnesota,	do	4	do	*2.00
George Yunker,	do	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	*2.00
Laborer—					
Thomas Loftus,	Ireland, . . .	do	5	do	*2.00
INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
Collector—					
Fred von Baumbach,	Germany, . . .	Douglas, . . .	7	St. Paul . . .	4,500
Chief Deputy Collector—					
John W. Vars	Wisconsin, . .	Olmsted, . . .	1	do	1,800
Deputy Collectors—					
S. C. Lobdill,	Ohio,	Fillmore, . . .	1	Spring Valley	1,600
E. C. Dorr,	New York,	Mower,	1	Austin,	1,600
C. Z. Dressel,	Minnesota,	Le Sueur, . . .	8	Le Sueur, . . .	1,600
Joseph T. Kerker,	Switzerland, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	1,200
Hans Johnson,	Norway, . . .	Polk,	7	Crookston, . .	1,600
E. D. French,	Michigan, . .	Redwood, . . .	2	Redw'd Falls, .	1,600
T. H. Martin,	Canada, . . .	Carlton, . . .	6	Duluth,	1,600
Frank Nicolin, Jr.,	Minnesota,	Scott,	8	St. Paul, . . .	1,200
A. J. Anderson,	Sweden, . . .	Chisago, . . .	4	Taylor's Falls, .	1,600
Bertus Mueller,	Germany, . . .	Stearns, . . .	6	St. Cloud, . . .	1,600
C. A. Parker,	Vermont, . . .	Washington, .	4	St. Paul, . . .	1,600
J. Frank Smalley,	Wisconsin, . .	Morrison, . . .	6	do	1,400
P. G. Sjoblom,	Sweden, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis, .	1,250
J. C. Kittelson,	Minnesota,	Chippewa, . .	2	St. Paul, . . .	1,200
H. F. Dains,	Illinois, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis, .	1,100
S. L. Trussell,	Minnesota,	do	5	St. Paul, . . .	1,000
Marion D. Vars,	do	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,000
M. T. Bywater,	do	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth,	800
Mattie Dains,	Wisconsin, . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis, .	800
Clerks—					
Chris H. Heffron,	Maine,	Olmsted, . . .	1	St. Paul, . . .	1,250
Miss Grace M. Stimson,	Vermont, . . .	Mower,	1	do	800
Storekeepers—					
Richard Bradley,	Minnesota,	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	†
Robert H. Branton,	England, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis, .	†
Michael Doyle,	New York,	Goodhue, . . .	8	Ryan,	†

* Salary per day.

† Unassigned.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
<i>Clerk—</i> Miss Evelyn M. Marble, . . .	Minnesota, .	Scott, . . .	3	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,400
<i>Messenger—</i> Harry R. Clarke, . . .	do	Ramsey, . .	4	do	480
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.					
<i>Clerk—</i> J. William Palmer,	N. Hampshire	Winona, . .	1	do	1,800
<i>Temporary Clerks—</i> Richard Lawton,	Ireland, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,000
Rebecca J. Taylor,	Wisconsin, .	do	4	do	840
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.					
<i>Temporary Clerks—</i> Frank M. Reed,	Mass.,	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	1,000
James F. Graham,	Canada, . . .	Rice,	3	do	900
<i>Messenger—</i> James M. Combs,	Maine, . . .	St. Louis, .	6	do	680
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.					
<i>Chief Clerk, Department of Dak.—</i> William C. Weatherbe, . . .	Canada, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	1,800
<i>Clerks—</i> E. J. Farnum,	N. Hampshire	do	4	do	1,600
E. A. Holritz,	Norway, . .	do	4	do	1,600
<i>Quartermaster Agent—</i> Louis Verwer,	Holland, . .	do	4	do	1,600
<i>Clerks—</i> J. C. Bramwell,	England, . .	do	4	do	1,400
F. M. Bingham,	Tennessee, .	do	4	do	1,400
Leo Fleiss,	Iowa,	do	4	do	1,200
<i>Messenger—</i> Charles Distler,	Wisconsin, .	do	4	do	600
<i>Chief Clerk—</i> William Minser,	Ohio,	do	4	do	1,600
<i>Clerks—</i> John O'Ryan,	Ireland, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,600
J. W. Edgerton,	Ohio,	do	4	do	1,400
E. O. Trowbridge,	New York, .	do	4	do	1,200
Jules Denegre,	Louisiana, .	do	4	do	1,200
<i>Agents—</i> H. R. Calahan,	Maine,	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,600
John H. Brown,	Ireland, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,400
W. R. S. Swartz,	Utah,	do	4	do	1,200
E. M. Piper,	Vermont, . .	do	4	do	1,200
<i>Engineer—</i> Blinn Converse,	do	do	4	do	1,200
<i>Fireman—</i> Rice Converse,	do	do	4	do	540
<i>Janitor—</i> Joseph M. Mauver,	Germany, . .	do	4	do	720
<i>Assistant Janitor—</i> S. D. Phillips,	Ohio,	do	4	do	600
<i>Foreman—</i> Martin Churchill,	Ireland, . .	do	4	do	720
<i>Messenger—</i> G. W. Distler,	Wisconsin, .	do	4	do	720
<i>Packer—</i> Michael Conlin,	Ireland, . . .	do	4	do	600

and one ration per day.

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MINNESOTA FEDERAL OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.
		County.	Dis	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AT LARGE				
Messenger, Chief Surgeon's Office— William Meissel,	Germany, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, Minn
Contract Surgeons— C. D. Buck,		Ramsey, . .	4	Ft As'boine, Mont.
J. B. Darling,		do	4	Manila, P. I.,
J. B. Ferguson,		Renville, . .	8	Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
G. I. Gibson,		Hennepin, . .	5	Ft. Yates, N. D.,
Chas. N. Hack,		do	5	C's Lower, Geyser Basin, Wyo.
L. W. Hyde,		Traverse, . .	7	Hartford, Conn.,
M. K. Knauff,		Ramsey, . .	4	Ft. Keogh, Mont.,
S. S. Turner,		do	4	Chicago, Ill.,
Henry S. Nelson,		Hennepin, . .	5	M'p'lis, Minn
Hospital Service, Matron— Mrs. Celia Vennemann,	Germany, . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Ft. Snelling, Minn.,
Hospital Service, Nurses— Mrs. Lenora V. Buxton,	Maine,	Hennepin, . .	5	Manila, P. I.,
Miss Anna B. Chamberlin,	New York, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Havana, Cuba
Miss Lillian E. Cochran,	Ohio,	do	4	San Francisco Cal.,
Miss Dorothy H. Cochrone,		Wright, . . .	6	Manila, P. I.,
Miss Ada Colcleugh,	Canada, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Havana, Cuba
Miss Theresa Erickson,	Norway, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Manila, P. I.,
Miss M. Estelle Hine,		Hennepin, . .	5	do
Mrs. Mary A. House,	Wisconsin, . .	do	5	do
Miss Anna E. McEvoy,	Maine,	Ramsey, . .	4	do
Miss Precilla G. Meyers,	Illinois, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	San Francisco, Cal.,
Mrs. Mary H. Pennell,	Canada, . . .	do	5	Col. Barracks, Ohio
Miss Genevieve R. Russell,	Minnesota, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Havana, Cuba
Miss Anna M. Seagran,	Sweden, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Manila, P. I.,
Miss Agnes G. Young,	Canada, . . .	do	5	San Francisco Cal.,
PAY DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.				
Paymaster's Clerk— William A. Hones,	N. Hampshire	Ramsey, . .	4	do
Messenger— John Wall,	Minnesota, . .	do	4	do
ENGINEER DEP'T AT LARGE.				
Clerk, Maj. J. B. Quinn Corps of Engineers— A. B. Robert,	Louisiana, . .	St. Louis, . .	6	N. Orleans, La.
Recorder, Maj. G. McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers— John L. Sells,	Indiana, . . .	Mower, . . .	1	N. Orleans, La.
Assis. Engineer, Capt. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers— S. M. Wilcox,	N. Hampshire	Ramsey, . .	4	Galveston, Texas, . . .
Inspector, Capt. C. McD. Town- send, Corps of Engineers— J. A. Macfie,	Canada, . . .	Winona, . .	1	Miss. R. Rock Isl'd to New Boston,
Boatman— Joseph Walker,	Minnesota, . .	Dakota, . . .	3	Miss. Riv. St. P. to Winona,
Cooks— Chas. Beuler,	Minnesota, . .	Wabasha, . .	1	Drillboat No. 103,
Fred Harms,	do	do	1	Miss. R. Winona and Cassville, .
H. O. Grubbs,	Pennsylvania	Ramsey, . .	4	Suction Dredge 14,

†Salary per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*SECRETARY OF WAR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
ENGINEER DEP'T AT LARGE— <i>Con.</i>					
<i>Cooks Helper—</i>					
Chas. Harms,	Minnesota, .	Wabasha, . .	1	Miss. R. Winona to Cassville, .	\$300
George Henry,	Missouri, . .	Winona, . .	1	do	300
George Rothaupt,	Minnesota, .	Houston, . .	1	Towboat Alert	300
<i>Deck Hands—</i>					
Harry Clewitt,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Towb't Emily	420
James Dunn,	do .	Dakota, . . .	8	do	420
Chas. Globke,	do	Houston, . .	1	Towboat Alert	360
John Lieser,	do	do	1	do	360
Henry Voligny,	do	Washington, .	4	Suct'n Dredge	
<i>Drillman—</i>					
Ross Johnston,	New York, .	Winona, . . .	1	Geyser, . . Lamoille, M'n	420 *1.25
<i>Laborers—</i>					
J. Anderson,	Wisconsin, .	Goodhue, . .	8	Miss. R. St. P. & Winona, .	*1
J. Bailey,	New York, .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	*1
Aug. Bott,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . .	1	do	*1
John Ceroe,	do	do	1	do	*1
Joe Rumzik,	do	do	1	do	*1
Harry Rheudolph,	Wisconsin, .	do	1	do	*1
Theo. Schwarze,	Germany, . .	do	1	do	*1
Jas. Thompson,	England, . .	do	1	do	*1
<i>Master and Pilot—</i>					
Chas. Demers,	Canada, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Towb't Emily	1,200
<i>Master Laborers—</i>					
Ed. F. Linderman,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . .	1	Miss. R. Winona and St. P.,	720
George Miller,	Germany, . .	Dakota, . . .	8	do	720
<i>Master Quarryman—</i>					
E. R. Leach,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . .	1	do	720
<i>Male—</i>					
Frank Wolfe,	Minnesota, .	Houston, . .	1	Towboat Alert	600
<i>Overseers—</i>					
H. E. Clark,	Indiana, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Miss. R. St. P. & Winona, .	1,500
O. H. Olson,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . .	1	do	1,500
<i>Sub Overseer—</i>					
Caleb Truax,	Minnesota, .	Dakota, . . .	8	do	1,080
<i>Receivers of Material—</i>					
F. E. McElherne,	Illinois, . . .	Winona, . .	1	do	720
Earl Simpson,	Minnesota, .	do	1	Towboat Alert	720
<i>Rodman—</i>					
Wm. F. Guernsey,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Miss. R. St. P. & Winona, .	720
<i>Ship Carpenter—</i>					
Geo. Hagen,	Norway, . .	Washington, .	4	do	720
<i>Stokers—</i>					
Jos. Lambert,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Towb't Emily	480
J. J. Laugmack,	Illinois, . . .	Pipestone, .	2	Drillboat 108,	480
<i>Teamsters with Team—</i>					
W. W. Keenan,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . .	1	Miss. R. St. P. & Winona, .	*2.50
J. Snider,	do	do	1	do	*2.50
<i>Waterboy—</i>					
George Titus,	Illinois, . . .	do	1	do	*.50
<i>Chief Clerk, Maj. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers—</i>					
Sam V. Morris,	Indiana, . .	Hennepin, .	5	St. Paul, Minn	1,800
<i>Clerk—</i>					
A. J. Willard,	Illinois, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,200
<i>Property Clerk—</i>					
Patrick Henry,	Missouri, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	720
<i>Stenographer—</i>					
Thomas H. Griffin,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	800

* Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
ENGINEER DEP'T AT LARGE—Con.					
Clerk—					
Frank L. Sweeley,	Iowa,	Hennepin, .	5	St. Paul, Minn.	\$720
Telephone Clerks—					
W. A. McFarland,	Ireland, . . .	Cass,	6	Bena,	†10
W. A. Ross,	Massachusetts	Aitkin, . . .	6	McGregor, .	†10
Assistant Engineers—					
A. O. Powell,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, . .	2,400
R. Davenport,	New York, .	do	4	do	2,400
Archibald Johnson,	Canada, . . .	do	4	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	2,400
Surveyor and Inspector—					
H. Van Sant,	Pennsylvania	Hennepin, .	5	St. Paul, Minn	1,200
Assistant Dam Tenders—					
Bert Campbell,	Wisconsin, .	Aitkin, . . .	6	Sandy Lake, Dam, Minn.,	†90
John L. Grady,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†90
Albert Niederer,	Turkey, . . .	Cass,	6	Pine River Dam, Minn.,	†90
James P. Shaughnessy, . . .	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	P'k'ma Falls Dam, Minn.,	†90
James Spangelo,	Norway, . . .	Cass,	6	Leech Lake Dam, Minn.,	†90
Blacksmiths—					
Olaf M. Urbon,	Sweden, . . .	Hennepin, .	5	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	*2.50
E. T. Cassidy,	Michigan, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	*2.25
Calker—					
Alex. Durocher,	Canada, . . .	Washington,	4	Grand Forks, N. Dak., .	*3.20
Campmen—					
John Davidson,	Norway, . . .	Cass,	6	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†90
Vincent Curtis,	Maine,	do	6	do	†29
Joc Hanson,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†29
Carpenters—					
Peter Holzem,	Germany, . .	Hennepin, .	5	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	*2.40
D. S. Hunter,	New York, . .	do	5	do	*2.40
Charles F. Johnston,	Michigan, . .	do	5	do	*2.40
Andrew Klopstad,	Norway, . . .	do	5	do	*2.40
R. K. Knights,	Canada, . . .	do	5	do	*2.40
H. A. McDonald,	do	do	5	do	*2.40
Lorenzo Morrill,	Maine,	do	5	do	*2.40
George Murch,	Minnesota, .	do	5	do	*2.40
A. B. Watson,	do	do	5	do	*2.40
Robt. N. Winter,	Canada, . . .	do	5	do	*2.40
Peter Brand,	Sweden, . . .	Cass,	6	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	*2
T. Hauke,	Germany, . .	do	6	do	*2
Henny Witherow,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	*2
Cook—					
H. P. Clough,	Maine,	do	6	do	†60
Cook's Helpers—					
Fred Blomberg,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†90
Len. Clough,	Minnesota, .	do	6	do	†90
Swan. Nyquist,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†90
Dam Tenders—					
John Ellingsen,	Norway, . . .	Itasca, . . .	6	Sandy Lake Dam, Minn.,	†75
B. C. Finnegan,	Wisconsin, .	do	6	P'k'ma Falls Dam, Minn.,	†100

† Per Month.

*Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compen- sation.
		County.	Dis.		
ENGINEER DEPT AT LARGE—Con.					
Dam Tenders—Con.					
Neil McKay,	Canada,	Itasca,	6	Pine River Dam, Minn.,	†75
W. L. Maddy,	Wisconsin, . .	do	6	Leech Lake Dam, Minn.,	†75
Firemen—					
F. C. Butler,	Michigan, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	†45
Ralph S. Mayer,	Minnesota, .	Itasca, . . .	6	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†80
Gauge Readers—					
Aug. Schultze,	Germany, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	†35
V. H. Caneday,	Wisconsin, .	Chicago, . . .	4	Taylor's Falls, Minn.,	†20
P. O. Bohn,	Norway, . . .	Itasca, . . .	6	Deer Riv., M'n	†10
Thos. L. Jones,	Iowa,	Roseau, . . .	7	Warroad, M'n	†10
Master Carpenters—					
Angus McNeil,	Canada, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	†75
John Duncan,	do	do	5	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	*2.50
Master Laborer and Watchman—					
John Hayes,	New York, . .	Wabasha, . .	1	Grand Forks, N. Dak.,	†75
Master Laborers—					
Thos. McLaughlin,	Canada, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	†75
Geo. M. Maloy,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	†75
F. N. Truax,	Minnesota, .	Washington, .	4	Stillwat'r, M'n	†75
Olaf Johnson,	Denmark, . .	Itasca, . . .	6	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†80
Hans Olson,	Norway, . . .	do	6	do	†55
Sam Wallinder,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†50
Master Pile Driver—					
Mathew Kernan,	Ireland, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	†80
Messenger—					
Soren Deneson,	Denmark, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	†80
Overseers—					
Geo. Snetsinger,	Canada, . . .	Aitkin, . . .	6	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†125
F. L. Pinney,	Vermont, . .	Anoka, . . .	6	Pine River Dam, Minn.,	†100
Receiver of Materials—					
Horace Armstrong,	Iowa,	Ramsey, . . .	4	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†75
Recorders—					
F. E. Downing,	Minnesota, .	Hennepin, . .	5	Battle Lake, Minn.,	†75
E. J. Dugan,	do	do	5	Ontonville, . Minn.,	†75
Wm. C. Smiley,	Pennsylvania	Ramsey, . . .	4	Red Lake Riv.	†75
Ship Carpenters—					
Neil McKinnon,	Canada, . . .	Washington, .	4	Grand Forks, N. Dak.,	*2.82
James Griffin,	Ohio,	do	4	do	*2.82
Douglas Hill,	Canada, . . .	do	4	do	*2.82
Steam Engineers—					
Chas. Frayer,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Lock and Dam No. 2 Mpls.,	†100
H. R. Adkinson,	Pennsylvania	Hennepin, . .	5	do	†75
Chas. B. Morgan,	Virginia, . .	Wabasha, . .	1	do	†75
Knute Amundson,	Norway, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Lake W'big'h Dam, Minn.,	†80

*Per Day.

†Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
ENGINEER DEP'T AT LARGE—Con.					
Steam Engineers—Con.					
E. D. Curtis,	New York, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Lake W'bih'h Dam, Minn.,	†60
John McGuire,	Ireland, . . .	do, . . .	4	do	†60
Jas. Taylor,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	4	do	†60
Stokers—					
J. O. Ericson,	Sweden, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	do	†60
R. J. Crimmins,	New York, . .	Cass, . . .	6	do	†29
Surveyor—					
T. M. Fowble,	Maryland, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	†150
Teamster with Team—					
M. B. Ollinger,	Illinois, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Lock and Dam No. 2, Mpls.	*2.25
Watchman—					
Geo. Sommers,	Wisconsin, . .	Dakota, . . .	8	do	†50
Reinhart Bush,	Germany, . . .	Hennepin, . .	5	do	†40
R. J. McDonald,	Canada, . . .	Polk, . . .	7	Thief R. Falls, Minn.	†40
Weigher—					
Wm. E. Maley,	Minnesota, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Bena, Minn.,	†50
Ass't Engineer, Capt. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers—					
Wm. H. Wood,	Canada, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Gr F'lls, Mont	†1,920
Clerk—					
John Blankenhorn,	New York, . .	do, . . .	4	Sioux City, Ia.	†150
Male—					
Jas. Charlsworth,	do, . . .	do, . . .	4	Snagboat Josephine,	†75
Clerks, Maj. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers—					
Jas. L. Owen,	Pennsylvania	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†175
Jas. A. Stephens,	Minnesota, . .	Hennepin, . .	5	do	†100
Assistant Engineers—					
J. H. Darling,	Michigan, . . .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	†250
F. H. Dever,	W. Virginia, .	do, . . .	6	do	†175
John Krey,	Germany, . . .	do, . . .	6	Two Harbors, Minn.,	†175
Inspectors—					
W. H. Hoyt,	Minnesota, . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†150
Edw. H. Foster,	Pennsylvania	do, . . .	6	do	†125
H. C. Bellenger,	Illinois, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†125
Jas. Duiphy,	Wisconsin, . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
Alex. McDonald,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
Chas. Carisch,	Wisconsin, . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
J. W. Neff,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	Superior, Wis.	†100
J. H. Burns,	Michigan, . . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†100
Ed. J. Duffies,	Wisconsin, . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
P. H. Smith,	Iowa, . . .	do, . . .	6	Superior, Wis.	†100
J. L. Cromwell,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†100
E. H. Spalding,	Connecticut, .	do, . . .	6	Superior, . . .	†100
E. K. Coe,	Illinois, . . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†100
Alf. E. Watts,	Michigan, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
D. A. Reed,	New York, . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
S. B. McMeekin,	Ireland, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
F. L. McDonald,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	Ashland, Wis.	†100
Robt. Moser,	Wisconsin, . .	do, . . .	6	Houghton, Mich.,	†100
E. C. Bowen, Jr.,	Texas, . . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn	†75
Harbor Inspector—					
W. P. Wellbanks,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†100
Sub. Inspectors—					
R. J. Bossett,	Michigan, . . .	do, . . .	6	Superior, Wis.	†75
R. H. Bounner,	Minnesota, . .	do, . . .	6	Duluth, Minn.	†75
O. E. Mitchell,	Illinois, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†75
H. E. McLain,	Canada, . . .	do, . . .	6	do	†75
F. J. Calhoun,	New York, . .	do, . . .	6	do	†75

† Per Month.

*Per Day.

‡and one ration per day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*SECRETARY OF WAR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
ENGINEER DEP'T AT LARGE— <i>Con.</i>					
<i>Sub. Inspectors—Con.</i>					
Neil McLachlan,	Ohio,	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, . . .	†75
R. A. Lowe,	Michigan, . . .	do	6	do	75
J. W. Goss,	England, . . .	do	6	do	75
And. Myles,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	75
J. G. Lawson,	England, . . .	do	6	do	75
Karl G. Anderson,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	75
Kent Nelson,	Illinois, . . .	do	6	do	75
W. A. Wellman,	Minnesota, . .	do	6	do	75
Ph. Westaway,	Canada, . . .	do	6	Leighton, Mich.,	75
<i>Draftsman—</i>					
M. W. Lewis,	Indiana, . . .	do	6	Duluth, Minn.,	†125
<i>Boatmen—</i>					
G. A. Wood,	Iowa,	do	6	do	†45
Marcus Healy,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	†45
F. J. Dion,	Wisconsin, . .	do	6	Superior, Wis.,	†45
C. H. Neff,	Canada, . . .	do	6	do	†45
<i>Cooks—</i>					
Wm. Clifton,	Iowa,	do	6	Duluth, Minn.,	†45
J. K. Brown,	Georgia, . . .	do	6	Superior, Wis.,	†45
<i>Cook's Helper—</i>					
R. F. Block,	Minnesota, . .	do	6	Duluth, Minn.,	†25
<i>Deckhand—</i>					
J. Berg,	Norway, . . .	do	6	Duluth, Minn.,	†45
<i>Engineers—</i>					
C. Sullivan,	Pennsylvania	do	6	do	†85
Alf. Baker,	England, . . .	do	6	do	†90
J. A. Anderson,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†75
<i>Fireman—</i>					
I. E. Bouchard,	Michigan, . . .	do	6	do	†50
<i>Laborer—</i>					
O. Dahlman,	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	†18
<i>Masters—</i>					
W. W. Wood,	Ohio,	do	6	do	†105
C. D. Hibbard,	Minnesota, . .	do	6	do	†90
<i>Recorder of Vessels—</i>					
Miss Annie Griffen,	Michigan, . . .	do	6	do	†45
MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.					
<i>Master Laborer, Capt. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers—</i>					
J. F. Cooper,	New York, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Greenville, Miss., . . .	1,440
ORDNANCE DEP'T AT LARGE.					
<i>Clerk, St. Louis Powder Depot—</i>					
Louis Jacobson,	Germany, . . .	do	4	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.,	800
<i>Recorders—</i>					
Richard Relf,	England, . . .	do	4	St. Louis, Mo.,	1,080
Percy A. Young,	Canada, . . .	Aitkin, . . .	6	Aitkin, Minn.,	600
<i>Stenographer, Office of Chief Signal Officer—</i>					
Mrs. Marian K. Rogers,	Minnesota, . .	Hennepin, . .	5	Wash., D. C.,	900
RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.					
<i>Clerks—</i>					
Rinaldo G. Daniels,	New York, . . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	1,600
Gustavus A. Whitcomb,	Maine,	Hennepin, . .	5	do	1,600
Spencer J. Willis,	New York, . . .	Waseca, . . .	1	do	1,000

†Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued*SECRETARY OF WAR.—*Continued.*

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	POSITION AND NAME.	Born.
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.		SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
<i>Lieut. Colonel, Asst. Commissary Gen'l of Subsistence—</i> John J. Clague,	England.	<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Sedgwick Rice,	Illinois.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		ARTILLERY, FIRST REGIMENT	
<i>Major—</i> Henry P. Birmingham, .	New York.	<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Harry E. Smith,	Maine.
<i>Captains, Assistant Surgeons—</i> Richard W. Johnson, . .	Texas.	<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> Chas. H. Whipple,	Minnesota.
Paul Shillock,	Minnesota.	FOURTH REGIMENT.	
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> George A. Skinner, . . .	Iowa.	<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Edwin Landon,	Minnesota.
PAY DEPARTMENT		FIFTH REGIMENT.	
<i>Major, Paymaster—</i> Charles H. Whipple, . . .	New York.	<i>Captain—</i> John McLellan,	Illinois.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.		SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
<i>Captains—</i> Henry D. Borup,	do	<i>Captain—</i> John A. Lundeen,	Sweden.
Charles B. Wheeler, . . .	Illinois.	INFANTRY, FIRST REGIMENT.	
POST CHAPLAINS.		<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Wm. B. Folwell,	Minnesota.
<i>Captains—</i> John H. McComber, . . .	New York.	<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> Charles McClure,	Iowa.
Patrick J. Hart,	Ohio.	THIRD REGIMENT.	
CAVALRY, FIRST REGIMENT.		<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Jens Bugge,	Wisconsin.
<i>Captain—</i> William C. Brown,	Minnesota.	FIFTH REGIMENT.	
SECOND REGIMENT.		<i>First Lieutenant—</i> E. L. Butts,	Minnesota.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> William F. Clark,	Indiana.	NINTH REGIMENT.	
THIRD REGIMENT.		<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> R. Smith,	Minnesota.
<i>Captains—</i> George H. Morgan, . . .	Canada.	TENTH REGIMENT.	
Franklin O. Johnson, . . .	Minnesota.	<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> E. H. Cooke,	Wash., D. C.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> H. P. Howard,	do	ELEVENTH REGIMENT.	
FOURTH REGIMENT		<i>First Lieutenant—</i> T. F. Maginnes,	Minnesota.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Louis C. Scherer,	Minnesota.	<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> Clyfford Game,	England.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i> Lucius R. Holbrook, . . .	Wisconsin.		
James N. Munroe,	Minnesota.		
SIXTH REGIMENT.			
<i>Major—</i> Eli L. Huggins,	Illinois.		

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Continued.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	POSITION AND NAME.	Born.
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.		RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE— <i>Limited List.</i>	
<i>Captain—</i> Arthur Johnson,	Minnesota.	<i>Captain—</i> John T. Morrison,	New York.
SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.		<i>First Lieutenants—</i> George E. Albee,	N. Hampshire
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> Charles W. Castle,	Minnesota.	Asa T. Abbott,	Maine.
EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.		RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE— <i>Unlimited List.</i>	
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> W. K. Naylor,	Illinois.	<i>Brigadier General—</i> William Smith,	Vermont.
<i>Surgeon, General Staff Major—</i> Henry F. Hoyt,	Minnesota.	<i>Major—</i> Javan B. Ervine,	New York.
<i>Signal Officer, First Lieut.—</i> A. J. Rudd,	Wisconsin.	<i>Captain—</i> Henry S. Howe,	Massach'setts
		<i>Chaplain—</i> Moses N. Adams,	Ohio.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.					
<i>Professor—</i> Edgar W. Bass,	Wisconsin,	Ramsey, . .	4	West Point, N.Y.	***
<i>Assistant Professor—</i> Lieut. Jens. Bugge,	Wisconsin,	Douglas, . .	7	do	\$2,200
CADETS.					
<i>First Class—</i> Gilbert A. Youngberg,	Minnesota,	Goodhue, . .	8	do	540
Frank O. Whitlock,	Iowa,	Winona, . .	1	do	540
<i>Second Class—</i> Allen C. Keyes,	Illinois, . . .	Hennepin, . .	4	do	540
Raymond S. Pratt,	Minnesota,	Washington,	4	do	540
<i>Third Class—</i> Jas. A. Shannon,	Minnesota,	St. Louis, . .	6	do	540
<i>Fourth Class—</i> Irving M. Madison,	Minnesota,	Douglas, . .	7	do	540
H. N. Preston,	Mass.,	Rock,	2	do	540

*** Pay of Retired Colonel.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYES, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

<i>Clerks—</i> Thomas Culligan,	Ireland, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	\$1,400
Harry F. Powell,	England, . .	do	4	do	1,200
Otto Abramsky,	Germany, . .	do	4	do	1,000
Herbert Cook,	England, . .	do	4	do	1,000
James E. Driscoll,	Ireland, . .	do	4	do	1,000
Richard Hodnett,	Ireland, . .	do	4	do	1,000
Joseph Leppen,	Austria, . .	do	4	do	1,000
Frank Foster,	England, . .	do	4	do	1,000
Henry Hamilton,	France, . . .	do	4	do	1,000
Herman F. Strebe,	Missouri, . .	do	4	do	1,000
<i>Messengers—</i> Shelby D. Kemp,	Alabama, . .	do	4	do	720
James Hylent,	Illinois, . . .	do	4	do	720
Eugene Swan,	Wisconsin, . .	do	4	do	720
William J. Wilson,	Pennsylvania	do	4	do	720

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF NAVY.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County	Dis		
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.					
Draftsman and Clerk— Felix Freyhold,	Dist. of Col.,	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,800
Stenographer— H. E. Jones,	New York,	St. Louis, .	6	do	900
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACT'S.					
Clerk— Kirk Holmes,	New York,	Becker, . . .	7	do	1,400
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.					
Nautical Expert— L. F. Von Wimpffen, . . .	Germany, . .	Winona, . .	1	do	1,400
NAVAL OBSERVATORY.					
Assistant Astronomer— Theo. I. King,	Maine, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,800
NAVY Y'DS AND NAVAL STATIONS.					
Commandant's office, Mare Island, Naval Constructor— Frank W. Hibbs,	Pennsylvania	Freeborn, . .	1	Mare Island,	3,200
Draftsman— T. S. Bailey, Ordnance Dep't., Washington, D. C., <i>Writer—</i> Henry Stewart,	New York, Maryland,	Rice, McLeod, . .	8 8	Elizabeth, N. J., Nav. Gun Pac. Wash., D. C.	*5 1,017
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, CAVITE.					
First Lieutenant— George C. Thorpe,	Minnesota,	. . . . .	. .	Cavite P. I.,	1,500
Draftsman— O. E. Van Doren,	Minnesota,	Hennepin, .	5	New York,	*3 04
NAVAL CADETS.					
First Class— Wm. McEntee,	Minnesota,	Le Sueur, . .	8	Annapolis, .	500
Fourth Class— W. S. Pye,	Minnesota,	Hennepin, .	5	do	500
Guy Whitlock,	Minnesota,	Dodge, . .	1	do	500
I. K. Kurtz,	Minnesota,	Clay,	7	do	500
ACTIVE LIST					
Commander— Henry N. Manny,	Indiana, . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lieutenant Commander— Frank R. Beaty,	Wisconsin,	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lieutenants Edw. L. Beach,	Ohio, . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
M. R. Trench,	Minnesota,	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
P. L. Chadwick,	Minnesota,	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ensign— Leonard L. Sargent,	Pennsylvania	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .

*Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SECRETARY OF NAVY.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
		County.	Dis		
ACTIVE LIST.—Continued.					
[Naval Cadets—					
Ralph N. Marble, Jr.,	Michigan, . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
John E. Lewis,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
**Assistant Surgeons—					
E. O. Huntington,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
D. G. Beebe,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
PAY CORPS.					
Paymaster, with relative rank of Lieutenant Commander—					
John N. Speel,	Pennsylvania	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Assistant Paymaster, with relative Rank of Lieutenant—					
John H. Merriam,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Assistant Paymaster, with relative Rank of Ensign—					
A. H. Cathcart,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ass't Naval Constructor, with relative rank of Lieutenant—					
Robert Stocker,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
RETIRED LIST.					
Pay Director, with relative Rank of Captain—					
James D. Murray,	Maryland, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Commander—					
Timothy A. Lyons,	Ireland, . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lieutenants—					
Frederick W. Greenleaf, . .	Maine, . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Charles A. Foster,	Ohio, . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
MARINE CORPS.					
Captains—					
Albertus W. Catlin,	New York, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Melville J. Shaw,	Minnesota, .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
GENERAL OFFICE.					
Clerks—					
Caleb P. Bourne,	New York, .	Winona, . .	1	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,800
John F. Sawyer,	Maine, . . .	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,600
Jacob F. Stoek,	Pennsylvania	Blue Earth, .	2	do	1,600
Edward J. Collins,	Ireland, . . .	Brown, . . .	2	do	1,600
Miss M. H. Smith,	New York, .	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,400
Henry M. Le Duc,	Ohio,	Dakota, . . .	8	do	1,400
Fred A. Preston,	Wisconsin, .	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,200
John B. Moon,	Illinois, . . .	Winona, . .	1	do	1,200

[Who have passed the requisite academic course and are now performing two years' service at sea, or pursuing special studies prior to graduation.
** Rank of Ensign.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		County.	Dis		
GENERAL OFFICE.—Continued.					
Clerks—Continued.					
Frank Wilkins,	New York, .	Blue Earth, .	2	do	\$1,200
Jeannee Bruce,	Mass.,	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,200
Laborer—					
George W. Miller,	Virginia, . .	Washington,	4	do	600
POSTOFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE.					
Inspectors on Mail Depredations—					
Martin C. Fosnes,	Norway, . .	Winona, . .	1	Philadelphia,	2,500
James D. Wood,	New York, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Spokane, Wash.,	1,600
Chas. B. Bratton,	Pennsylvania	. . . . .	. .	Spokane, Wash., . .	1,200
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.					
Division Superintendent—					
Norman Perkins,	New York, .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, Minn	2,500
Assistant Superintendents—					
J. S. Smith,	N. Hampshire	do	4	do	1,600
Robert H. Barclay,	New Jersey, .	do	4	Portland, Ore.	1,600

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS.					
<i>Laborer—Unclassified—</i> George W. Haskell,	Vermont, . .	Traverse, . .	7	Wash., D. C.,	\$600
PATENT OFFICE.					
<i>Principal Examiner—</i> J. F. Bancroft,	Minnesota, .	Dodge, . . .	1	do	2,500
<i>Clerks—</i> Mrs. Mary J. Baxter,	Mass.,	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,600
Miss Sarah L. Snell,	do	do	4	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie R. Cox,	New York, .	do	4	do	1,000
<i>Model Attendant—</i> Cassius M. Buck,	Wisconsin, .	Winona, . . .	1	do	1,000
PENSION OFFICE.					
<i>Medical Examiner—</i> Patrick E. Nagel,	Ireland, . . .	Hennepin, .	5	Wash., D. C.,	1,800
<i>Principal Examiners—</i> William W. Case,	Wisconsin, .	Wabasha, . .	1	do	2,000
Christian Exel,	Germany, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	2,000
<i>Clerks—</i> Henry S. Hurter,	Switzerland,	do	4	do	1,600
James B. McMullin,	Pennsylvania	Scott,	8	do	1,600
Charles A. Meyns,	Rhode Island,	. . . . .	6	do	1,600
David P. Craig,	Maine, . . .	Anoka, . . .	6	do	1,400
Henry T. Johns,	Pennsylvania	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,400
Tory Olesen,	Norway, . .	Brown, . . .	2	do	1,400
Miss Marcia T. Staples,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,400
Don C. Cameron,	Michigan, . .	Houston, . .	1	do	1,200
John W. Klemm,	New York, .	Steele, . . .	1	do	1,200

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis		
PENSION OFFICE.—Continued.					
Clerks—Continued.					
William S. Marks,	Pennsylvania	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,200
Mrs. Henrietta H. Newman, .	New York, .	do	4	do	1,200
Mrs. Mary B. Saunders, . . .	Kentucky, .	do	4	do	1,200
Charles Bornarth,	Germany, . .	Scott,	8	do	1,000
John H. Cook,	Ohio,	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,200
Rasmus K. Doe,	Norway, . .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	1,000
James B. Hayden,	Canada, . . .	Waseca, . . .	1	do	1,200
Marshall O. Roberts,	Louisiana, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,200
Marcellus M. Smith,	Mass., . . .	do	4	do	1,000
Geo. M. Williamson,	Minnesota, .	Goodhue, . .	8	do	1,000
Clarence M. Butler,	Ohio,	Rice,	8	do	900
Arthur L. Evans,	Illinois, . .	Winona, . . .	1	do	1,000
Geo. W. T. Wright,	Kentucky, .	Wabasha, . .	1	do	1,000
Messenger Boy—					
Leigh Thatcher,	Pennsylvania	Hennepin, . .	5	do	400
SPECIAL EXAMINERS.					
Charles Donnelly,	Wisconsin, .	do	5	do	1,800
Charles L. Grannis,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	1,800
PENSION AGENCIES.					
Clerk—					
Miss Inez de Montreville, . .	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	do	900
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.					
Clerks—					
Albert W. Stiles,	Missouri, . .	Kittson, . . .	7	do	1,600
William H. Boyd,	Ohio,	Winona, . . .	1	do	1,600
Miss Ada Braddock,	Pennsylvania	Blue Earth, .	2	do	1,400
B. Minot,	New York, .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	900
Miss Augusta Erickson, . . .	Sweden, . . .	do	6	do	1,000
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.					
Custodian—					
Mrs. Mary A. Davis,	New Jersey, .	Morrison, . .	6	Fort Ripley, Minn. . . .	None
MISCELLANEOUS LAND SERVICE.					
Inspector, Surveyors, General and District Land Offices—					
Andrew H. Burke,	New York, .	St. Louis, . .	6	In the Field,	2,000
Special Agents—					
Frank Gryglo,	Austria, . . .	Hennepin . . .	5	do	1,200
Antoine Paul,	Canada, . . .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	1,200

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	F
		County.	Dis		
MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS. APPRAISEMENT OF CHIPPEWA INDIAN LANDS IN MINNESOTA.					
Chief Appraiser and Special Disbursing Agent—					
William E. Seelye,	N. Brunswick	Crow Wing, .	6	Minnesota, .	
Appraisers—					
Omar H. Case,	Wisconsin, .	Todd,	6	do	
Abner M. Darling,	Maine,	Aitkin,	6	do	
E. L. Douglass,	Ohio,	Beltrami, . . .	6	do	
Frank E. Dudley,	Minnesota, .	Clay,	7	do	
Frank D. Horton,	Ireland, . . .	Washington, .	4	do	
John W. McCarty,	Canada, . . .	Ramsey,	4	do	
Wm. M. Croome,	New York, . .	Polk,	7	do	
M. P. DeWolfe,	Maine,	Hennepin, . . .	5	do	
Chas. Hayden,	Canada, . . .	Crow Wing, . .	6	do	
G. W. Jenkins,	Minnesota, .	St. Louis, . . .	6	do	
Roy W. Seelye,	N. Brunswick,	Hennepin, . . .	5	do	
J. C. Sheasgreen,	Pennsylvania	Polk,	7	do	
P. S. Ware,	Nova Scotia,	Anoka,	6	do	
Robert F. Whidden,	Michigan, . .	Hennepin, . . .	5	do	
William Keenan,	Maine,	do	5	do	
Walter B. Marston,					
OFFICES OF UNITED STATES SURVEYORS GENERAL, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.					
Surveyor General—					
Patrick H. Kirwan,	Pennsylvania	Renville, . . .	8	St Paul, Minn	1
Chief Clerk—					
B. C. Baldwin,	New York, . .	Ramsey,	4	do	1
Draftsman—					
Charles F. Jewett,	Minnesota, .	do	4	do	*
Transcribing Clerk—					
John H. Kirwan,	Minnesota, .	do	4	do	
Messenger—					
John A. Larson,	Sweden, . . .	Goodhue, . . .	8	do	
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES—CROOKSTON, MINN.					
Register—					
Sylvester Peterson,	Minnesota, .	Norman, . . .	7	Crookston, Minn., . . .	8,
Receiver—					
August F. George,	Germany, . .	Polk,	7	do	8,
Clerks—					
Maurice A. Malone,	Minnesota, .	do	7	do	
Frank Montague,	Mass.,	do	7	do	
DULUTH, MINN.					
Register—					
W. E. Culpin,	New York, . .	Wright,	6	Duluth, Minn.	8,
Receiver—					
J. M. Smith,			6	do	8,
Clerks—					
Miss Florence A. Coffin, . .	N. Hampshire	St. Louis, . . .	6	do	1,
Charles B. King,	Iowa,	do	6	do	1,
H. L. Shepherd,	Ohio,	do	6	do	
Loretta Gallagher,	Pennsylvania	do	6	do	

*Per Day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
MARSHALL, MINN.					
Register—					
Cyrus B. Shepard,	New York, .	Nobles, . . .	2	Marshall ,	
Receiver—				Minn., . .	11,324.65
C. F. Case,	Iowa,	Lyon,	2	do	11,291.65
ST. CLOUD, MINN.					
Register—					
M. D. Taylor,		Stearns, . . .	6	St. Cloud,	
Receiver—				Minn., . .	13,000
Alvah Eastman,		do	6	do	13,000
Clerks—					
Murray B. Humes,	Wisconsin, .	do	6	do	900
Albrecht F. Dueber,	Minnesota, .	do	6	do	900
INDIAN AGENCIES.					
BLACKFEET, MONT.		State.		Where Employed.	
Blacksmith—					
Martin Hawkins,	Sweden, . . .	Minnesota, .		Blackfeet Agency	840
FORT BERTHOLD, N. D.					
Blacksmith—					
T. W. Flannery,	Wisconsin, .	do		Ft. Berthold Ag'cy	780
FORT PECK, MONT.					
Carpenter—					
J. P. Larson,	Sweden, . . .	do		Fort Peck Agency	720
HOOPA VALLEY, CAL.					
Physician—					
A. L. Mahaffey,	Ohio,	do		Hoopa Val. Ag'cy	1,000
LA POINTE, WIS.					
Additional Farmer—					
Peter Phalon,	Maine,	do		La Pointe Agency	†65
LEECH LAKE, MINN.					
Physician—					
E. S. Hort,	Ohio,	do		Leech Lake Ag'cy	1,200
Overseer—					
G. A. Morrison,	Canada, . . .	do		do	1,000
Farmer—					
Carl Rau,	Germany, . .	do		do	720
INDIANS.					
Engineer—					
Ed. Lucia,	Illinois, . . .	do		do	720
Assistant Clerk—					
D. S. Morrison,	Minnesota, .	do		do	600
Blacksmiths—					
M. Branchand,	do	do		do	720
A. B. Bird,	do	do		do	
Interpreters—					
Wm. Bellanger,	do	do		do	800
Peter Graves,	do	do		do	
Special Interpreter—					
C. A. Wakefield,	do	do		do	†50

† Salary, \$500; balance, fees.
† Per Month.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM: State.	Where Employed.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
INDIANS.—Continued.				
<i>Transfers—</i>				
Frank Ellis,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	Leech Lake Ag'cy	\$820
A. Jourdan,	do	do	do	
<i>Laborers—</i>				
Wm. Butcher,	do	do	do	240
Wah-tah-wah-be-tung,	do	do	do	
<i>Assistant Farmer—</i>				
J. P. Bonga,	do	do	do	540
NEZ PERCES, IDAHO.				
<i>Engineer—</i>				
L. G. Phillips,	New York, .	Minnesota, .	Nez Perces Ag'cy.	720
<i>Sawyer—</i>				
C. M. Bartlett,	Minnesota, .	do	do	
<i>Laborer—</i>				
J. W. Hughes,	do	do	do	480
PINE RIDGE, S. DAK.				
<i>Clerk—</i>				
C. T. Lange,	Illinois, . .	do	Pine Ridge Ag'cy	1,800
SHOSHONE, WYO.				
<i>Blacksmith—</i>				
Edward M. Morse,	Minnesota, .	do	Shoshone Agency	720
WHITE EARTH, MINN.—WHITES.				
<i>Agent—</i>				
John H. Sutherland,	do	do	White Earth	
<i>Issue Clerk—</i>			Agency,	1,800
Arnold A. Ledeborn,	do	do	do	1,000
<i>Farmer and Overseer—</i>				
George A. Morrison,	do	do	do	1,000
<i>Carpenter—</i>				
J. B. Lanson,	do	do	do	720
<i>Forwarding Agents—</i>				
R. L. Brown,	do	do	do	†10
C. B. Morse,	do	do	do	†10
G. D. Miller,	do	do	do	†10
R. F. W. Brusenitz,	do	do	do	†10
INDIANS.				
<i>Farmer—</i>				
J. R. Perrault,	do	do	do	840
<i>Assistant Farmers—</i>				
Wm. Andrews,	do	do	do	800
T. B. Beaulieu,	do	do	do	800
<i>Blacksmiths—</i>				
Geo. A. Berry,	do	do	do	720
Lawrence Roberts,	do	do	do	720
Louis Caswell,	do	do	do	720
<i>Assistant Blacksmiths—</i>				
Chas. Martin,	do	do	do	800
Geo. Fox,	do	do	do	800
<i>Judges—</i>				
Fred Smith,	do	do	do	†10
S. S. McArthur,	do	do	do	†10
T. H. Beaulieu,	do	do	do	†10

†Salary per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pen- sation.
		State.		
INDIANS—Continued.				
Teamsters—				
Andrew Vanoss,	Minnesota,	Minnesota,	White Earth Agency,	\$460
Archie McArthur,	do	do	do	300
Assistant Clerk—				
J. H. Woodbury,	do	do	do	600
Interpreter—				
S. P. Belanger,	do	do	do	240
INDIAN POLICE.				
Privates—				
Peter Barker,	do	do	do	†10
John Bad Boy,	do	do	do	†10
Peter J. Perrault,	do	do	do	†10
John Fairbanks,	do	do	do	†10
Geo. Walters,	do	do	do	†10
Romain Perrault,	do	do	do	†10
Jas. Madison,	do	do	do	†10
John Rock,	do	do	do	†10
Ed. Tanner,	do	do	do	†10
Bishop Little Wolf,	do	do	do	†10
David Weaver,	do	do	do	†10
Geo. Rock,	do	do	do	†10
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.				
School Supervisor for the Choctaw Nation—				
Earle T. McArthur,	Iowa,	Minnesota, .	In the field, . . .	1,500
Farmers—				
John M. Johnson,	Denmark, . .	do	Chamberlain, S. Dak.,	600
Assistant Matron—				
Edith E. Morrison,	Minnesota, .	do	Crow Ag'cy, Mont.	480
Kindergartner—				
Grace Wright,	Iowa,	do	Cheyenne Okla.,	600
Principal Teacher—				
Ella H. Gilmore,	New York, .	do	Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.,	720
Cook—				
Margaret Nessel,	Minnesota, .	do	Arkansas City, Kansas,	500
Teacher—				
Mary J. Hand,	do	do	Crow Ag'cy, Mont.	540
Baker—				
Carrie Miller,	do	do	do	
Farmer—				
Geo. Hill,	do	do	do	450
Laundress—				
Mead Mead,	do	do	Flandreau, S. D.,	500
Assistant Laundress—				
Ida Howard,	do	do	do	240
Teacher—				
Benjamin Caswell,	do	do	Ft. Belknap Ag'cy Mont.	600
Assistant Seamstress—				
Jessie Siebrecht,	South Dakota,	do	Ft. Peck Agency, Mont.,	300
Assistant Teacher—				
Marie Seamans,	New York, .	do	Ft. Totten, N. D.,	480
Nurse—				
Wm. S. Bonga,	Minnesota, .	do	do	360
Baker—				
Jas. W. Blackwell,	England, . .	do	do	500
Indian Assistants—				
Normand Dauphine,	North Dakota	do	do	120
John White,	Minnesota, .	do	do	180
Jos. Letrail,	North Dakota	do	do	120

†Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		State.		
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Assistant Indus. Teacher—</i> Geo. Cavanaugh,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	Ft. Totten, N. D.,	\$240
<i>Assistant Matrons—</i> Charlotte Davis,	do	do	Green Bay Ag'cy, Wis.,	500
Anna Beaulieu,	do	do	Lawrence, Kan.,	600
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Mary A. Baasen,	do	do	Kiamath Agency, Oregon,	540
<i>Teacher—</i> Celia J. Durfee,	do	do	La Pointe Ag'cy, Wisconsin,	600
<i>Teacher—</i> Agnes G. Fredette,	do	do	Standing Rock Agency, N. D.,	172
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Maxin Vanoss,	do	do	White Earth, Ag'cy, Minn.,	400
<i>Seamstress—</i> Mary R. Campbell,	do	do	do	400
<i>Laundress—</i> Lizzie Van Valkenburgh, . .	do	do	do	360
<i>Cook—</i> Nancy Beaupre,	do	do	do	360
<i>Nightwatchman—</i> F. L. Malessy,	France, . . .	do	do	300
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Hermoine Sempf,	Minnesota, .	do	do	540
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> David McArthur,	do	do	do	400
<i>Seamstress—</i> Clara Ducette,	do	do	do	480
<i>Assistant Seamstress—</i> Daisy M. McIntosh,	do	do	do	120
<i>Laundress—</i> Victoria Ross,	do	do	do	360
<i>Cook—</i> Maggie McArthur,	do	do	do	400
<i>Assistant Cook—</i> Melinda Porter,	Wisconsin, .	do	do	240
<i>Clerk—</i> James Van Wert,	do	do	Wettenberg, Wis.,	600
<i>Teachers—</i> F. Allis Swasey,	Mass., . . .	do	Upper Lake, Cal.,	†60
Ruth Clayton,	Minnesota, .	do	Pine Ridge Ag'cy, South Dak.,	600
John F. MacKey,	do	do	do	†60
<i>Housekeeper—</i> Evelyn MacKey,	do	do	do	†30
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Linda McArthur,	do	do	Pipestone, Minn.,	360
<i>Seamstress—</i> Alice Cook,	England, . .	do	do	420
<i>Assistant Seamstress—</i> Theresa Roy,	Minnesota, .	do	do	120
<i>Assistant Laundress—</i> Mary La Duc,	do	do	do	180
<i>Teachers—</i> Robert H. C. Huiman,	Nebraska, . .	do	Birch Coulie, Minn.,	†60
Ida M. Fabin,	Minnesota, .	do	Pawnee Agency, Oklahoma,	540
<i>Farmer—</i> Theodore Branchaud,	do	do	Rosebud Agency, South Dak.,	600
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Maggie Brunson,	do	do	Santee, Neb.,	300
<i>Teacher—</i> Mathew R. Derig,	Michigan, . .	do	do	†60

†Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		State.		
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kindergarten—</i> Allie Mead,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	Colony, Neb., . .	8000
<i>Cook—</i> Addie Butler,	do	do	Sisseton Agency, South Dak., . . .	480
<i>Laundress—</i> Bridget Casey,	Mass.,	do	Standing Rock Ag'cy, N. D., . .	480
<i>Baker—</i> Joseph J. Huse,	Prussia, . . .	do	do	480
<i>Cook—</i> Jane Saice,	Minnesota, .	do	Leech Lake Ag'cy Minn.,	300
<i>Matron—</i> Blanche M. Lyon,	do	do	Lemhi Agency, Idaho,	400
<i>Superintendent—</i> C. J. Crandall,	do	do	Lower Brule, Agency,	1,200
<i>Teachers—</i> Gertrude Ferris,	do	do	do	600
Etta Hynes,	do	do	Mescalers, Mex.,	600
<i>Superintendent—</i> W. H. Johnson,	Wisconsin, .	do	Morris, Minn., .	1,200
<i>Assistant Laundress—</i> Frances Roy,	Minnesota, .	do	do	120
<i>Cook—</i> Alice M. Hunter,	Illinois, . . .	do	do	400
<i>Assistant Cook—</i> Angelina Morgan,	Minnesota, .	do	do	120
<i>Indian Assistant—</i> William Trotershaw,	do	do	do	180
<i>Teacher—</i> Susie McDougal,	do	do	Mount Pleasant, Mich.,	540
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Alice Parker,	do	do	Omaha and Win- nebago Ag'y, Neb.	180
<i>Clerk—</i> Emily E. Peare,	do	do	Oneida, Wis., . .	600
<i>Cook—</i> Mary M. Bomrin,	do	do	Osage Agency, Okla.,	400
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Fannie Bautwell,	do	do	do	400
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Henry W. Warren,	do	do	Pinca Ag'cy, Ariz.	600
<i>Carpenter—</i> Silas E. Crandall,	New York, .	do	La Pointe Agency Wis.,	600
<i>Cook—</i> Honor M. Denley,	England, . .	do	Tower, Minn., .	480
<i>Engineer—</i> Geo. Hunter,	Ireland, . . .	do	do	800
<i>Laborer—</i> Wm. Denley,	England, . .	do	do	300
<i>Teacher—</i> Emily Parker,	North Dakota	do	Leech Lake Agc'y, Minn., .	600
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Jos. H. Quinlan,	Minnesota, .	do	do	400
<i>Seamstress—</i> Stella Cross,	New York, .	do	do	420
<i>Laundress—</i> Ellen King,	Minnesota, .	do	do	300
<i>Cook—</i> Elvina Quinlan,	do	do	do	300
<i>Teacher—</i> Ida La Chappelle,	do	do	do	600
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Chas. Moulton,	do	do	do	400
<i>Matron—</i> Etta Knickerbacker,	Canada, . . .	do	do	500
<i>Seamstress—</i> Mary Lambert,	Minnesota, .	do	do	420

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
		State.		
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Laundress—</i> Josephine Beaulieu,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	Leech Lake Ag'cy, Minn.,	8300
<i>Cook—</i> Lizzie Francis,	England, . .	do	do	800
<i>Superintendent—</i> E. O. Hughes,	Michigan, .	do	do	720
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Antoine Donnell,	Minnesota, .	do	do	400
<i>Seamstress—</i> Edith M. Cuniff,	do	do	do	400
<i>Laundress—</i> J. C. McIntosh,	do	do	do	800
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Katie Burns,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	W. Earth A'cy, M'n	800
<i>Cook—</i> Lisette Warren,	do	do	do	800
<i>Seamstress—</i> Sarah J. Little,	Wisconsin, .	do	do	500
<i>Laundress—</i> Lizzie Van Valkenburgh, . .	Minnesota, .	do	do	800
<i>Assistant Laundress—</i> Caroline Beaupre,	do	do	do	60
<i>Teacher—</i> Katie E. Baker,	Kansas, . . .	do	do	600
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Susie McDougall,	Minnesota, .	do	do	540
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Minnie Rock,	do	do	do	120
<i>Seamstress—</i> Mary Lambert,	do	do	do	480
<i>Laundress—</i> Alice Parker,	Minnesota, .	do	do	800
<i>Cook—</i> Lizzie Francis,	England, . .	do	do	800
<i>Indian Assistants—</i> Julia Cassaway,	Minnesota, .	do	do	60
George Burnette,	do	do	do	60
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Eugene M. Lambert,	do	do	do	400
<i>Superintendent—</i> Krauth H. Cressman,	Pennsylvania,	do	do	840
<i>Disciplinarian—</i> Joseph H. Quinlan,	Minnesota, .	do	do	400
<i>Matron—</i> Chloe E. Mitchell,	Illinois, . . .	do	do	480
<i>Seamstress—</i> Stella Cress,	New York, .	do	do	480
<i>Laundress—</i> Nancy Taylor,	Minnesota, .	do	do	800
<i>Cook—</i> Elvina Quinlan,	do	do	do	800
<i>Superintendent—</i> Viola Cook,	Canada, . . .	do	do	900
<i>Teacher—</i> Carrie A. Walker,	Wisconsin, .	do	do	600
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Ida M. Warren,	Minnesota, .	do	do	540
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> Theodore Branchand,	do	do	do	600
<i>Matron—</i> Carrie C. Ellis,	New York, .	do	do	600
<i>Assistant Matron—</i> Flora Roy,	Minnesota, .	do	do	800
<i>Seamstress—</i> Julia Chaudonnett,	do	do	do	480

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APNTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		State.		
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Assistant Seamstress—</i> Mary Jane Ray,	Minnesota,	Minnesota,	W. Earth Ac'y, M'n	\$120
<i>Laundress—</i> Isabel Bellanger,	do	do	do	300
<i>Assistant Cook—</i> Josie Hutchinson,	do	do	do	240
<i>Cook—</i> Clara Ducette,	do	do	do	400
<i>Superintendent—</i> E. O. Hughes,	Michigan, . .	do	do	240
<i>Matron—</i> Clara Fairbanks,	Minnesota, .	do	do	480
<i>Laundress—</i> Lizzie Roy,	do	do	do	300
<i>Cook—</i> Emma C. Morrison,	Minnesota, .	Minnesota, .	W. Earth Ac'y, M'n	300
<i>Seamstresses—</i> Edith McCuniff,	do	do	do	480
Clara J. Bakke,	do	do	Whittenberg, Wis.	360
<i>Matron—</i> Anna Jacobson,	Wisconsin, .	do	do	540
INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOLS AT VARIOUS POINTS.				
<i>Teachers—</i> F. Alice Swasey,	Massachusetts	do	Upper Lake, Cal.	†100
Robert H. Hinman,	Nebraska, . .	do	Birch Cooley, M'n	†100
<i>Assistant Seamstress—</i> Frances Leader,	Minnesota, .	do	Morris, Minn., .	240
<i>Laundress—</i> Sarah Fairbanks,	do	do	do	400
<i>Cook—</i> Carrie Stone,	do	do	do	400
<i>Indian Assistants—</i> Frank R. Vizenor,	do	do	Morris, Minn., .	180
Charley Peake,	do	do	do	180
<i>Superintendent—</i> Martin J. Egan,	do	do	Clontarf, Minn., .	1,200
<i>Teacher—</i> James Finnegan,	Maine,	do	do	600
<i>Assistant Teacher—</i> Mary Donahue,	Massachusetts	do	do	480
<i>Industrial Teacher—</i> John Green,	England, . .	do	do	600
<i>Matron—</i> Catharine Egan,	Minnesota, .	do	do	540
<i>Laundress—</i> Bridget Casey,	Massachusetts	do	do	400
<i>Cook—</i> James McGann,	Wisconsin, .	do	do	400
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS				
<i>Special Agent in Charge of Meda- wakanton Sioux Indians in Minn.—</i> Geo. L. Evans,	Wisconsin, .	do	Redwood Falls, .	*3.00
<i>Commissioner to Negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minn.—</i> Darwin S. Hall,	do	do	In the field, . .	*10.00
<i>Commissioner to Negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Muskogee and Seminole Indians—</i> Tams Bixby,	do	do	do	5,000

* Per day.

† Per Month.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPTD. FROM.	Where Employed.	Com- pen- sation.
		State.		
INDIAN SERVICE, MISC.—Con.				
Secretary— A. L. Aylesworth,	Wisconsin,	Minnesota,	In the field, . . .	\$1,980
Stenographer— A. McElrath,	do	do	Ill	†100
Appraiser in Chief— M. D. Kenyon,	do	do	do	2,000
Appraisers A. B. Christie,	do	do	do	†100
Geo. H. Irish,	do	do	do	†100
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.				
Clerk— Mrs. Lucia J. K. Clark, . . .	Mass.,	Steele, 1st dist.	Wash., D. C., . .	1,200
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.				
Associate Matron— Mrs. Amanda W. Temple, . .	Illinois, . . .	Minnesota, . .	do	400
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.				
Assistant Geologist— C. W. Hall,	do	do	Litchfield, . . .	*4.50

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pen- sation.
		County	Ill.		
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GEN'L.					
<i>Clerks—</i>					
Edwin C. Brandenburg.	Dist. Col.,	Ramsey,	4	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,800
Martin S. Murphy.	Illinois,	Hennepin,	5	do	900

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compen- sation.
		County	* Dis		
DIVISIONS OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.					
Chief of Publications— George Wm Hill,	England, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D.C.,	\$2,500
Artists, Draftsmen, Engravers and Laborers' Roll—					
Miss Sarah Proctor,	Minnesota,	Ramsey, . .	4	do	720
Miss Maria A. Daniels,	New York,	Hennepin, . .	5	do	150

* Per Day.
† Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—*Continued.*

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
		County.	Dis		
DIVISIONS OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.— <i>Con.</i>					
<i>Compiler, Section of Foreign Markets—</i> Miss Anna Montgomery, . . .	Pennsylvania	Wabasha, . .	1	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,400
DIVISION OF STATISTICS.					
<i>State Statistical Agent—</i> P. A. Rogers,	Pennsylvania	Hennepin, .	5	Minn'p'lis, M'n	700
<i>Chief Field Naturalist—</i> Vernon Bailey,	Michigan, . .	Sherburne, .	6	do	2,000
<i>Assistant Biologist—</i> H. W. Olds,	D. Columbia,	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,400
DIVISION OF SOIL.					
<i>Soil Investigator—</i> W. G. Smith,	Minnesota, .	St. Louis, . .	6	Wash., D. C.,	1,000
DIVISION OF FORESTRY.					
<i>Clerk—</i> H. L. Hill,	Illinois, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,200
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.					
<i>Clerk, Office of Experiment Stat'n—</i> Mrs. Carrie E. Johnston, . .	Virginia, . .	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,400
<i>Laborer, Division of Seeds—</i> Erwin W. Sterns,	Nevada, . . .	Goodhue, . .	8	do	600
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.					
<i>Clerks—</i> Andrew J. Olin,	Sweden, . . .	Brown, . . .	2	do	1,600
Illyd C. I. Evans,	England, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,200
<i>Assistant Inspectors—</i> Albert E. Behnke,	Minnesota, .	Brown, . . .	2	Milw'kee, Wis.	1,400
S. J. Murray,	do	Le Sueur, . .	8	Topeka, Kan.	1,200
T. L. Rice,	Iowa,	Fillmore, . .	1	Guthrie, Okla.	1,200
<i>Stock Examiner—</i> Thomas M. Libby,	Minnesota, .	Stearns, . . .	6	S. St. Paul, M'n.	900
WEATHER BUREAU.					
<i>Clerk—</i> John H. Harmon,	Michigan, . .	Hennepin, .	5	Wash., D. C.,	1,600
<i>Manual Laborer—</i> Herbert C. Merrill,	Minnesota, .	Waseca, . . .	1	do	900
<i>Inspector—</i> Edward A. Beals,	New York, . .	Hennepin, .	5	Chicago, Ill.,	2,000
<i>Observers—</i> Frank T. Williams,	Dist. Col., . .	Goodhue, . .	8	Buffalo, N. Y.,	1,200
Hermann Volker,	Germany, . .	Hennepin, .	5	St. Paul, Minn	1,000
Wm. W. Carlisle,	Wisconsin, . .	do	5	M'n'p'lis, M'n	1,000
Ozias Whitman,	Maine,	Goodhue, . .	8	St. Paul, Minn	1,000
Herchmer W. Grasse,	Canada, . . .	Kittson, . . .	7	Moorh'd, M'n	840
<i>Forecast Official—</i> Jas. Kennedy,	Connecticut,	St. Louis, . .	6	Cleveland, O.,	1,800
<i>Map Distributors—</i> Lawrence Long,	Ireland, . . .	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, Minn	†25

† Per Month.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dia.		
WEATHER BUREAU.—Con.					
<i>River Observers—</i>					
Wm. M. Cline,	Illinois, . .	Goodhue, . .	3	R'd Wing, M'n	17
John Descheneau,	Minnesota, .	Wabasha, . .	1	Reed's L'g, M'n	17
<i>Rainfall Observer—</i>					
Buel Chidester,	Massachusetts,	Douglas, . .	7	Alexand'a, M'n	18
<i>Wind Signal Display Men—</i>					
Alonso C. McMullin,	Ohio,	Wabasha, . .	1	Lake City, M'n	+10
Myron B. Graves,	Minnesota, .	Goodhue, . .	3	Red Wing, M'n	+10
Harry L. Holden,	Maine,	Lake,	6	Two Hbrs, M'n	+10
<i>Corn and Wheat Observers—</i>					
W. R. Chidester,	Minnesota, .	Douglas, . .	7	Alexand'a, M'n	*20
L. Mullen,	do	Wilkin, . . .	7	Campbell, M'n	*20
A. G. Anderson,	do	Polk,	7	Crookston, M'n	*20
Geo. W. Peoples,	do	Becker, . . .	7	Detroit City, M'n	*20
C. F. Greening,	do	Mower, . . .	1	G. Mead'w, M'n	*20
J. G. C. Johnson,	do	Yel. Medicine,	3	Granite F., M'n	*20
A. J. Eckstein,	do	Brown, . . .	2	New Ulm, M'n	*20
P. A. Walling,	do	Hubbard, . .	6	Pk. Rapids, M'n	*20
W. Z. Haight,	do	Faribault, . .	2	Winnebago,	

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.
UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensa-tion.
		County.	Dis		
<i>Assistant Curator—</i> J. E. Benedict,	Connecticut,	Dakota, . .	8	Wash., D. C.,	\$1,800
<i>Clerk—</i> J. F. Wilson,	Iowa,	Hennepin, .	5	do	†50

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com-pensation.
		County.	Dis		
PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.					
<i>Clerk—</i> H. O. Simons,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	Wash., D. C.,	*\$5.00
PUBLIC PRINTING.					
<i>Maker-up—</i> C. F. Wagner,	Wisconsin, .	do	4	do	†58½
<i>Copy Holder—</i> H. Thurston,	Mass.,	Freeborn, . .	1	do	†.50
<i>Compositors—</i> W. H. Dedrick,	New York, .	Hennepin, . .	5	do	†.50
Frank Hoover,	Pennsylvania	do	5	do	†.50
Frank L. Manderfeld,	Minnesota, .	St. Louis, . .	6	do	†.50
C. W. Burnett,	Ohio,	do	6	do	†.50
G. B. Tollman,	Wisconsin, .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	†.50
J. E. Martinson,	Sweden, . .	Chippewa, . .	2	do	†.50
C. P. Smith,	Illinois, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	†.50
<i>Imposer—</i> M. G. Molan,	New York, .	Hennepin, .	5	do	†.53
<i>Pressman—</i> Cornelius J. Lucy,	Minnesota, .	do	5	do	†.50
<i>Stereotyper—</i> Willard S. Whitmore,	Indiana, . . .	do	5	do	†.47
<i>Folders—</i> Emma Lawrence,	Wisconsin, .	Olmsted, . .	1	do	†. . .
Lizzie Miller, ,	Canada, . . .	do	8	do	†. . .
Julia S. Kelly,	Maine,	Winona, . . .	1	do	†. . .
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.					
<i>In Charge of Helpers—</i> John B. Smith,	Scotland, . .	Marshall, . .	7	do	*4.00
PUBLIC BINDING.					
<i>Clerk—</i> Michael Carroll,	Ireland, . . .	Houston, . .	1	do	†.81¼
<i>Binders—</i> Louis E. Boo,	Norway, . .	Hennepin, .	5	do	†.50
Martin Dreis,	Germany, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	†.50
B. W. Ducatel,	England, . .	Hennepin, .	5	do	†.50
Henry Hoiby,	Minnesota, .	do	5	do	†.50
F. J. Belair,	do	do	5	do	†.50
<i>Sewer—</i> Minnle Osborne,	Maryland, .	Morrison, . .	6	do	†.24

*Salary per day.
†Salary per hour.
‡Piecework.
§Per Month.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Continued.
(TWELFTH U. S. CENSUS.)

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS: HON. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, \$8,000.

Supervisors and Their Clerks in the Several Districts of Minnesota.

NAME.	Com- pen- sa- tion.	NAME.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
FIRST DISTRICT.		FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.	
Lewis D. Frost . . .	\$1,250	<i>Clerks—</i>	
<i>Clerks—</i>		Hattie G. Burrows . . .	\$8.00
Donald K. Frost . . .	\$45.00	C. J. Whitridge . . .	\$8.00
R. B. Basford . . .	\$15.00	Thomas S. Colcord . . .	\$8.00
Gustav F. Boll . . .	\$45.00	Dorris Johnston . . .	\$8.00
SECOND DISTRICT.		James E. Thieband . . .	\$8.00
James G. Hamlin . . .	1,250	Leslie Parlin . . .	\$8.00
<i>Clerks—</i>		Mary F. Richardson . . .	\$8.00
Howard A. Hamlin . . .	\$60.00	Walter K. Mulliken . . .	\$8.00
Ira H. Hamlin . . .	\$60.00	Daniel F. De Wolf . . .	\$8.00
Miss Belle M. Yendes . . .	\$5.00	John H. Cumming . . .	\$8.00
Miss Laura G. Hamlin . . .	\$5.00	FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Mrs. J. N. Brown . . .	\$5.00	Charles S. Cairns . . .	1,250
Axel A. Olson . . .	\$4.00	<i>Clerks—</i>	
W. D. Tompkins . . .	\$4.00	William C. Pinkerton . . .	\$75.00
Ernest Schumacher . . .	\$4.00	Miss Mollie Sinai . . .	\$60.00
E. J. Sheidon . . .	\$4.00	Arthur L. Jones . . .	\$75.00
THIRD DISTRICT		Simon Michelet . . .	\$75.00
Harry B. Wakefield . . .	1,250	SIXTH DISTRICT.	
<i>Clerks—</i>		Arthur N. Dare . . .	1,250
Martha L. Hammons . . .	\$60.00	<i>Clerks—</i>	
Warren B. Goodnow . . .	\$60.00	Eubra E. Bryant . . .	\$60.00
FOURTH DISTRICT.		Fred Williams . . .	\$60.00
Edward Yanish . . .	1,250	Daphne Dare . . .	\$60.00
<i>Clerks—</i>		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
William H. Parnham . . .	\$75.00	Elmer E. Adams . . .	1,250
Samuel Lowenstein . . .	\$75.00	<i>Clerks—</i>	
Hattie Nitz . . .	\$50.00	B. D. Underwood . . .	\$60.00
Walter T. Lemon . . .	\$60.00	Edward T. Barnard . . .	\$60.00
D. C. McDonald . . .	\$50.00		

† Monthly salary.
‡ Weekly salary.
§ Daily salary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

(U. S. CENSUS BUREAU.)

MINNESOTA APPOINTEES.

NAME.	Salary.	Division.	NAME.	Salary.	Division.
Aarons, Minnie B.	\$1,000	A	Loud, Bessie A.	900	Agricultural.
Allen, Frank A.	1,000	F	McAuliffe, Mary C. A.	900	Agricultural.
Arral, Charles F.	900	A	McCord, Charles J.	1,000	Population.
Baker, Lizzie C.	900	A	McHugh, Peter J.	900	Agricultural.
Barker, Anna.	900	F	Madison, Minnie.	900	Agricultural.
Bixby, Emma.	900	A	Marrinan, Mrs. Mary F.	1,000	Agricultural.
Blanchard, Clarence J.	1,000	A	Matthews, William B., Jr.	1,000	Agricultural.
Blom, A. Josephine.	1,000	A	Merriam, Robert H.	1,000	Agricultural.
Brynildsen, Jacob.	1,200	M	Merriam, William H.	1,000	Purch'g agent
Burke, Mrs. Carrie C.	1,200	A	Meyers, Addie E.	840	Printing.
Butler, Gardiner S.	1,000	A	Miller, George W.	840	Director.
Carter, Mrs. Virginia S.	900	F	Moore, Fred P.	1,000	Manufactures
Carraway, Lucie C.	900	F	Munger, William L.	1,400	Chief clerk.
Carroll, Mrs. Wlanifred	1,000	A	Nelson, Albert L.	1,200	Agricultural.
Chase, Harriet N.	900	F	Norris, Fred G.	1,200	Blind and deaf
Colson, Mrs. Jeannie M.	720	F	Nowlin, Chloe W.	720	Agricultural.
Coon, Byron McP.	1,000	A	O'Connor, Katherine L.	900	Agricultural.
Dampier, A. W.	1,200	M	Ogden, Eleanor D.	900	Population.
Dinnick, Mrs. Edith.	900	F	Pearce, Elsie.	900	Agricultural.
Egleston, Willis J.	1,200	A	Pfeifer, Maggie.	240	Chief clerk.
Erikson, Leonard.	1,000	Vital statistics	Plummer, Frank L.	1,200	Agricultural.
Eyars, Mrs. Frankie.	240	Chief clerk.	Powers, Irma L.	800	Manufactures
Ewatts, Leonard.	1,000	Population.	Powers, Le Grand.	800	Agricultural.
Fairbanks, Mr. Clair W.	900	Vital statistics	Pyle, Mrs. Lisbeth A.	720	Agricultural.
Farrington, Mrs. Charlotte E.	1,000	Appointment.	Rivenburgh, Bertram G.	1,000	Agricultural.
Gardner, Augustine V., Jr.	1,200	Agricultural.	Rittle, Anna E.	900	Population.
Goodrich, Mabel.	900	Agricultural.	Rolle, August H. O.	1,000	Agricultural.
Gorham, Mrs. Emma.	900	Agricultural.	Roseman, Justine J.	720	Agricultural.
Graves, Mrs. Belle S.	900	Agricultural.	Sathre, Elias M.	1,000	Population.
Graves, Grace D.	1,000	Appointment.	Sewall, Margaret L.	900	Agricultural.
Greeley, Thomas H. J.	600	Mailing.	Sheridan, Anna E.	900	Agricultural.
Greer, William A.	1,000	Agricultural.	Sherwood, Orrin F.	1,000	Manufactures
Gullickson, Anton H.	1,000	Agricultural.	Sloane, Mervene E.	1,200	Manufactures
Hansen, Christian.	600	Chief clerk.	Smith, James W.	1,200	Agricultural.
Harris, Mrs. May.	900	Population.	Smith, Lucius L., Jr.	900	Agricultural.
Herring, Ralph E.	1,200	Population.	Stearns, Alice W.	900	Appointment.
Hunt, Levi W.	1,000	Vital statistics	Street, Claude W.	900	Agricultural.
Jayne, Irma E.	900	Population.	Taylor, Mary.	720	Agricultural.
Johns, William.	1,000	Agricultural.	Ten Eyck, Adelaide.	900	Population.
Johanson, Adolph E. L.	900	Population.	Thompson, Honison.	1,000	Manufactures
Jones, John T.	1,200	Geographer.	Thorwarth, Julia H.	900	Population.
Kelly, Clyde W.	1,000	Manufactures	Thorwarth, Laura E.	900	Geographer.
Kendall, Mrs. Ellen.	240	Chief clerk.	Webb, Cora.	900	Agricultural.
Kinyon, Fayette C.	1,000	Agricultural.	West, Katharine T.	900	Blind and deaf
Knapp, Clinton L.	1,000	Population.	Whiting, Mrs. Kate.	900	Population.
Kriha, Marie H.	900	Agricultural.	Williams, Maude.	900	Agricultural.
Kruiderier, Artie.	900	Agricultural.	Wold, Ansel.	1,000	Population.
Ladd, Story B.	1,000	Manufactures	Woods, Mrs. Charlotte J.	720	Agricultural.
La Faus, Ina M.	900	Population.	Wright, Cassius R.	1,400	Agricultural.
Le Duc, Florence G.	720	Agricultural.	Yates, Frederick B.	1,000	Agricultural.
Larson, P. P.	600	Blind and deaf			
Lerch, Elizabeth.	900	Population.			
Littlejohn, Mrs. Emma C.	900	Population.			

* 25 cents per hour.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—MINNESOTA.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM		Where Employed.	Compensation.
		County.	Dis.		
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.					
<i>Circuit Judge—</i>					
Walter H. Sanborn,	N. Hampshire	Ramsey, . .	4	8th Circuit, .	\$6,000
<i>District Judge—</i>					
William Lochren,	Ireland, . . .	Hennepin, .	5	Dist. of Minn.	5,000
<i>District Attorney—</i>					
Robert G. Evans,	Indiana, . . .	do	5	do	4,000
<i>Assistant District Attorneys—</i>					
M. D. Purdy,	Ohio,	do	5	do	2,000
Joel M. Dickey,	Indiana, . . .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,800
<i>United States Marshal—</i>					
W. H. Grimshaw,	Pennsylvania,	Hennepin, .	5	do	4,000
<i>Office Deputy Marshals—</i>					
S. J. Picha,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . .	4	do	1,800
T. J. Sheehan,	Ireland, . . .	do	5	do	1,800
C. A. Nimocks,	Michigan, . .	Hennepin, .	5	do	1,800

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—MINNESOTA.—Continued.

POSITION AND NAME.	Born.	APPOINTED FROM.		Where Employed.	Com- pensa- tion.
		County.	Dis		
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.— <i>Con.</i>					
<i>Standing Masters in Chancery—</i>					
B. J. Shipman,	Connecticut,	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, . .	Fees.
Ambrose Tighe,	New York, .	do	4	do	do
H. S. Abbott,	Minnesota, .	Hennepin, .	5	Minneapolis,	do
E. K. Fairchild,	Ohio, . . .	do	5	do	do
A. L. Agatin,	Russia, . .	St. Louis, .	6	Duluth, . . .	do
<i>Jury Commissioner—</i>					
David F. Peebles,	Virginia, . .	Ramsey, . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	do
REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.					
<i>First Division—</i>					
W. H. Harries,	Ohio, . . .	Houston, . .	1	Caledonia, . .	do
F. L. Randall,	Minnesota, .	Winona, . . .	1	Winona, . .	do
<i>Second Division—</i>					
J. A. Flittie,	Norway, . .	Blue Earth, .	2	Mankato, . .	do
J. E. Burchard,	New York, .	Lyon,	2	Marshall, . .	do
<i>Third Division—</i>					
H. T. Kyle,	Wisconsin, .	Rice,	8	Faribault, . .	do
M. Doran, Jr.,	Minnesota, .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	do
<i>Fourth Division—</i>					
O. C. Merriman,	New York, .	Hennepin, . .	5	Minneapolis,	do
J. P. Rae,	Pennsylvania	do	5	do	do
C. W. Campbell,	Minnesota, .	Meeker, . . .	7	Litchfield, . .	do
<i>Fifth Division—</i>					
Crawford Sheldon,	Minnesota, .	Morrison, . .	6	Little Falls, .	do
H. F. Greene,	N. Carolina, .	St. Louis, . .	6	Duluth, . . .	do
<i>Sixth Division—</i>					
Ole J. Vaule,	Norway, . . .	Polk,	7	Crookston, . .	do
W. L. Parsons,	New York, .	Otter Tail, . .	7	Fergus Falls,	do
U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS— EIGHTH DISTRICT.					
<i>Crier—</i>					
I. L. Mohan,	Indiana, . .	Ramsey, . . .	4	St. Paul, . . .	*2.00
<i>Bailiffs—</i>					
R. I. Holcomb,	Missouri, . .	do	4	do	*2.00
Chas. Weed,	New York, .	do	4	do	*2.00
Jos. Spiel,	Germany, . .	do	4	do	*2.00
<i>Messenger—</i>					
W. Neuhort,	Minnesota, .	do	4	do	*1.50

*Per Day.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS

IN MINNESOTA.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Aarhus	Iac qui Parle.....	J. P. Hansen.
Aasted	Otter Tail	K. D. Erickson.
Acoma	McLeod	Jeremiah E. Headley.
Acton	Meeker	Aug. Hendrickson.
Ada	Norman	J. V. Campbell.
Adams	Mower	E. L. Slindee.
Adelaide	Big Stone	Frank S. Mills.
Adolph	St. Louis	Per. A. Bjorlin.
Adman	Nobles	S. J. McKenzie.
Afton	Washington	Hans J. Hansen.
Aggie	Chippewa	M. P. Jones.
Airlie	Pipestone	Oscar Arnold.
Akely	Hubbard	R. Dunn.
Altlin	Altlin	Cariton Graves.
Albany	Stearns	N. Young.
Alberta	Stevens	Rectina S. Roberts.
Albert Lea	Freeborn	Victor Gilrup.
Albrecht	Wright	Herman Albrecht.
Alborn	St. Louis	Frank A. Trolander.
Alden	Freeborn	A. R. Walker.
Aldrich	Wadena	M. C. Whalen.
Alexandria	Douglas	F. Van Dyke.
Alida	Beltrami	J. H. Olson.
Allen	St. Louis	Wm H. Konkler.
Alma City	Waseca	C. W. Crump.
Almelund	Chisago	John Almquist.
Amor	Winona	John Bradt.
Alpha	Jackson	Peter O. Rakness.
Altura	Winona	Henry Baab.
Amboy	Blue Earth	Anson Mallery.
Amherst	Fillmore	E. L. Babcock.
Amiret	Lyon	Frank W. Webb.
Amo	Cottonwood .....	.....
Amor	Otter Tail	John A. Wallin.
Andree	Isanti	John A. Holmblad.
Angus	Po.k	J. F. Montgomery.
Annandale	Wright	W. H. Towle.
Anoka	Anoka	Irv'ng A. Caswell.
Ansel	Cass	A. E. McDonald.
App'e	Marshall	Chas. A. Anderson.
Appeton	Swift	Fred E. Wheeler.
Arago	Hubbard	Chas. W. Martin.
Arban	Stearns	Henry Backer.
Arco	Lincoln	Christ Larsen.
Arendahl	Fillmore	Edward E. Sandli.
Argyle	Marshall	Peter B. Nelson.
Arlington	Sibley	G. Q. Derby.
Armstrong	Freeborn	B. A. Cady.
Arnold	St. Lou's	F. G. Sandstedt.
Arthur	Otter Tail	Wm. Moore.
Artichoke Lake	Big Stone	Lewis Arneson.
Ashby	Grant	Robert J. Lindberg.
Ashcreek	Rock	Joseph Knight.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Ashford	Redwood	H. A. Morgan.
Ashton	Winona	C. F. Dykeman.
Aspelund	Goodhue	M. P. Heltne.
Assumption	Carver	Patrick A. Colbert.
Athens	Isanti	Alfred Sigfridson.
Atkinson	Carlton	C. O. G. Anderson.
Attica	Aitkin	Newton C. Honnold.
Atwater	Kandiyohi	P. O. Hall.
Audubon	Becker	M. L. Hawley.
Augusta	Carver	Oscar E. Wolff.
Aurdal	Otter Tail	Thorsten Thompson.
Austin	Mower	Samuel Sweningsen.
Ausland	Morrison	Annie Knudson.
Averil	Clay	J. Johnson.
Avery	Lake	Albert W. Holmes.
Avoca	Murray	Daniel Dawney.
Avon	Stearns	Wm. S. Bartholomew.
Axel	Otter Tail	J. Kron.
Ayr	Goodhue	Frank W. Zaffke.
Backus	Cass	Sue A. Kinney.
Badger	Roseau	Andrew T. Ellenson.
Badoura	Hubbard	John L. Philbrick.
Bagley	Beltrami	Maggie McAarty.
Balaton	Lyon	A. E. Whiting.
Balmoral	Otter Tail	Z. V. Barbor.
Bancroft	Freeborn	J. C. Hoidal.
Banks	Faribault	C. S. Dunbar.
Banning	Pine	Martin Ring.
Barker	Carlton	John A. Lalm.
Barnesville	Clay	Erwin S. Catlin.
Barnum	Carlton	John D. Barstow.
Barrett	Grant	M. P. Thurne.
Barry	Big Stone	W. W. Dibley.
Barsness	Pope	Edward Braaten.
Batavia	Todd	Chas. A. Jones.
Bath	Freeborn	James St. John.
Battle Lake	Otter Tail	Henry Olson.
Battle River	Beltrami	Joseph Jerome.
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	Josephine Rutger.
Beard	Beltrami	Myrtle D. Johnson.
Beardsley	Big Stone	G. W. Freer.
Bearlake	McLeod	Silena Tomlinson.
Bear Valley	Wabasha	W. N. Preble.
Beaton	Kittson	Barney C. Bothum.
Beauford	Blue Earth	R. Healy.
Beaulieu	Norman	Salem Fairbanks.
Beaver	Winona	P. H. Neihelsal.
Beaver Bay	Lake	Robert H. Slater.
Beaver Creek	Rock	Herman Ohs.
Beaver Falls	Renville	Phillip Meyer.
Bechyn	Renville	J. T. Serbus.
Becida	Hubbard	Harry B. Blakely.
Becker	Sherburne	Wm. F. Hopper.
Bederwood	Hennepin	Vernie Lockwood.
Bee	Houston	H. L. Morken.
Belgrade	Stearns	C. M. Iverslie.
Belle Chester	Wabasha	A. M. Casper.
Belle Plaine	Scott	J. C. Morrison.
Belle Prairie	Morrison	Lizzie Reaper.
Belle River	Douglas	J. S. Miller.
Bellingham	Lac qui Parle	Frank E. Ellickson.
Beltrami	Polk	K. O. Flakne.
Belvidere Mills	Goodhue	N. B. Gaylord.
Bellevue	Redwood	G. F. Ryan.
Bemidji	Beltrami	Eva Kaiser.
Bena	Cass	Thomas Mack.
Bend	Marshall	E. Flemming.
Benedict	Scott	Wm. Lochen.
Bennettville	Aitkin	A. Bennett.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Benson	Swift	James H. McCune.
Berg	Rice	Peder Olson.
Bergman	Pine	A. Bergman.
Berlin	Steele	John Miller.
Bernadotte	Nicollet	Andrew Nelson.
Bern	Dodge	Godfrey Andrist.
Beroun	Pine	John W. Chalupsky.
Bertha	Todd	Jackson J. Payne.
Bessie	Otter Tail	B. L. Brown.
Bethany	Winona	J. F. Benedett.
Bethel	Anoka	S. Cutler.
Beaverdam	Le Sueur	J. Hardegger.
Big Bend	Cottonwood	H. Eastgate.
Bigelow	Nobles	C. M. Davis.
Big Lake	Sherburne	Wm. H. Putnam.
Big Swamp	Cass	H. S. Holloway.
Big Woods	Marshall	K. O. Knutson.
Billings	Aitkin	Fred C. Lane.
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	C. F. Heibert.
Birch Lake	Todd	D. E. Bennett.
Bird Island	Renville	Iver S. Gerald.
Birkholz	Polk	Marle R. Northrup.
Biscay	McLeod	John A. Austin.
Biwabic	St. Louis	Ransom Metcalf.
Bixby	Steele	W. E. Martin.
Black Duck	Beltrami	Anna E. Townsend.
Blackberry	Itasca	Chas. G. Anderson.
Black Hammer	Houston	T. Jacobson.
Blakely	Scott	M. Franciscus.
Blomford	Isanti	E. R. Blomgren.
Bloomfield	Hennepin	A. Scholz.
Blooming Prairie	Steele	W. L. Bucken.
Bloomington	Hennepin	A. E. Balliff.
Bloomington Ferry	Hennepin	Henry Wigley.
Blowers	Otter Tail	August Aho.
Blue Earth City	Faribault	G. W. Buswell.
Blue Hill	Sherburne	Abbie O. Gladden.
Bluffton	Otter Tail	J. M. Hawes.
Bock	Mille Lacs	Ole Nilson.
Bodum	Isanti	Erick W. Erickson.
Bonish	Kittson	Matts S. Nordin.
Boobar	Roseau	C. M. Burnhelm.
Boon Lake	Renville	E. E. Ricker.
Borup	Norman	P. L. Mellberg.
Boston	Aitkin	Hans Hanson.
Boulder	Kittson .....	.....
Boyd	Lac qui Parle	Ole J. Flaa.
Brack	Sibley	Aug. Albrecht.
Bradford	Isanti	John Hendricks.
Braham	Isanti	Severin Mattson.
Brainerd	Crow Wing	Newton H. Ingersoll.
Brandon	Douglas	C. M. Borgen.
Bratsburg	Fillmore	E. J. Overland.
Bray	Red Lake	C. P. Swanson.
Breckenridge	Wilkin	Wm. M. James.
Breese	Marshall	C. U. Bradford.
Brenner	Lyon	O. H. Sterk.
Brewster	Nobles	P. Geyermann.
Bricelyn	Faribault	Knute O. Sandum.
Bridgle	Itasca	Chas. W. Field.
Bridgeman	Cass	Chas. Williams.
Brighton	Nicollet	O. Peterson.
Brimson	St. Louis	Edward E. Price.
Bristol	Fillmore	James Berning.
Brockway	Stearns	Lawrence Slammik.
Bronson	Kanabec	H. S. McKusick.
Brookfield	Renville	Wm. C. Bonn.
Brooklyn Center	Hennepin	C. R. Howe.
Brook Park	Pine	A. Berg.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Brooks	Red Lake	Cyril Lucier.
Brookston	St. Louis	Albert E. Johnson.
Brooten	Stearns	J. M. Wenger, Jr.
Browerville	Todd	B. Borgert.
Brownsdale	Mower	Albert Swift.
Brown's Valley	Traverse	S. Y. Gordon, Jr.
Brownsville	Houston	J. M. Darling.
Brownton	McLeod	F. W. Booth.
Bruce	Rock	H. N. Kjergaard.
Brunswick	Kanabec	Andrew Skoglund.
Buckman	Morrison	J. Schmolke.
Buck's Mills	Becker	S. S. Buck.
Buena Vista	Beltrami	Wm. A. Worth.
Buffalo	Wright	F. B. Lamson.
Buffalo Lake	Renville	Geo. W. Riebe.
Buhl	St. Louis	Merle A. Nichols.
Bullard	Wadena	Alfred Jackson.
Bungo	Cass	Wm. H. Pattison.
Bureau	Wilkin	Eva M. Bureau.
Burbank	Kandiyohi	J. H. Stauffer.
Burchard	Lyon	Lena Lake.
Burnett	St. Louis	M. L. Cunningham.
Burr	Yellow Medicine	Alfred Froberg.
Burschville	Hennepin	J. Bursch.
Burtrum	Todd	F. Clark.
Burwell	Polk	Halver C. Halverson.
Butler	Otter Tail	Geo. H. Silter.
Butterfield	Watonwan	J. Rempel.
Butternut	Blue Earth	O. O. Rondestoedt.
Buzzle	Beltrami	Bernhard Iverson.
Bygland	Polk	S. K. Float.
Byron	Olmsted	J. H. Vicks.
Cadwell	Martin	Reinhart H. Mueller.
Cahill	Hennepin	Moses Darcy.
Caledonia	Houston	A. J. Flynn.
Cambria	Blue Earth	Earnest Hughes.
Cambridge	Isanti	Wm. H. Smith.
Camp	Renville	N. O. Berg.
Campbell	Wilkin	J. M. Winger.
Canby	Yellow Medicine	Ida Erickson.
Cannon Falls	Goodhue	P. A. Peterson.
Canosia	St. Louis	E. B. Engren.
Canton	Fillmore	R. A. Surgeon.
Cardigan	Ramsey	Max J. Redlaczak.
Carlmona	Fillmore	O. L. King.
Carlisle	Otter Tail	C. Evjen.
Carlson	Swift	C. H. Frederickson.
Carlton	Carlton	Esther Harroldson.
Carmody	Isanti	Paul A. Swanson.
Carrollsville	Olmsted	T. J. Carroll.
Carver	Carver	J. S. Nelson.
Cascade	Goodhue	D. H. Orr.
Casey	Meeker	John W. Kruger.
Cashel	Swift	John Pearson.
Casino	Cass	John M. McGuire.
Cass Lake	Cass	Fred W. Smith.
Castle Rock	Dakota	C. L. Wood.
Cazenovia	Pipestone	Louis A. Nims.
Cedar	Anoka	Peter J. Elln.
Cedar Bend	Roseau	Mary C. Stoltz.
Cedar Lake	Scott	C. O'Connor.
Cedar Mills	Meeker	C. W. Jellett.
Cedarville	Martin	M. A. Babcock.
Cedar Chain	Martin	J. W. Mallory.
Center City	Chisago	J. E. Peterson.
Centergrove	Otter Tail	J. H. Soll.
Centerville	Anoka	Mary Beson.
Central	Wadena .....	.....
Cereal	Watonwan	J. Borkman.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—Continued.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Cerro Gordo	Lac qui Parle.....	G. M. Lund.
Ceylon	Martin	Frank M. Kellogg.
Chamberlain	Hubbard	J. F. Nichols.
Champlin	Hennepin	Nora Wolley.
Chandler	Murray	C. C. Peterson.
Chanbassen	Carver	Henry L. Kelm.
Chaska	Carver	Emma C. Taylor.
Chatfield	Fillmore	J. Chermals.
Chehalis	Le Sueur	Nicholas M. Stirens.
Cheney	Dodge	Charles L. Hulett.
Cherry Grove	Fillmore	John Riddle.
Chester	Olmsted	W. W. Hyslop.
Childs	Wilkin	D. D. Waite.
Chisago City	Chisago	J. A. Bloom.
Choice	Fillmore	Richard O. Richardson
Chokio	Stevens	Chas H. Dyer.
Chowen	Hennepin	Henry C. Frear.
Christiana	Dakota	T. Thompson.
Clara City	Chippewa	Cornellus Berghins.
Claremont	Dodge	James Edmond.
Clarissa	Todd	G. W. Johnson.
Clarkfield	Yellow Medicine	O. H. Lewis.
Clark's Grove	Freeborn	C. Peterson.
Claybank	Goodhue	Kurt Diercks.
Clear Lake	Sherburne	E. White.
Clearwater	Wright	S. McC. Phillips.
Clements	Redwood	L. J. Rongstad.
Clementson	Beltrami	Ole Clementson.
Cleveland	Le Sueur	W. F. Johnson.
Clifford	Becker	D. C. Clifford.
Chmax	Polk	C. Steenerson.
Clint	Pine	Erik J. Haglof.
Clinton	Big Stone	H. W. Hewitt.
Clinton Falls	Steele	G. W. Knapp.
Clitherall	Otter Tail	Julius Severson.
Clontarf	Swift	James W. Flynn.
Cloquet	Carlton	G. D. Muggah.
Clotho	Todd	G. W. Brownell.
Clough	Anoka	Patrick Lyons.
Clover	Freeborn	Peter Flesch.
Clyde	Winona	A. B. Lyon.
Cobden	Brown	A. C. Peterson.
Cohasset	Itasca	Delphus A. Dunn.
Coin	Kanabec	O. E. Olson.
Cokato	Wright	A. Hammarsten.
Cold Springs	Stearns	I. Kremer.
Colfax	Kandiyohi	B. Olson.
Collegeville	Stearns	H. Broker.
Collis	Traverse	E. B. Murray.
Cologne	Carver	Jacob Menwissen.
Columbia Heights	Anoka	M. C. Alles.
Comfrey	Brown	H. A. Huney.
Comstock	Clay	D. Askegaard.
Conception	Wabasha	C. Reil.
Concord	Dodge	C. B. Calhoun.
Constance	Anoka	A. O. Johnson.
Coon Creek	Anoka	Ruby M. Lincoln.
Coon Rapids	Hennepin	Augusta W. Doherty.
Copley	Beltrami	A. B. Johnson.
Corcoran	Hennepin	C. F. Corcoran.
Cordova	Le Sueur	F. G. Rau.
Cork	Grant	C. A. Morgan.
Cormorant	Becker	S. A. Halgren.
Corning	Mower	Chas. Noble.
Corra	Olmsted	O. T. Dickerman.
Correll	Big Stone	Earl M. Richardson.
Corvuso	Meeker	A. H. Oberg.
Cosmos	Meeker	A. K. Jackman.
Cottage Grove	Washington	Theo. L. Furber.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Cottonwood	Lyon	W. D. Lovelace.
Courtland	Nicollet	G. W. Schlottman.
Cove	Mille Lacs	A. L. Snow.
Cream	Blue Earth	John Berntson.
Credit River	Scott	P. H. White.
Cromwell	Carlton	C. Morse.
Crookston	Polk	A. Elken.
Cross Lake	Crow Wing	J. Long.
Crown	Isanti	A. Steinke.
Crow River	Meeker	E. E. Adams.
Crow Wing	Crow Wing	Mary Hutchins.
Crystal	Hennepin	F. P. Stinchfield.
Culver	St. Louis	Eustache Keable.
Curry	Murray	N. Weber.
Cushing	Morrison	Phillipa Godway.
Cushman	Isanti	Wm. Pew.
Custer	Big Stone	E. W. Newell.
Cutler	Aitkin	Emma L. Branch.
Cyrus	Pope	Carrie Hegland.
Dairy	Sherburne	Geo. W. Reed.
Dakota	Winona	M. Harrington.
Dalbo	Isanti	A. Peterson.
Dalstrup	Chisago	C. E. Lundberg.
Dalton	Otter Tail	Ezra M. Heald.
Danewood	Chisago	John C. Moyle.
Danvers	Swift	Edmund N. Juvet.
Darfur	Watonwan	Jacob D. Heppner.
Darwin	Meeker	W. Fortnum.
Dassel	Meeker	O. E. Lindquist.
Davidson	Polk	James Gilmour.
Davies	Otter Tail	A. J. Davies.
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Chas. W. Paige.
Day	Isanti	G. A. Olson.
Dayton	Hennepin	A. Beaudry.
Dean	Rice	A. Ludwig.
Deephaven	Hennepin	S. A. Woodford.
Deer	Kittson .....	.....
Deer Creek	Otter Tail	J. B. Hompe.
Deerfield	Steele	L. R. Brady.
Deer River	Itasca	M. J. Taylor.
Deerwood	Crow Wing	Murray J. Taylor.
De Graff	Swift	Alfred D. Beaudreau.
Delano	Wright	M. A. O'Hair.
Delavan	Faribault	Anton M. Holt.
Delphine	Beltrami	Chas. Durand.
Dell	Redwood	E. Atkinson.
Dell	Faribault	P. A. Stanche.
Demarest	Anoka	James C. Kellor.
Denmark	Washington	A. L. Clothier.
Dennison	Goodhue	A. K. Lockren.
Dent	Otter Tail	John H. Krekelberg.
Detroit City	Becker	E. D. Holmes.
Dewey	Hubbard	August A. True.
Dexter	Mower	Patrick Sheridan.
D'bley	Wilkin	C. C. Dibley.
Ditter	Hennepin	F. Ditter.
Dixville	Morrison	F. W. Kowitz.
Dodge Center	Dodge	John K. Fancher.
Donaldson	Kittson	Martin Lund.
Donnelly	Stevens	F. J. McLaughlin.
Dora	Otter Tail	Wm. J. Hoffman.
Doran	Wilkin	John Haverly.
Dorothy	Red Lake	J. F. Mathews.
Dorris	Aitkin	John Holum.
Dorset	Hubbard	Arthur Courtney.
Dotson	Brown	Robert P. Spielman.
Douglas	Olmsted	Chas. H. Ostrom.
Dover	Olmsted	R. A. Battis.
Dovray	Murray	Christ Jensen.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Downer	Clay	A. McGough.
Doyle	Le Sueur	James Delehanty.
Dresbach	Winona	R. Remp.
Drywood	Todd	John Hoosline.
Duelm	Benton	C. A. Hunck.
Dugdale	Polk	O. H. Camp.
Duluth	St. Louis	E. L. Fisher.
Dumfries	Wabasha	R. Parson.
Dumont	Traverse	W. N. Hulse.
Dundas	Rice	F. Shandorf.
Dundee	Nobles	G. B. Miller.
Dunnell	Martin	Frank A. Sandin.
Duxby	Roseau .....	.....
Dysart	Beltrami	R. B. Blake.
Eagle Bend	Todd	Wilber E. Hutchinson.
Eagle Lake	Blue Earth	Alexander H. Presnall.
East Chain Lake.....	Martin	L. L. Vermilya.
East Grand Forks.....	Polk	J. R. Johnson.
Easton	Faribault	W. Sippel.
East Union	Carver	A. J. L. Carlson.
Eastwood	Aitkin	A. C. McIntyre.
Ebro	Beltrami	A. Pederson.
Echo	Yellow Medicine	S. S. Drake.
Echols.....	Watsonwan.....	Thos O. Offerdal.
Eckwoll	Marshall	C. K. Nelson.
Eddsville	Renville	A. Danielson.
Eddy	Roseau	Jacob Johnson.
Eden Prairie	Hennepin .....	.....
Eden Valley	Mccker	C. J. O'Brien.
Edgerton	Pipestone	J. Q. Miller.
Edina Mills	Hennepin	J. H. Craik.
Edwards	Otter Tail	E. M. Nelson.
Effington	Otter Tail	M. E. Peters.
Eggen	Pope	Julius J. Lageson.
Eggleston	Goodhue	M. T. Milan.
Eidsvold	Scott	O. Blocker.
Eitzen	Houston	C. Bunge, Jr.
Eklund	Rice .....	.....
Elba	Winona	J. Churchill.
Elbow Lake	Grant	Lars J. Hauge.
Eldred	Polk .....	.....
Elgin	Wabasha	R. Williams.
Elizabeth	Otter Tail	L. W. Bell.
Elk River	Sherburne	F. N. Corey.
Elkton	Mower	Henry Hartze.
Ellendale.....	Steele.....	Hans A. Midje.
Ellerth	Marshall	E. Sagnes.
Ellington	Dodge	A. W. Kulzer.
Ellis	Cass	C. P. Potter.
Ellsworth	Nobles	J. Walker.
Eim	Jackson	Carl C. Engan.
Elmdale	Morrison	H. Olson.
Elmpark	Isanti	Charles Erickson.
Elmore	Faribault	Ole C. Enge.
Ely	St. Louis	P. R. Vail.
Elysian	Le Sueur	C. D. Chadwick.
Embarrass	St. Louis	Cora M. Hughes.
Emerald	Faribault	Edward J. Njoes.
Emmaville	Hubbard	Richard Fearn.
Emily	Crow Wing	John M. Lambert.
Emmons	Freeborn	C. A. Olen.
Empire City	Dakota	J. G. Weller.
Endeavor	Wright	F. Peterson.
Englund	Marshall	E. E. Stomgren.
Enok	Kittson	Edward A. Johnson.
Erhard	Otter Tail	John P. Anderson.
Erick	Aitkin	Magnus Erickson.
Ericksonville	Mille Lacs	L. Erickson.
Erskine	Polk	Gunder Odegaard.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Esdon	Crow Wing	J. Walker.
Esplee	Marshall	Robert S. Esplee.
Eslef	Wilkin	C. A. Corell.
Espetvet	Polk	J. H. Espetvet.
Esquagamah	Aitkin	Francis H. Seth.
Essig	Brown	M. Mueller.
Esterday	Cass	O. O. Kokkin.
Estesbrook	Mille Lacs	W. H. Huggins.
Esteville	Benton	M. L. Edwards.
Etna	Fillmore	A. Postle.
Etter	Dakota	A. J. Nelson.
Euclid	Polk	J. S. Chapin.
Evan	Brown	E. Rasmussen.
Evansville	Douglas	H. G. Urie.
Eveleth	St. Louis	P. E. Dowling.
Everdell	Wilkin	A. W. Burnett.
Excel	Marshall	Simon Warring.
Excelsior	Hennepin	Frank E. Bardwell.
Eyota	Olmsted	P. C. Maroney.
Fairfax	Renville	F. M. Rea.
Fairfield	Swift	B. E. Knapp.
Fairhaven	Stearns	Emma Baldwin.
Fairmont	Martin	E. B. Shanks.
Fairpoint	Goodhue	Joseph Henry.
Fairwater	Winona	E. C. Ellis.
Faith	Norman	Nels H. Aamoth.
Fairbault	Rice	Wm. Kaiser.
Farming	Stearns	John Hemmesch.
Farmington	Dakota	H. H. Judson.
Farris	Hubbard	Mike M. Nygaard.
Farwell	Pope	Harold M. F. Irgens.
Faust	Otter Tail	Jos. Miner.
Fawndale	Morrison	Louis Larson.
Faxon	Sibley	M. Sass.
Felton	Clay	Ole Windseth.
Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	B. D. Underwood.
Fernando	McLeod	F. W. Fenske.
Fertile	Polk	B. Duckstad.
Fillmore	Fillmore	R. C. Farrington.
Finlayson	Pine	E. C. Buell.
Fir	Marshall	K. Hodne.
Fisher	Polk	H. B. Laughlin.
Flak	Crow Wing	Peter Albert.
Flensburg	Morrison	Patrick Watzka.
Fletcher	Hennepin	Andrew N. Welles.
Flom	Norman	Andrew Rogen.
Floodwood	St. Louis	James B. Meyer.
Florence	Lyon	John A. Martin.
Florita	Renville	Julius A. Schroeder.
Fodwang	Marshall	C. P. Haagen.
Foldal	Marshall	M. Amundsen.
Foley	Benton	John Foley.
Fond du Lac	St. Louis	C. Gasper.
Forest City	Meeker	Chas. H. Atkinson.
Forest Lake	Washington	A. P. Noyes.
Foreston	Mille Lacs	E. E. Price.
Forestville	Fillmore	Thomas J. Meighen.
Fork	Marshall	J. P. Lein.
Fort Ridgely	Nicollet	Ruth Pickle.
Fort Ripley	Crow Wing	J. J. Tucker.
Fort Snelling	Hennepin	Nicholas J. Kohn.
Fosston	Polk	J. Lohn.
Fossum	Norman	L. J. Moreland.
Fountain	Fillmore	P. Mangan.
Foxhome	Wilkin	Clyde M. Thomas.
Franklin	Renville	M. Fox.
Fraseville	Yellow Medicine	August H. Frase.
Frazee	Becker	E. F. Gummer.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Freeborn	Freeborn	Geo. P. Lattin.
Freeberg	Houston	M. Roster.
Freeland	Lac qui Parle	Gunder Hanson.
Freeport	Stearns	Moritz Haeschen.
Freer	Mille Lacs	John G. Dregnie.
Fremont	Winona	J. A. Kelly.
French	Otter Tail	Edward S. Ferguson.
French Lake	Wright	Andrew J. Lindberg.
Fridley	Anoka	J. Dermott.
Friesland	Pine	Wm. G. Davidson.
Frontenac	Goodhue	H. Scherf.
Frost	Faribault	Jos. J. Meland.
Fulda	Murray	Jesse A. Maxwell.
Funston	Beltrami	Joseph Burns.
Garden City	Blue Earth	A. M. Kendall.
Garfield	Douglas	Chas. G. Bergsten.
Garnes	Red Lake	E. K. Gjernes.
Garrison	Crow Wing	E. Eliason.
Garvin	Lyon	Evan M. Jones.
Gary	Norman	Lewis Garden.
Gaylord	Sibley	E. H. Thoele.
Geneva	Freeborn	Swend Svendsen.
Genoa	Olmsted	F. R. Mastenbrook.
Gentilly	Polk	Henry T. Glendron.
Georgetown	Clay	Louis O. Jesme.
Georgeville	Stearns	N. Trulson.
Germantown	Marshall	Leon Orland.
Ghent	Lyon	Annie Van Hee.
Gibbon	Sibley	H. A. Saur.
Gilbert	Morrison	A. Berglund.
Gilchrist	Polk	Sarah Flaten.
Gilman	Benton	Martin Wojciechowski.
Gladstone	Ramsey	Jacob Faust.
Glencoe	McLeod	T. M. Palne.
Glen	Aitkin	Gustav A. Raymond.
Glendale	Scott	M. Hynes.
Glendorado	Benton	S. Kittilson.
Glenville	Freeborn	J. Bartlet.
Glenwood	Pope	Ellert Koefod.
Glitner	Chippewa	O. A. Christenson.
Glyndon	Clay	Emory D. North.
Godahl	Watonwan	Ole S. Sundt.
Goldenvally	Hennepin	Jacob Kauth.
Goldner	Norman	Robert H. Fetting.
Gonvick	Beltrami	Nels Fredensberg.
Goodhue	Goodhue	Dwight M. Pierce.
Good Thunder	Blue Earth	F. M. Griffin.
Goos	Roseau	Dora Goos.
Gordonsville	Freeborn	N. Nelson.
Gossen	Polk	Halvor S. Aasen.
Gotha	Carver	V. Ahlen.
Gotland	Marshall	John S. Swanson.
Graceville	Big Stone	Patrick O'Hara.
Granada	Martin	L. H. Becker.
Grandy	Isanti	Chas. Mattison.
Grand Marais	Cook	Chas. J. Johnson.
Grand Meadow	Mower	S. Y. Paddock.
Grand Portage	Cook	M. Madwayosh.
Grand Rapids	Itasca	Phillip Casselberg.
Granger	Fillmore	A. G. Serfling.
Granite Falls	Yellow Medicine	Theo. H. Sorlien.
Granite Lake	Wright	John B. Smith.
Grant	Washington	F. W. Jovnes.
Granville	Polk	A. J. Hilden.
Grasslake	Kanabec	Ole Anderson.
Grasston	Kanabec	Annie Swan.
Gravelville	Morrison	Chas. E. Gravel.
Grayling	Aitkin	John L. Borg.
Greeley	Pine	John O. Lindgren.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Greenbush	Roseau	F. Hedges.
Green Isle	Sibley	Jara Spellacy.
Green Lake	Kandiyohi	S. H. Adams.
Greenland	Le Sueur	B. E. Thwing.
Greenleaf	Meeker	Chas. Duckering.
Greenleafton	Fillmore	Bennie Benson.
Green Prairie	Morrison	C. D. Gedney.
Green Valley	Lyon	Ernest Ziesemer.
Gregg	Polk	M. G. Christenson
Gresham	Otter Tail	J. A. Blew.
Grey Eagle	Todd	W. Alderman.
Grit	Red Lake	E. E. Havik.
Grogan	Watsonwan	Theodore Norlin.
Groningen	Pine	O. E. Oslund.
Grove City	Meeker	Nils Paulson.
Grove Lake	Pope	V. E. Strong.
Grover	Winona	A. E. Hilden.
Grue	Kandiyohi .....	.....
Grunden	Redwood	A. M. Grunden.
Grygla	Marshall	A. O. Fladeland.
Guckeen	Faribault	Martin C. Baker.
Gully	Polk	Nels M. Bolstad.
Guthrie	Hubbard	Lillie L. Pettengill.
Hackensack	Cass	John A. Perry.
Hader	Goodhue	Ole T. Teigen.
Hadley	Murray	Ira Engebretson.
Hagan	Chippewa	O. H. Blom.
Hallock	Kittson	E. P. Le Masurier.
Halstad	Norman	J. C. H. Johnson.
Halvor	Marshall	Frank Johnson.
Hamburg	Carver	Dietrich Harjes.
Hamel	Hennepin	J. O. Hamel.
Hamilton	Fillmore	W. J. Briggs.
Hammond	Wabasha	E. N. York.
Hampton	Dakota	C. P. Carroll.
Hancock	Stevens	C. J. Blackmun.
Handy	Polk	E. C. Jacobson.
Hanley Falls	Yellow Medicine	J. J. Haaland.
Hanover	Wright	Louisa Haefer.
Hanska	Brown	M. B. Erickson.
Hantho	Lac qui Parle	Mads. O. Ulstad.
Harding	St. Louis	S. M. Noden.
Hardwick	Rock	J. B. Iverson.
Harmony	Fillmore	S. Aaberg.
Harney	Carlton	Nils O. Olson.
Harris	Chisago	Wm. D. Savage.
Harrison	Kandiyohi	Warwick Schultz.
Hart	Winona	C. H. Walfram.
Hartford	Todd	Josenh Sutton.
Hartland	Freeborn	Merton L. Head.
Hartshorn	Wadena	John E. Wood.
Hassan	Hennepin	M. A. Weler.
Hastings	Dakota	Wm. C. King.
Hasty	Wright	J. F. Kling.
Hatfield	Pipestone	Wm. Lockwood.
Haug	Roseau	T. E. Haug.
Havana	Steele	G. J. Chambers, Jr.
Hawick	Kandiyohi	John S. Olson.
Hawley	Clay	Nelson H. Fulton.
Hay Creek	Goodhue	A. A. Burkhard.
Hayfield	Dodge	George P. Hagen.
Hay Point	Aitkin	Oliver O. McAninch.
Hayward	Freeborn	J. C. Staige.
Hazel Run	Yellow Medicine	A. Isaacson.
Hazelwood	Rice	B. E. Enggren.
Heatwole	McLeod	Hans P. Olsen.
Hector	Renville	Wm. B. Strom.
Hedin	Kanabec	Axel Heden.
Hegbert	Swift	J. Nugent.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Helberg	Norman	K. Stenseth.
Heidelberg	Le Sueur	J. Hell.
Helena	Scott	J. Lunkenheimer.
Hellensburg	Crow Wing	Geo. Frost.
Hellem	Marshall	C. M. Rasmusson.
Henderson	Sibley	J. F. Dempsey.
Hendricks	Lincoln	S. Erickson.
Hendrum	Norman	O. Torgeson.
Henning	Otter Tail	Reuben R. Patterson.
Henriette	Pine	Edward Peterson.
Henrytown	Fillmore	M. H. Onstine.
Herb	Roseau	Peter Johanson.
Hereford	Grant	R. A. Darling.
Herman	Grant	H. J. Hodson.
Heron Lake	Jackson	C. A. Wood.
Hewitt	Todd	T. P. Hannifin.
Hewson	Isanti	Bertha Haney.
Hibbing	St. Louis	D. E. Lockwood.
Hickory	Aitkin	B. La Mere.
High Forest	Olmsted	E. G. Armstrong.
Highland	Fillmore	Mary Nepstad.
Hill City	Aitkin	Jacob S. Gole.
Hillman	Kanabec	Moses Lloyd.
Hills	Rock	O. Skyberg.
Hinckley	Pine	John S. Patrick.
Hitterdal	Clay	S. S. Hanson.
Hobson	Steele	Claude V. Cottler.
Hoffman	Grant	Emil J. Carlquist.
Hokah	Houston	W. S. Moe.
Holden	Goodhue	A. H. Brocke.
Holdingford	Stearns	I. P. Ferrin.
Holland	Pipestone	Edwin Giles.
Holloway	Swift	T. B. Boyle.
Holmes City	Douglas	S. O. Wagenius.
Holt	Marshall	Christian E. Bjerk.
Holum	Kandiyohi	A. Palmeson.
Holyoke	Carlton	Charles E. Collins.
Homedahl	Faribault	R. O. Haaland.
Homer	Winona	J. W. Ramsden.
Homolka	Marshall	John Kovers.
Hopatcong	Wadena	Henry Seley.
Hopkins	Hennepin	W. B. Anderson.
Horeb	Pope	H. Johnshay.
Horton	Olmsted	Jacob H. Haney.
Houston	Houston	I. H. Goodwin.
Hovland	Cook	O. Brunes.
Howard Lake	Wright	M. M. Woolley.
Hoyt	Cottonwood	S. A. Berg.
Hubbard	Hubbard	J. C. Courtney.
Hubert	Crow Wing	Fredman Thorp.
Huff	Morrison	J. W. Gish.
Hugo	Washington	B. R. Kellogg.
Humboldt	Kittson	J. A. Macfarland.
Huntley	Faribault	E. A. Malers.
Huot	Red Lake	E. Huot.
Hutchinson	McLeod	G. R. Zickrick.
Hutton	Fillmore	John H. Duxbury.
Ibsen	Wilkin	P. B. Helland.
Idella	Dakota	V. McElrath.
Idlewild	Lincoln	Wm M. Stephenson.
Ihlen	Pipestone	E. H. Lawson.
Independence	St. Louis	E. S. Erickson.
Ingalls	Marshall	W. H. Ingalls.
Inver Grove	Dakota	P. Barton.
Iona	Murray	M. McDonnell.
Iron	St. Louis	Rose Klingensmith.
Irving	Kandiyohi	Peter Hagen.
Isanti	Isanti	Wilfred D. Olson.
Isinours	Fillmore	Emma F. Mills.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Island Lake	Lyon	Betsey Johnson.
Isle	Mille Lacs	Otto A. Haggberg.
Itasca	Beltrami	Theo. Wegmann.
Jackson	Jackson	H. L. Strom.
Janesville	Waseca	H. H. Gilday.
Jarretts	Wabasha	F. W. Shaw.
Jasper	Pipestone	Wm. H. Storts.
Jeffers	Cottonwood	Albert A. Faust.
Jenkins	Crow Wing	W. A. Curo.
Jennie	Meeker	O. H. Olson.
Jespersion	Anoka	Ole Jespersen.
Joel	Scott	Angus C. Schmidt.
Johnson	Big Stone	S. L. Duffy.
Jordan	Scott	J. Nicolin.
Joy	Otter Tail	Wm. Booth, Jr.
Joyce	Otter Tail	Mary J. Dickerson.
Judge	Olmsted .....	.....
Judson	Blue Earth	F. W. Carlstrom.
Juvik	Marshall	L. O. Dahlin.
Kanaranzl	Rock	Paul Untredt.
Kandiyohi	Kandiyohi	C. U. Peterson.
Kasota	Le Sueur	R. C. Thompson.
Kasson	Dodge	B. A. Shaver.
Katrine	Crow Wing	Maggie E. Hunt.
Kedron	Fillmore	G. H. Cleveland.
Keegan	Wabasha	J. McBride.
Keene	Clay	S. Anderson.
Kelly	Murray .....	.....
Kellogg	Wabasha	M. H. Tobias.
Kelsey	St. Louis	Cornellus J. Keenan.
Kennedy	Kittson	M. A. Goar.
Kenneth	Rock	James L. Hogan.
Kensington	Douglas	E. H. Johnson.
Kent	Wilkin	Geo. W. Robinson.
Kenyon	Goodhue	A. Glimme.
Kerkhoven	Swift	A. Westerdahl.
Kerns	Nicollet	Chas. L. Morris.
Kerrick	Pine	Frank Duquette.
Keystone	Wright	Ella Jorgenson.
Key West	Polk	R. P. Skarstad.
Kiester	Faribault	Albert H. Fasel.
Kilkenny	Le Sueur	M. A. Byrne.
Kimball	Stearns	E. Peck.
Kimberly	Altkin	Martin Oppegaard.
Kinbrae	Nobles	A. E. Holmberg.
Kingston	Meeker	Claude D. Brown.
Klossner	Nicollet	Wm. Danneheim.
Knapp	Wright .....	.....
Knatvol	Freeborn	Theo. E. Flaskerud.
Koochiching	Itasca	C. S. Jameson.
Kost	Chisago	G. Newstrom.
Kragness	Clay	Jacob Olness.
Kron	Douglas	A. G. Johnson.
Kroschel	Kanabec	August Kroschel.
Kurtz	Clay	R. Kirkhorn.
Lac qui Parle	Lac qui Parle	C. A. Gould.
La Crescent	Houston	E. B. Webster.
Lafayette	Nicollet	Victor Lund.
Laird	Olmsted	G. W. Plank.
Lake	Crow Wing	Andrew Wolford.
Lake Benton	Lincoln	Robert S. Tucker.
Lake City	Wabasha	J. C. Bartlett.
Lake Crystal	Blue Earth	David J. Price.
Lake Elizabeth	Kandiyohi	Nels Novell.
Lake Elmo	Washington	E. Lohmann.
Lakefield	Jackson	J. Crawford.
Lake Fremont	Sherburne	I. M. Bean.
Lake George	Stearns	J. P. Brithach.
Lake Henry	Stearns	Edward Hess.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Lake Johanna.....	Pope	Carl H. Thorp.
Lakeland	Washington	S. E. Sanderson.
Lake Lillian.....	Kandiyohi	B. E. Anderson.
Lake Park.....	Becker	F. B. Higley.
Lake Sarah.....	Hennepin	A. L. Frederick.
Lake Side.....	Renville	Orville J. Edner.
Lakeview	St. Louis	Arthur L. Kingman.
Lakeville	Dakota	M. J. Lenihan.
Lake Washington.....	Le Sueur	John M. Baynes.
Lake Wilson.....	Murray	R. B. Forrest.
Lakewood	St. Louis	Benj. F. Roberts.
Lahey	Wabasha	P. J. Fox.
Lambert	Red Lake	L. Doucet.
Lamberton	Redwood	George B. Tretbar.
Lamoyille	Winona	G. Sains.
Lamson	Meeker	M. Danielson.
Lanesboro	Fillmore	H. E. Glasoe.
Langdon	Washington	F. E. Woodward.
Lange	Nicollet	Geo. P. Lindstrom.
Langhei	Pope	Ole Tharaldson.
Langor	Beltrami	H. A. Langford.
Lansing	Mower	H. M. McIntyre.
La Prairie	Itasca	Eugene A. Arnold.
La Salle	Watonwan .....	.....
Lastrup	Morrison	Theodore Ortmann.
Lathrop	Cass	J. Bain.
Latona	Hubbard	Levi H. Dunton.
Lawndale	Wilkin	T. Elliott.
Lawrence	Mille Lacs	Samuel Mattson.
Lawton	Polk	Frederick Benolt.
Leaf Mountain.....	Otter Tail	A. Larson.
Leaf Valley.....	Douglas	Wm. H. Venzke.
Leavenworth	Brown	Peter Schlitz.
Le Claire.....	Beltrami	H. V. Curry.
Ledoux	Morrison	Jacob Mrozik.
Leech	Cass	Jane E. Cressman.
Leeston	Polk	Julius Giller.
Lemond	Steele	E. S. Hansen.
Lengby	Pope	W. R. Cartwright.
Lenora	Fillmore	W. T. Stevens.
Leo	Roseau	P. Y. Johnson.
Leon	Beltrami	A. D. Marmorin.
Leonard	Beltrami	Geo. H. French.
Leota	Nobles	James Ten Cate.
Lerdal	Freeborn	H. Evenson.
Le Roy.....	Mower	Warren D. Harden.
Leslie	Todd	E. Marsh.
Lester	Rice	C. O. Persons.
Lester Prairie	McLeod	H. Schmalz.
Le Sueur.....	Le Sueur	M. W. Grimes.
Le Sueur Center.....	Le Sueur	James H. Smullen.
Lewis Lake	Kanabec.....	Peter A. Stark.
Lewiston	Winona	John Doran.
Lewisville	Watonwan	Richard Lewis.
Lexington	Le Sueur	H. T. Baxter.
Libby	Aitkin	W. L. Wakefield.
Lida	Otter Tail	W. J. Davis.
Lillemon	Grant	H. G. Lillemon.
Lillo.....	Red Lake	Magnus Johnson.
Limecreek	Murray	John Christlanson.
Lincoln	Morrison	L. J. Pickit.
Linden	Brown	Wm. W. Jenkins.
Lindsay	Polk	Fred S. Syverson.
Lindstrom	Chisago	C. A. Victor.
Liner	Marshall	Ole H. Langlie.
Linnell	Becker	D. E. Moore.
Lino	Anoka	V. B. Parks.
Lintonville	Kandiyohi	J. A. Nurse.
Linwood	Anoka	A. M. Holden.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.--*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Lismore	Nobles	Ollis B. Bratager.
Litchfield	Meeker	W. De Vere Joubert.
Little Cobb	Blue Earth	Dora Corbin.
Little Falls	Morrison	T. Medvel.
Little Rock	Nobles	Wm. Parry.
Little Sauk	Todd	L. Henry.
Little Valley	Olmsted	Hannah Risley.
Livonia	Sherburne	John H. Schutte.
Lloyd	Le Sueur	A. Tresamer.
Local	Becker	Wm. H. Lucas.
Logan	Redwood	Fred Radtke.
Lolita	Roseau	Henry Hallick.
London	Freeborn	Nordahl H. Nelson.
Lonetree	Brown	John Gluth.
Long Lake	Hennepin	W. W. Lawrence.
Long Prairie	Todd	A. S. Strauss.
Lonnrot	Becker	Wm. Isola.
Lonset	Lac qui Parle	John O. Boraas.
Loretto	Hennepin	C. W. Spurzem.
Lortz	Blue Earth	Henry Weber.
Lost	Red Lake	Lena Huseby.
Lotta	Wadena	O. T. Lee.
Louisburg	Lac qui Parle	Knute Holken.
Louriston	Chippewa	H. Armstrong.
Loveid	Marshall	John S. Ryan.
Lowry	Pope	A. O. Lysen.
Luce	Otter Tail	Jos. B. Sprafka.
Ludemann	Wright	Gustav Wessenberg.
Lukens	Wadena	T. Lukens.
Lund	Marshall	E. M. Carlson.
Lutsen	Cook	C. A. A. Nelson.
Luverne	Rock	M. Swedberg.
Luxemburg	Stearns	J. B. Loehrer.
Lydia	Scott	W. J. Casey.
Lyle	Mower	George Robertson.
Lynd	Lyon	Wm. R. Gregg.
Lyndale	Hennepin	Russel J. Shelden.
Lysne	Steele	Louis W. Thompson.
McCauleyville	Wilkin	Emma Harris.
McCleary	Brown	W. J. Gentle.
McGregor	Altkin	Josiah W. Clark.
McHugh	Becker .....	.....
McIntosh	Polk	E. King.
McKinley	St. Louis	Wm. G. Dundas.
Mabel	Fillmore	A. Jones.
Madella	Watonwan	J. E. Haycraft.
Madison	Lac qui Parle	J. T. Hammar.
Madison Lake	Blue Earth	Frank Haskell.
Magnolia	Rock	M. Pickett.
Mahtowa	Carlton	Chas. E. Thompson.
Maine	Otter Tail	W. L. Wilson.
Maine Prairie	Stearns	D. B. Stanley.
Mallory	Polk	Fred. I. McMahan.
Malmo	Altkin	Swan Nyquist.
Maltby	Hubbard .....	.....
Malung	Roseau	Andrew M. Person.
Mananah	Meeker	J. Lang.
Manchester	Freeborn	E. O. Fossum.
Manila	Mower	Louis F. King.
Mankato	Blue Earth	L. P. Hunt.
Manley	Rock	J. H. Stearns.
Manor	Marshall	Carl Steinhauer.
Mansfield	Freeborn	C. J. Flesch.
Manston	Wilkin	P. E. Stonehart.
Mantorville	Dodge	John F. Morris.
Manvaska	Martin	Ernest L. Everett.
Manleabay	Polk	Lizzie A. Hunter.
Mapleglen	Scott	E. J. Richard.
Maple Grove	Hennepin	O. P. Henry.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Maple Lake	Wright	M. O. Laughlin.
Maple Plain	Hennepin	R. M. Mills.
Mapleridge	Isanti	Wm. Seaberg.
Mapleton	Blue Earth	Chas. G. Spaulding.
Marcy	Lake	Patrick S. Quigly.
Marietta	Lac qui Parle	G. M. Bell.
Marine Mills	Washington	John A. Sjostrand.
Marion	Olmsted	Mary C. Willis.
Markville	Hennepin	James E. Stangeland.
Marshall	Lyon	F. W. Sickler.
Marsh River	Norman	O. Halstad.
Martinvile	Lac qui Parle	M. Hansen.
Marty	Stearns	Louis Wieber.
Marysburg	Le Sueur	J. L. Meagher.
Marystown	Scott	F. Rombach.
Mattson	Kittson	M. S. Holm.
Maud	Big Stone	M. C. Peterson.
Mayer	Carver	E. Hahn.
Mayhew	Benton	L. Esselman.
Maynard	Chippewa	Henry S. Anderson.
Mayville	Mower	John Buscher.
Maywood	Benton	Frank E. Mansfield.
Mazeppa	Wabasha	L. E. Scruby.
Medford	Steele	W. A. Bailey.
Medina	Stevens	R. Northcott.
Med	Blue Earth	J. Foley.
Mehun	Lac qui Parle	A. A. Henningsgaard.
Melregrove	Stearns	Clemens Meyer.
Melby	Douglas	A. Osterlund.
Melle	Lake	Pascal J. Rosso.
Melrose	Stearns	John Kolb.
Melvin	Polk	L. A. Thorson.
Menasha	Wadena	Leonard Carjalo.
Mendota	Dakota	E. Bernier.
Mentor	Polk	J. Tagley.
Meriden	Steele	A. W. Peters.
Merifield	Crow Wing	Ernest F. Niles.
Merriam	Scott	H. Dols.
Merriam Pk (Sta. St Paul P O)	Ramsey	
Merton	Steele	A. Wilson.
Mesaba	St. Louis	Alex P. McRae.
Metz	Wadena	A. R. Berg.
Midway	St. Louis	H. Norman.
Miesville	Dakota	C. Kuhn.
Milaca	Mille Lacs	Chas F. Searle.
Milan	Chippewa	C. R. C. Blom.
Mildred	Cass	Mary G. Schofield.
Miles	Renville	Henry W. Shoemaker.
Millersburg	Rice	C. F. Cushman.
Millerville	Douglas	P. B. Loring.
Mill Park	Otter Tail	J. Barclay.
Millville	Wabasha	H. Leonard.
Millward	Aitkin	C. Millward.
Miltona	Douglas	C. Berg.
Minneapolis	Hennepin	S. B. Lovejoy.
Minnehaha Park	Hennepin	Chas. Simmons.
Minnetaska	Wabasha	John R. Willson.
Minneota	Lyon	J. McGinn.
Minnesota City	Winona	Frank S. Callick.
Minnesota Lake	Faribault	M. S. Fisch.
Minnetonka	Hennepin	Soren H. Smith.
Mission Creek	Pine	Geo. W. Hambleton.
Mizpah	Itasca	Walter J. Potter.
Moe	Douglas	Ole Pederson.
Moffett	Crow Wing	Wm. J. Andrews.
Moland	Rice	G. E. Strandemo.
Money Creek	Houston	A. Larson.
Monroe	Martin	Julia L. Potter.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—Continued.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Monterey	Martin .....	.....
Montevideo	Chippewa	F. E. Bendley.
Montgomery	Le Sueur	J. Sheehy.
Monticello	Wright	R. B. Kreis.
Montrose	Wright	W. B. Young.
Moody	Roseau	A. O. Skagen.
Moorhead	Clay	Edward L. Bjorkquist.
Moose	Beltrami	J. H. McCallum.
Moose Lake	Carlton	S. Swanson.
Mora	Kanabec	Newton H. Danforth.
Moranbrook	Todd	John Warzeka.
Morgan	Redwood	J. Hartwich.
Morrill	Morrison	M. Begordis.
Morris	Stevens	Justin Berkin.
Morristown	Rice	C. Bird.
Mort	Anoka .....	.....
Morton	Renville	W. C. Keefe.
Moscow	Freeborn	K. Ryan.
Motley	Morrison	Emma Dalley.
Mound	Hennepin	F. E. Butts.
Mound Prairie	Houston	Wm. H. Blumentrift.
Mountain Lake	Cottonwood	J. M. Wighton.
Mount Iron	St. Louis	M. A. McNaughton.
Mount Vernon	Winona	John Kronebusch.
Mountville	Sibley	H. Reddemann.
Murdock	Swift	E. A. Fogarty.
Muskoda	Clay	D. T. McDonald.
Myrtle	Freeborn	O. W. A. Radloff.
Namsos	Jackson	Edward Schoewe.
Nansen	Goodhue	O. H. Pyntem.
Nary	Hubbard	J. R. Roach.
Nashua	Wilkin	P. F. Nash.
Nashville Center	Martin	W. A. Hinton.
Nassau	Lac qui Parle	Axel Larson.
Navan	Clay	Andrew O. Solum.
Navarre	Norman	Hattie Sheets.
Nea	St. Louis	A. Hjelm.
Nebish	Beltrami	Chas. A. Woods.
Neby	Polk	S. Dolgaard.
Negord	Kandiyohi	O. A. Klipp.
Nelson	Douglas	T. Oleson.
Nerstrand	Rice	H. N. Hegnes.
Neutral	Crow Wing	John W. Wuenderlich.
Neving	Beltrami	Lauritz Halvorsen.
Nevis	Hubbard	Walter W. Pearson.
New Auburn	Sibley	F. Slats.
Newavon	Redwood	W. Lindeman.
New Brighton	Ramsey	T. F. Riviere.
Newburg	Fillmore	Oscar K. Bagley.
New Canada	Ramsey	L. Loisel.
New Duluth	St. Louis	U. C. Tower.
New Folden	Marshall	D. B. Bakke.
Newgrove	Lincoln .....	.....
New Hartford	Winona	K. H. H. Husman.
Newhouse	Houston	Ole O. Lee.
New Lisbon	Renville	A. T. Ellingboe.
New London	Kandiyohi	J. G. Peterson.
New Market	Scott	J. H. Baltes.
New Munich	Stearns	Jos. Altman.
New Paynesville	Stearns	W. A. Huntington.
Newport	Washington	H. A. Durand.
New Prague	Scott	John F. Wrabek.
New Richland	Waseca	O. H. Bronson.
New Rome	Sibley	August S. Veeh.
Newry	Freeborn	Mary Johnson.
New Sweden	Nicollet	M. P. Quist.
New Trier	Dakota	Nicolas Gores.
New Ulm	Brown	Wm. Brust.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
New York Mills.....	Otter Tail.....	O. A. Austin.
Niawa.....	Hubbard.....	S. Rhodes.
Nichols.....	Aitkin.....	A. R. Nichols.
Nickerson.....	Pine.....	Chas. L. Chamberlain.
Nicollet.....	Nicollet.....	D. T. Johnson.
Nellsville.....	Polk.....	G. Talipson.
Nimrod.....	Wadena.....	M. L. Williams.
Noble.....	Polk.....	Elling Erickson.
Nodine.....	Winona.....	Wm. Husman.
Nora.....	Pope.....	O. L. Hoff.
Norcross.....	Grant.....	A. Lund.
Norfolk.....	Renville.....	P. Ryan.
Norman.....	St. Louis.....	Peter Norman.
Norseland.....	Nicollet.....	J. Burke.
North Branch.....	Chisago.....	Geo. W. Rowell.
Northcote.....	Kittson.....	Hattie A. Fowler.
Northfield.....	Rice.....	Chas. H. Pierce.
Northland.....	Polk.....	L. Thompson.
North Prairie.....	Morrison.....	Jacob Thlenes.
North Redwood.....	Redwood.....	Frank F. Hammer.
Northrop.....	Martin.....	Isaac N. Stone.
North St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	C. B. Boody.
North Star.....	Martin.....	David S. Pingree.
Northtown.....	Hennepin.....	F. Digby.
Norway.....	Goodhue.....	O. H. Huset.
Norway Lake.....	Kandiyohi.....	Oliver Halverson.
Norwegian Grove.....	Otter Tail.....	H. Back.
Norwood.....	Carver.....	J. W. Craven.
Nowthen.....	Anoka.....	.....
Oak Center.....	Wabasha.....	N. W. Torrey.
Oakbury.....	Washington.....	Peter J. Hostert.
Oak Grove.....	Anoka.....	Mary Whitney.
Oakhill.....	Todd.....	D. Fearing.
Oakland.....	Freeborn.....	Geo. S. Walker.
Oakpark.....	Benton.....	J. Williams.
Oak Ridge.....	Winona.....	Andrew Greden.
Oakwood.....	Beltrami.....	Amos Gile.
Odessa.....	Big Stone.....	Lizzie Eagon.
Odin.....	Watonwan.....	W. Oleson.
Ogilvie.....	Kanabec.....	John W. Bragg.
Okabena.....	Jackson.....	H. J. Schumacher.
Oleson.....	Faribault.....	John J. Sannan.
Olga.....	Polk.....	O. Edevold, Jr.
Olivia.....	Renville.....	W. P. Christenson.
Omro.....	Steele.....	J. Lynard.
Onigum.....	Cass.....	Cordelia Sullivan.
Opdahl.....	Marshall.....	Helge Svenson.
Opole.....	Stearns.....	Oliver Chirhart.
Opstead.....	Mille Lacs.....	Andrew Sehlin.
Org.....	Nobles.....	Chas. King.
Ormsby.....	Watonwan.....	John F. Northdurft.
Oronoco.....	Olmsted.....	E. J. Rice.
Orris.....	Grant.....	Uriah W. Hammaker.
Orrock.....	Sherburne.....	H. G. Craig.
Ortonville.....	Big Stone.....	N. J. Van Inwegen.
Osage.....	Becker.....	I. S. McKinley.
Osakis.....	Douglas.....	G. Sargent.
Oscar.....	Otter Tail.....	Casper Lein.
Osceola.....	Renville.....	C. Konning.
Oshawa.....	Nicollet.....	T. McQuat.
Oslo.....	Dodge.....	F. H. Ellingsen.
Osseo.....	Hennepin.....	Elmer Owen.
Ossipee.....	Crow Wing.....	R. C. Kutz.
Oster.....	Wright.....	.....
Ostrander.....	Fillmore.....	E. F. Ostrander.
Othello.....	Olmsted.....	L. White.
Otisco.....	Waseca.....	J. L. Hanson.
Otisville.....	Washington.....	C. Ekdahl.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Otsego.....	Wright.....	Josephine Spencer.
Ottawa.....	Le Sueur.....	E. D. Lloyd.
Otter Tail.....	Otter Tail.....	S. B. Barnett.
Owanka.....	Murray.....	Wm. G. Humason.
Owatonna.....	Steele.....	James M. Diment.
Owen.....	Houston.....	James Nestor.
Oxford.....	Isanti.....	P. M. Heneson.
Oxllp.....	Isanti.....	Andrew C. Smith.
Paddock.....	Otter Tail.....	Joseph Chadwick.
Padua.....	Stearns.....	Wm. Murphy.
Page.....	Mille Lacs.....	Ell Feather.
Palmdale.....	Chisago.....	Olof B. Tabort.
Palmer.....	Waseca.....	Segard Jackson.
Parent.....	Benton.....	Gustave A. Marschall.
Park.....	Kittson.....	Lars Andersen.
Parker.....	Hennepin.....	E. C. Hughes.
Parker's Prairie.....	Otter Tail.....	Allick Murray.
Park Rapids.....	Hubbard.....	F. A. Vanderpoel.
Partridge.....	Pine.....	W. G. Sawyer.
Patchen.....	Grant.....	C. B. Kloos.
Paynesville.....	Stearns.....	John S. Ryff.
Pease.....	Mille Lacs.....	J. Van Rhee.
Pelan.....	Kittson.....	H. T. Olson.
Pelican Lake.....	Otter Tail.....	Nancy J. Solly.
Pelican Rapids.....	Otter Tail.....	C. R. Frazee.
Pencer.....	Roseau.....	Martin Larsen.
Pennock.....	Kandiyohi.....	E. G. Berglund.
Pequot.....	Crow Wing.....	F. M. Lawhead.
Percy.....	Kittson.....	Andrew Vlk.
Perham.....	Otter Tail.....	Martin Shea.
Perley.....	Norman.....	P. I. Nelson.
Petersburg.....	Jackson.....	C. L. McAllister.
Peterson.....	Fillmore.....	Joseph C. Dayton.
Phelps.....	Otter Tail.....	Geo. G. Kyser.
Philbrook.....	Todd.....	Benjamin F. Marsh.
Pickwick.....	Winona.....	George F. Husman.
Pierz.....	Morrison.....	J. Bernfeld.
Pillager.....	Cass.....	E. P. Bacon.
Pillsbury.....	Todd.....	Sarah J. Merrell.
Pilotgrove.....	Faribault.....	Wirt D. McComas.
Pilot Mound.....	Fillmore.....	H. Christopherson.
Pine Bend.....	Dakota.....	F. C. Maltby.
Pinebrook.....	Isanti.....	Erick W. Erickson.
Pine City.....	Pine.....	John Y. Breckenridge.
Pine Creek.....	Roseau.....	G. T. Haugen.
Pine Island.....	Goodhue.....	Henry Tome.
Pineknoll.....	Aitkin.....	Geo. A. Bailey.
Pine Lake.....	Beltrami.....	C. J. Grue.
Pine River.....	Cass.....	James R. Kinler.
Pineview.....	Hubbard.....	Swan Rodin.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone.....	W. W. Robey.
Pixly.....	Martin.....	John A. Kern.
Plainview.....	Wabasha.....	J. P. Waste.
Plato.....	McLeod.....	D. Bergman.
Pleasant Grove.....	Olmsted.....	Frank W. Nutting.
Pleasant Mounds.....	Blue Earth.....	J. S. Park.
Pleasant Prairie.....	Martin.....	M. Garry.
Plymouth.....	Hennepin.....	F. Webb.
Point Douglas.....	Washington.....	O. McM. Leavitt.
Pomme de Terre.....	Grant.....	G. Hinckley.
Ponsford.....	Becker.....	A. B. Hoyle.
Poplar.....	Cass.....	Geo. H. De Wald.
Poppleton.....	Kittson.....	Gertrude Sten.
Portage.....	Aitkin.....	P. Sanders.
Port Hyland.....	Beltrami.....	Daniel Hyland.
Porter.....	Yellow Medicine.....	B. C. Lang.
Portland.....	Houston.....	G. J. Cass.
Potsdam.....	Olmsted.....	R. R. Jander.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—Continued.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Potrew	Cass	J. G. Carson.
Powers	St. Louis.....	Albert H. Powers.
Prairie Junction.....	Jackson	B. Readle.
Prairie Queen.....	Fillmore	E. N. W. Shook.
Pratt	Steele	Matilda S. Lieb.
Preble	Fillmore	J. W. Horihen.
Predmore	Olmsted	Wm. J. Minges.
Preston	Fillmore	L. O'Brien.
Prism	Kandiyohi	John Larson.
Princeton	Mille Lacs.....	Wm. Cordiner.
Prinsburg	Kandiyohi	Eelke Poortinga.
Prior Lake.....	Scott	J. L. Bunnell.
Proctorknott.....	St. Louis.....	Helen Keating.
Prosper	Fillmore	Oscar Dahl.
Prosperity	Chippewa	Wm. Strom.
Providence	Lac qui Parle.....	Peter A. Olson.
Purity	Carver	J. Wadman.
Qual	Norman	Edward Qual.
Quamba	Kanabec	A. J. Edstrom.
Queen	Polk	Evald Hangen.
Quincy	Olmsted	J. Small.
Quring	Beltrami	Frank A. Carter.
Racine	Mower	C. Schwarz.
Raether	Benton	F. E. Raether.
Rail Prairie.....	Morrison	John C. Bartholomew.
Ralph	Beltrami	C. Fleischman.
Ramey	Morrison	Amey Cheeley.
Randall	Morrison	S. C. Cochran.
Randolph	Dakota	L. R. Miller.
Ransom	Nobles	Robert Shore.
Ranum	Norman	Andrew Melhus.
Rapidan	Blue Earth.....	Wm. A. Just.
Rasset	Wright	S. A. Anderson.
Raven Stream.....	Scott	L. Reck.
Raymond	Kandiyohi	M. A. Scholz.
Reading	Nobles	Albert N. Cheney.
Real	Clay	Theophile Bailey.
Reber	Wilkin	Chas. Reber.
Redington	Otter Tail.....	Ephraim Shaver.
Red Lake.....	Beltrami	N. J. Head.
Red Lake Falls.....	Red Lake.....	Emma F. Marshall.
Red Wing.....	Goodhue	Christ. A. Rasmussen.
Redwood Falls.....	Redwood	G. B. Hughes.
Reeds	Wabasha	Russell N. Smith.
Reno	Houston	L. W. Greener.
Renova	Mower	John F. Powers.
Renville	Renville	L. A. Eriks.
Republic	Anoka	C. C. Grubbs.
Revere	Redwood	H. H. Dow.
Rice	Benton	Amos McGhee.
Riceford	Houston	C. L. Christopherson.
Rice Lake.....	Dodge.....	J. B. Nichols.
Richdale	Otter Tail.....	August Usselman.
Richfield	Hennepin	W. Ray.
Richland	Rice	J. Coleman, Jr.
Richmond	Winona	Estella Cowan.
Rich Valley.....	Dakota	W. Strathern.
Richwood	Becker	Wm. G. Hazleton.
Ridgeway	Winona	A. T. Sinclair.
Rindal	Norman	H. O. Hermansen.
Ringho	Marshall	H. Engren.
Ringe	Olmsted	A. B. Stacy.
Ringville	Kandiyohi	T. Z. Newgard.
River Point.....	Steele	Chas. W. Vinton.
Robbin	Kittson	G. C. Telen.
Robbinsdale	Hennepin	Emil B. Segerstrom.
Roberts	Otter Tail.....	.....
Rochester	Olmsted	C. E. Callaghan.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Rock	Redwood	Edward J. Norcutt.
Rock Creek	Pine	L. E. Holmberg.
Rockdell	Olmsted	N. Magnuson.
Rockford	Wright	Chapin A. Farnham.
Rockstad	Marshall	Jens P. Folden.
Rockville	Stearns	Jacob Welsman.
Rogers	Hennepin	M. Borck.
Rollag	Clay	W. Middagh.
Rolette	Norman	A. Maas.
Rollingstone	Winona	J. B. Rivers.
Rollis	Marshall .....	.....
Ronald	Aitkin	H. M. Ruonala.
Ronneby	Benton	A. Rhodin.
Roosevelt	Roseau	J. L. Gaffney.
Rosby	Beltrami	Theodore Jesten.
Roscoe	Goodhue	Nels O. Romnes.
Roseau	Roseau	C. A. Pearson.
Rose Creek	Mower	T. Cronan.
Roseland	Kandiyohi	Peter Lindquist.
Rosemount	Dakota	T. E. Devitt.
Rosen	Lac qui Parle	Phillip Karels.
Rosendale	Meeker	H. P. Anderson.
Ross	Roseau	Lars Odegaard.
Rosy	Itasca	Peter O. Bohn.
Rothsay	Wilkin	Anna Stordock.
Round Lake	Nobles	John L. Seeley.
Round Prairie	Todd	L. M. Matterson.
Rowland	Hennepin	F. E. Miller.
Royakton	Morrison	B. Fltsam.
Rud	Fillmore	S. Sjervem.
Rumsey	Otter Tail	M. A. Olds.
Runeberg	Becker	A. Karjala.
Rush City	Chisago	Valora Eddy.
Rushford	Fillmore	G. E. Kirkpatrick.
Rushmore	Nobles	E. L. Wemple.
Rush Point	Chisago	Carrie Olson.
Rush River	Sibley	J. M. Scobbe.
Russell	Lyon	F. S. Purdy.
Russia	Polk	John E. Larson.
Ruthton	Pipestone	J. T. Hinck.
Rutledge	Pine	Chas. W. Ordner.
Ryan	Goodhue	P. Ryan.
Sabin	Clay	H. G. Wendtlandt.
Sacred Heart	Renville	N. A. Neller-moe.
Saint Anna	Stearns	A. Jubakek.
St. Anthony	Stearns	Jos. Cremers.
St. Augusta	Stearns	Joseph Beumer.
St. Bonifacius	Hennepin	Henry Bens.
St. Charles	Winona	John Frisch.
St. Clair	Blue Earth	M. B. Rasdall.
St. Cloud	Stearns	H. G. Wire.
St. Francis	Anoka	C. C. Streetly.
St. George	Nicollet	J. Reinhart.
St. Henry	Le Sueur	D. J. Frieberg.
St. Hilalre	Red Lake	S. M. Hoff.
St. James	Watsonwan	C. E. Fuller.
St. Joseph	Stearns	N. Rassler.
St. Killan	Nobles	Chas. Fritz.
St. Lawrence	Otter Tail	Joachim Doll, Sr.
St. Leo	Yellow Medicine	Valentine Lenz.
St. Louis Park	Hennepin	Chas. H. Hamilton.
St. Martin	Stearns	H. Loosbrock.
St. Matthias	Crow Wing	F. J. Reid.
St. Michael	Wright	J. K. Jackman.
St. Michael Station	Wright	J. P. Eull.
St. Nicholas	Stearns	P. Wirtzfeld.
St. Olaf	Otter Tail	J. Baardson.
St. Patrick	Scott	Michael Sheehan.
St. Paul	Ramsey	A. R. McGill.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—Continued.

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
St. Paul Park.....	Washington.....	Edward B. Sperry.
St. Peter.....	Nicollet.....	John McCabe.
St. Thomas.....	Le Sueur.....	J. F. Cassin.
St. Vincent.....	Kittson.....	Wm. G. Deacon.
St. Wendell.....	Stearns.....	Wm. Hurls.
Sanborn.....	Redwood.....	G. E. Bartholomew.
Sandridge.....	Marshall.....	Nils Engebretson.
Sandstone.....	Pine.....	Angus Gunn.
Santiago.....	Sherburne.....	D. C. Halvorson.
Sanwick.....	Roseau.....	Halvor N. Johnson.
Sardis.....	Big Stone.....	L. W. Lindstrom.
Sargent.....	Mower.....	H. O. Share.
Sauk Center.....	Stearns.....	Chas. F. Hendryx.
Sauk Rapids.....	Benton.....	Chester A. Coburn.
Sawyer.....	Carlton.....	J. A. Schutt.
Saxon.....	Nobles.....	John Saxon.
Scandia.....	Washington.....	J. M. Jonassen.
Schroeder.....	Cook.....	Wm. Dolan.
Scone.....	Kittson.....	A. L. Anderson.
Scriven.....	Douglas.....	H. J. Foot.
Seaforth.....	Redwood.....	W. J. C. Pratt.
Sebeka.....	Wadena.....	Fred Katzky.
Sedan.....	Pope.....	L. J. Wakefield.
Selkce.....	Beltrami.....	Ole E. Soland.
Senjen.....	Becker.....	Sarah A. Satterley.
Shafer.....	Chisago.....	J. Peterson.
Shakopee.....	Scott.....	C. C. Storer.
Sheldon.....	Houston.....	O. Hetty.
Shell City.....	Wadena.....	O. S. Shoop.
Shell Lake.....	Becker.....	John L. Ellis.
Shelly.....	Norman.....	S. S. Moen.
Shepard.....	Crow Wing.....	Mary Morse.
Sherack.....	Polk.....	Walter W. Byington.
Sherburne.....	Martin.....	E. M. Hankins.
Shevelln.....	Beltrami.....	A. L. Gordon.
Shieldsville.....	Rice.....	Bridget Hanlin.
Shipman.....	Becker.....	Thos. Richmond.
Shoreham.....	Becker.....	Nels Peterson.
Sigsbee.....	Freeborn.....	Henry L. Bell.
Silo.....	Winona.....	Emil Kastner.
Silver Creek.....	Wright.....	J. H. Whitney.
Silver Lake.....	McLeod.....	G. W. Lord.
Simpson.....	Olmsted.....	S. H. Brown.
Sioux Valley.....	Jackson.....	E. S. A. Tank.
Sixoaks.....	Olmsted.....	J. E. Brown.
Skyberg.....	Goodhue.....	F. J. White.
Slayton.....	Murray.....	Jas. Ruane.
Slettin.....	Polk.....	O. E. Sonstelle.
Sleepy Eye.....	Brown.....	F. H. Buelow.
Smiley.....	Crow Wing.....	George Newman.
Smithfield.....	Wabasha.....	S. Burgess.
Smith Lake.....	Wright.....	L. Cochran.
Smith Mill.....	Waseca.....	W. A. Wilcox.
Smithville.....	St. Louis.....	Andrew G. Renstrom.
Snake.....	Marshall.....	O. Sand.
Sogn.....	Goodhue.....	E. P. Brandvold.
Soland.....	Fillmore.....	G. T. Soland.
Sorum.....	Marshall.....	Pehr A. Risberg.
Solway.....	Beltrami.....	Thos. J. Burke.
Soudan.....	St. Louis.....	G. H. Vivian.
Southbranch.....	Watonwan.....	Gustav W. F. Rathke.
Southaven.....	Wright.....	A. R. Kersten.
South Park.....	Dakota.....	A. D. S. Clark.
South St. Paul.....	Dakota.....	E. F. Gould.
South Stillwater.....	Washington.....	Cora O. Smith.
South Troy.....	Wabasha.....	A. M. Perkins.
Sparta.....	St. Louis.....	A. R. Anderson.
Spaulding.....	Beltrami.....	.....
Spencer Brook.....	Isanti.....	M. E. Smith.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Sperl	Brown	Frank A. Wolthausen.
Spicer	Kandiyohi	O. T. Olesen.
Spirit Lake.....	Otter Tail.....	Adam Dey.
Splitrock	Lake	Wm. J. Chisholm.
Spofford	Jackson	J. A. Spofford.
Spring Creek.....	Goodhue	J. H. Bradley.
Springfield	Brown	John Schmeltz.
Spring Grove.....	Houston	T. I. Doely.
Springhill	Stearns	Leonhard Kirchner.
Spring Lake.....	Isanti	C. E. Lemon.
Spring Park.....	Hennepin	George F. Hopkins.
Springvale	Isanti	A. P. Bloomgren.
Spring Valley.....	Fillmore	W. W. Washburn.
Squler	Otter Tail.....	John G. Lillevold.
Stacy	Chisago	Julia A. Beck.
Stanchfield	Isanti	P. M. Peterson.
Stanford	Isanti	August J. Rick.
Stanley	Isanti	A. Hanson.
Stanton	Goodhue	John Amundson.
Staples	Todd	Rowland Arundel.
Starbuck	Pope	O. J. Johnson.
Stark	Chisago	J. Christensen.
Star Lake.....	Otter Tail.....	H. C. Jenne.
Stavanger	Yellow Medicine.....	A. T. Berre.
Steele Center.....	Steele	Anna B. Kubat.
Steen	Rock	C. Clementson.
Stephen	Marshall	J. R. Walters.
Sterling Center.....	Blue Earth.....	W. Ellis.
Stewart	McLeod	R. S. Donaldson.
Stewartville	Olmsted	Eugene S. Wooldridge.
Stillwater	Washington	W. E. Easton.
Stockholm	Wright	John A. Mellquist.
Stockton	Winona	A. F. Swindler.
Stockwood	Clay	C. B. Romkey.
Stod	Otter Tail.....	Andrew J. Paulson.
Stone	Marshall	P. E. Skjelsvold.
Stonybrook	Cass	Ole A. Larson.
Storden	Cottonwood	S. Monson.
Strandquist	Marshall	J. E. Strandquist.
Strip	Marshall .....	.....
Stromen	Morrison .....	.....
Strout	Meeker	W. H. Dart.
Sturgeon Lake.....	Pine	Frank Tukropp.
Sumter	McLeod	C. E. Barnum.
Sundburg	Kandiyohi	G. A. Gandrud.
Sundahl	Norman	J. E. Eld.
Sundown	Redwood	T. L. Thorston.
Sunrise	Chisago	E. Nordgren.
Sutton	Mower	Chas. N. Miller.
Svea	Kandiyohi	J. E. Nelson.
Sveadahl	Watsonwan	N. Nelson.
Sverre	Otter Tail.....	Lars Svendsgaard.
Swan River.....	Itasca	Wm. J. Doyle.
Swanville	Morrison	W. J. Sullivan.
Swenoda	Swift	H. J. Bronniche.
Swift Falls.....	Swift	Aug. P. Daniels.
Sylvan	Cass	Peter Yde.
Syre	Norman	C. Berg.
Tabor	Polk	Frank Cernousek.
Tamarac	Aitkin	M. O. Tingdale.
Tansem	Clay .....	.....
Taopi	Mower	M. H. Lyons.
Tarn	Isanti	O. Lundeen.
Taunton	Lyon	E. H. Carstens.
Tawney	Fillmore	T. E. Halvorson.
Taylor's Falls.....	Chisago	Albert S. Knight.
Teckla	Beltrami	Annie Gunerius.
Tegneer	Becker	Olaves Olson.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.— *Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Telen.....	Kittson.....	T. Kjorsvik.
Tenney.....	Wilkin.....	F. L. Cook.
Tenstrike.....	Beltrami.....	August Belding.
Terrace.....	Pope.....	G. R. Wheeler.
Terrabonne.....	Red Lake.....	O. Moreau.
Teutonia.....	Hennepin.....	Helene Hahn.
Thief River Falls.....	Red Lake.....	Ira C. Richardson.
Thielman.....	Wabasha.....	Theodore Hampe.
Thomson.....	Carlton.....	Henry Rulkka.
Thorpe.....	Kandiyohi.....	Christian E. Bomstad.
Thorwick.....	Marshall.....	Marie Klungnes.
Tintah.....	Traverse.....	John P. Dahlquist.
Tofte.....	Pope.....	.....
Tolin.....	Isanti.....	Ole Tolin.
Tonka.....	Hennepin.....	Ferdinand J. Fink.
Torah.....	Stearns.....	M. A. Bussen.
Tordensjold.....	Otter Tail.....	C. Sorgaard.
Tower.....	St. Louis.....	Harriet Morcom.
Tracy.....	Lyon.....	Wm. R. Edwards.
Transit.....	Sibley.....	A. T. Stressman.
Traverse.....	Nicollet.....	S. H. Briggs.
Triumph.....	Martin.....	Anna Ekstadt.
Trondjem.....	Rice.....	P. Anderson.
Trosky.....	Pipestone.....	C. French.
Trout.....	Winona.....	John Murray.
Troy.....	Winona.....	A. F. Zimmerman.
Truman.....	Martin.....	Geo. W. Sprague.
Turtle Lake.....	Beltrami.....	Fred A. Silver.
Turtle River.....	Beltrami.....	Andrew O. Johnson.
Tuthill.....	Anoka.....	C. D. Tuthill.
Tweet.....	Red Lake.....	O. J. Tweet.
Twin Lakes.....	Freeborn.....	F. McCall.
Twin Valley.....	Norman.....	Alfred Anderson.
Two Harbors.....	Lake.....	Nels C. Nelson.
Twinlets.....	Becker.....	Maximilian Elschens.
Tyler.....	Lincoln.....	C. Hansen.
Ulen.....	Clay.....	O. C. Melbye.
Ullman.....	Norman.....	O. S. Dalby.
Underwood.....	Otter Tail.....	E. S. Evenson.
Unionhill.....	Scott.....	John Schneider.
Unity.....	Stearns.....	Emil Ulbrect.
Upsala.....	Morrison.....	Edw. Peterson.
Urness.....	Douglas.....	J. N. Hanson.
Utica.....	Winona.....	B. F. Brown.
Valentine.....	Itasca.....	Arthur E. Wilbur.
Valley.....	Polk.....	Johan J. Gronvold.
Valley Creek.....	Washington.....	C. Bowles.
Vance.....	Itasca.....	Frank L. Vance.
Vasa.....	Goodhue.....	N. C. Eklund.
Vega.....	Marshall.....	A. P. Nordlund.
Venture.....	Dodge.....	Barbara Nepstad.
Verdi.....	Lincoln.....	A. J. Enke.
Vermillion.....	Dakota.....	N. Klotz.
Vern.....	Beltrami.....	Samuel H. Sherratt.
Verndale.....	Wadena.....	F. Raeber.
Vernon Center.....	Blue Earth.....	A. W. Petrich.
Vesta.....	Redwood.....	Henry R. Draper.
Vicksburg.....	Renville.....	Josephine Brooks.
Victor.....	Polk.....	Edw. H. Widness.
Victoria.....	Carver.....	Josephine Nordberg.
Vida.....	Otter Tail.....	Nellie Johnson.
Viking.....	Marshall.....	M. Hanson.
Villard.....	Pope.....	Odell Sheets.
Vineland.....	Mille Lacs.....	Frank L. Dalgie.
Vining.....	Otter Tail.....	Samuel Severson.
Viola.....	Olmsted.....	G. R. Toogood.
Virginia.....	St. Louis.....	S. Bates.
Visby.....	Kittson.....	Geo. Baker.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
Vivian	Waseca	Andrew J. Tangeman.
Vlasaty	Dodge	F. L. Benish.
Voss	Becker	Leroy F. Rice.
Wabasha	Wabasha	S. E. Drury.
Wabasso	Redwood	J. H. Rähkopf.
Waconia	Carver	H. R. Diessner.
Wacouta	Goodhue	Elizabeth Church.
Wadena	Wadena	C. C. Eastman.
Waite Park	Stearns	Effe M. Du Bois.
Walbo	Isanti	A. Wicklund.
Waldeck	Aitkin	Grace Waldeck.
Walden	Pope	Peter S. Otteson.
Walker	Cass	Arthur McBride.
Wallace	Dakota	F. Harkness.
Wall Lake	Otter Tail	John M. Wilson.
Walnut Grove	Redwood	F. F. Goff.
Waltham	Mower	J. A. Stephan.
Walters	Faribault	Fred Hartman.
Wanamingo	Goodhue	H. M. Halvorson.
Wanda	Redwood	Valentine Eichten.
Wangs	Goodhue	C. T. Strand.
Wanke	Polk	E. J. Wanke.
Wannaska	Roseau	Lewis Jensen.
Ware	Marshall	T. O. Moe.
Warner	Kandiyohi	M. Olson.
Warren	Marshall	John P. Mattson.
Warroad	Roseau	T. L. Jones.
Warsaw	Rice	D. W. Powell.
Warwick	Hennepin	Mary P. Johnson.
Waseca	Waseca	F. A. Swartwood.
Washburn	Hennepin	F. Miller.
Washington	Fillmore	P. J. Palmer.
Wasioja	Dodge	H. E. Cook.
Wastedo	Goodhue	L. J. Johnson.
Watab	Benton	J. F. Campbell.
Waterford	Dakota	A. Mattison.
Watertown	Carver	Alice Anderson.
Waterville	Le Sueur	S. H. Farrington.
Watkins	Meeker	M. Becker.
Watson	Chippewa	T. Kopsland.
Waukon	Norman	Knut L. Nosa.
Waverly	Wright	C. H. Cullen.
Wayzata	Hennepin	W. Bushnell.
Wealthwood	Aitkin	J. O. Fallon.
Weaver	Wabasha	Richard Montgomery.
Webster	Rice	Henry Sprain.
Wegdahl	Chippewa	N. O. Slettin.
Weggeland	Otter Tail	H. O. Shol.
Welch	Goodhue	S. Nelson.
Welcome	Martin	Otto P. Miller.
Wellington	Renville	R. O. Shoenfelder.
Wells	Faribault	Justin E. Stiles.
Wendell	Grant	T. A. Boyd.
Wesley	Rice	W. T. Shimota.
Westbrook	Cottonwood	Sivert Norum.
West Concord	Dodge	M. Miller Severus.
Western	Otter Tail	B. A. Davenport.
Westlake	Kandiyohi	S. Iverson.
Westline	Redwood	Anton Petrak.
Westport	Pope	Curtis M. Wheeler.
West Union	Todd	F. E. Norman.
West Valley	Marshall	O. L. Brekkestran.
Whalan	Fillmore	L. H. Haasarud.
Wheatland	Rice	P. Fabre.
Wheaton	Traverse	E. F. Jonbest.
Wheatville	Norman	Edward C. Trost.
Whipple	Wright	John W. Pattison.
White Bear Lake	Ramsey	L. J. Markoe.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—*Continued.*

Postoffice.	County.	Postmaster.
White Earth	Becker	Robert Ledeboer.
White Rock	Goodhue	G. O. Miller.
Whitewillow	Goodhue	C. J. Zemke.
Wilbert	Martin	Wm. Struckmeyer.
Wilder	Jackson	F. Trowbridge.
Willborg	Beltrami	Christopher E. Lee.
Willmar	Kandiyohi	C. A. Burch.
Wilmington	Houston	J. E. Elde.
Wilmont	Nobles	Chas. W. Becker.
Wilno	Lincoln	F. J. Grochowski.
Willow Creek	Blue Earth	G. H. Ulrich.
Willow River	Pine	H. S. Akin.
Wilson	Winona	J. Loerch.
Windom	Cottonwood	M. T. De Wolf.
Winfield	Renville	N. Swanson.
Winger	Polk	O. K. Laknas.
Winnebago City	Faribault	L. G. Beebe.
Winnebago Valley	Houston	E. Stevens.
Winnipeg Junction	Clay	John A. Anderson.
Winona	Winona	F. E. Gartside.
Winsor	Beltrami	Marquis De L. Bright.
Winsted	McLeod	Stafford J. Meek.
Winthrop	Sibley	N. A. Lillyquist.
Winton	St. Louis	Ole K. Berg.
Wiscoy	Winona	E. Chalmers.
Withrow	Washington	O. L. Kingyon.
Witoka	Winona	George D. Thomas.
Wolverton	Wilkin	P. B. Melbostad.
Wood Lake	Yellow Medicine	Wm. T. Bush.
Woodland	Otter Tail	F. C. Kolmorgan.
Woodside	Polk	E. F. Stoddard.
Woodstock	Pipestone	Frederick Bloom.
Woodward	Hennepin	Ida Woodward.
Worden	Otter Tail	H. Warden.
Worthington	Nobles	F. R. Coughran.
Wrenshall	Carlton	Frank Kelly.
Wright	Carlton	Joseph Vezina.
Wrightstown	Otter Tail	E. D. Aldrich.
Wyandotte	Red Lake	Wesley La Fave.
Wyattville	Winona	C. H. Wilbur.
Wykoff	Fillmore	Fred Wendorf.
Wylie	Red Lake	O. T. Romsos.
Wyoming	Chicago	L. O. Tombler.
York	Fillmore	Wm. Plummer.
Young America	Carver	A. W. Ackermann.
Yucutan	Houston	H. Carrier.
Zerf	Morrison .....	.....
Zim	St. Louis	Knute O. Nelson.
Zimmermann	Sherburne	W. E. Graham.
Zions	Stearns	F. W. Hilger.
Zumbro Heights	Hennepin	N. Palmer.
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	J. L. Strickland.
Zumbrota	Goodhue	Barker C. Grover.

POSTAGE RATES.

THE CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partially in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Rates of Postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards one cent each. On “drop” letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier’s office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals, as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates.

Rate of Postage—One cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, when sent by other than publishers.

Third Class—Books, circulars, periodicals, and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

Rate of Postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Fourth Class—Merchandise, namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law.

Rates of Postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT.

A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid; but if two cents in stamps be affixed, the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected and addressed before delivery.

On second-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.
On third-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.
On fourth-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

WHAT MAY BE WRITTEN OR PRINTED ON MAIL MATTER.

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